Volume II: Appendices for the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

March 2013

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort
Beaufort, South Carolina

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Volume II: Appendices for the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

March 2013

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Volume II

Appendices

A Scoping Summary Report

B Public Comment Summary Report

C Coastal Consistency Determination

D TBR Hunting Regulations

E Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination

F Noise Analysis

G Threatened and Endangered Species
- **G.1 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Consultation**
  - *Survey Methodology*
  - *Survey Findings*
  - *Determination of Effects*
- **G.2 Georgia Department of Natural Resources Consultation**
  - *Survey Methodology*
  - *Survey Findings*

H Section 106 Consultation and Programmatic Agreement
- **H.1 State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Consultation**
- **H.2 Tribal Consultation**
  - *Initial Consultation*
  - *Initial Consultation with Additional Tribes*
  - *Follow-up Consultation*
- **H.3 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Consultation**
- **H.4 Other Consulting Parties Consultation**
  - *Initial Consultation*
  - *Initial Consultation with Additional Parties*
  - *Follow-up Consultation*
- **H.5 Programmatic Agreement**

I Historic Built Environment Reconnaissance Survey

J Air Quality Calculations

K Soil Maps

L Environmental Activities Database Searches

Appendix A

Scoping Summary Report

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Scoping Summary Report

for the

Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

November 2012
Revised January 2013

United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort
Beaufort, South Carolina

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Executive Summary

This Executive Summary presents an overview of the scoping process conducted for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia.

ES.1 Description of the Proposed Project

As part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) is evaluating a range of reasonable alternatives for modernizing and expanding TBR in order to meet current and future training requirements. As such, several alternatives, in the form of land acquisition scenarios, have been identified that would meet this need. These alternatives were developed through the use of modeling software to determine the land area necessary to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charges) precision-guided munitions at TBR in a manner that will allow pilots from Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort to accomplish nearly all of their training requirements while maintaining public safety at and around TBR.

Six alternatives (five action alternatives and the No Action Alternative) were presented to the public during the public scoping periods. Subsequently, five alternatives (four action alternatives and the No Action Alternative) were presented in the draft EIS. The alternatives were reevaluated and refined after the scoping and public comment periods resulting in a slightly modified set of four action alternatives, which are analyzed in the final EIS, along with the No Action Alternative.

ES.2 Public Scoping Process

Notification

The USMC initiated a 30-day public scoping period, from August 6 to September 7, 2010, through the publication of the Notice of Intent (NOI) in the *Federal Register*. At the conclusion of the initial scoping period, the EIS Team identified a problem with the project's Post Office Box because comment letters were not received and some were returned to sender. As a result, the USMC reopened the public scoping period for an additional 30 days, from October 10 to November 8, 2010, to allow the public an opportunity to resubmit their feedback.

Public Scoping Meetings

Two open-house public scoping meetings were held to provide the opportunity for local communities, government agencies, special interest groups, and the general public to learn about the USMC's Proposed Action and to express their thoughts regarding the Proposed Action and alternatives. The first meeting was held in Ludowici, Georgia, on August 24, 2010, and the second in Darien, Georgia, on August 26, 2010. No public scoping meetings were held during the additional scoping period.

Additional Public Outreach

In addition to the public scoping meetings, the USMC has attended various regional and local interest group meetings and accepted invitations for briefings to various groups, associations, and councils. These groups include, but are not limited to: the McIntosh County Manager, Long County Commission Chairman, The Nature Conservancy, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Executive

Director of the Altamaha Riverkeepers, United States and State of Georgia Congressmen and Senators, United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

Other Media

In order to provide the public with current project information, resources, and updates, the USMC has developed a project Web site (http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com) that is being maintained throughout the EIS process. In addition to the advertisements in local newspapers, the USMC conducted interviews and made announcements at local radio stations and media outlets. Live interviews and radio spots that announced the project details and public scoping meeting details were conducted and played on WYNR 102.5 Fun Country; WWSN 103.3 FM; and WHFX, 107.7 The Fox. In addition to these interviews and radio spots, these stations ran information about the public scoping meetings and invited people to get involved and voice any concerns or support.

ES.3 Cooperating Agencies

TBR is under the jurisdiction of the USMC and is part of the Georgia Air National Guard's (GA ANG's) Combat Readiness Training Center in Savannah, Georgia. The airspace is controlled by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Therefore, at the beginning of the EIS process, the USMC requested via letter that these entities participate in the preparation of this EIS as cooperating agencies. The GA ANG accepted the invitation by letter dated November 16, 2010, and the FAA accepted by letter dated April 8, 2011. Additionally, in response to a coordination meeting with the USACE on November 29, 2010, the USMC transmitted a letter to the USACE, Savannah District, with an invitation to participate in the EIS process as a cooperating agency; the USACE accepted by letter dated May 26, 2011. The USMC will regularly coordinate, throughout the EIS process, with these agencies.

ES.4 Public Scoping Comments

Comment Methods

The public was offered the opportunity to provide comments during the two scoping periods via a number of methods, including submitting a comment form at one of the scoping meetings, email, mail, and the public Web site (http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com). The USMC advertised these methods in the NOI and the scoping letters, on the public Web site, in press releases to the local media, in display advertisements in local newspapers, and on the scoping meeting comment sheets and display boards. A total of 110 comments were received during the two public scoping periods (Table ES-1).

Table ES-1
Comments Received During the Public Scoping Periods

Comment Method	Number of Comments Received		Totals
	Initial Scoping Period	Second Scoping Period	
Scoping Meetings	18 [(a)]	N/A [(b)]	**18**
Mail	2	28	**30**
Email	23	11	**34**
Web Site	20	8	**28**
Totals	**63**	**47**	**110[(c)]**

Notes:
(a) Four comments were provided at the Ludowici, Georgia, meeting, and 14 were provided at the Darien, Georgia, meeting.
(b) No additional scoping meetings were held during the second scoping period.
(c) A comment received from the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma after the scoping periods had closed is not included in this table but is discussed in Section 5.2 and appears in Appendix D.

Stakeholder Groups

During the public scoping periods for the proposed TBR Modernization and Expansion EIS, comments were received from a variety of stakeholder and interest groups including local residents and landowners, local governments, environmental groups, and local hunt club representatives, among others.

Scoping letters were sent to 15 tribal organizations. To date, only four tribes have responded. The Catawba Nation responded with the following requests: (1) all information in hardcopy; (2) additional information on sites considered for acquisition; (3) photographs of the project area from each direction; and (4) a copy of any archaeological surveys that have been completed in the project area. The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma also responded to the scoping letter, stating that they had no objection to the referenced project, but that if any remains, artifacts, or other items were discovered, that construction be halted and they be re-contacted. The Seminole Tribe of Florida declined to comment at this time, but requested they be added to the distribution list for the Draft EIS. The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma also sent a scoping response letter and stated that the project is out of the area of their interest.

Scoping Comments

A wide variety of resources and issues were identified through comments received during the scoping periods. Many of these issues were also voiced during the public scoping meetings to Project Team members.

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Table of Contents

Section Page

Executive Summary iii

List of Tables ix
List of Figures ix
Acronyms and Abbreviations x

1 Introduction 1-1
1.1 Purpose of Scoping 1-1
1.2 Description of Proposed Project 1-1

2 Public Scoping Process 2-1
2.1 Scoping Periods 2-1
2.2 Scoping Notification 2-1
2.2.1 *Federal Register* Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS 2-1
2.2.2 Scoping Letters 2-1
2.2.3 Press Releases and Newspaper Advertisements 2-2
2.2.4 Public Web Site 2-2
2.2.5 Other Media 2-3

3 Public Scoping Meetings 3-1
3.1 Scoping Meeting Attendance 3-1
3.2 Scoping Meeting Format 3-1

4 Additional Public Outreach 4-1
4.1 Meetings and Briefings 4-1
4.2 Cooperating Agencies 4-1

5 Public Scoping Comment Summary 5-1
5.1 Comment Methods 5-1
5.2 Stakeholder Groups 5-1
5.3 Scoping Comments 5-2
5.4 Other Concerns 5-6

Appendices

A Public Notification Documentation
- **A.1 Notice of Intent**
- **A.2 Mailing List**
- **A.3 Newspaper Affidavits**
  - *First Scoping Period*
  - *Second Scoping Period*
- **A.4 Press Releases**
  - *First Scoping Period*
  - *Second Scoping Period*
- **A.5 Scoping Letter Samples**
  - *First Scoping Period*
  - *Second Scoping Period*
- **A.6 Newspaper Articles**
  - *First Scoping Period*
  - *Second Scoping Period*

B Public Scoping Meeting Materials

C Cooperating Agency Letters
- **C.1 Georgia Air National Guard**
- **C.2 Federal Aviation Administration**
- **C.3 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District**

D Comments Received During Public Scoping Periods
- **D.1 First Scoping Period**
  - *Written Comments at Scoping Meetings*
  - *Mailed Comments*
  - *Emailed Comments*
  - *Web Site Comments*
- **D.2 Second Scoping Period**
  - *Mailed Comments*
  - *Emailed Comments*
  - *Web Site Comments*

List of Tables

Table Page

2-1 Notice of Intent/Public Scoping Newspaper Advertisements 2-2
2-2 Townsend Bombing Range Environmental Impact Statement, Newspaper Articles 2-2
3-1 Schedule of Public Scoping Meetings and Attendance 3-1
4-1 Public Outreach Meetings and Briefings 4-1
5-1 Comments Received During the Public Scoping Periods 5-1
5-2 Commenting Stakeholder Groups 5-2

List of Figures

Figure Page

3-1 Scoping Meeting Room Layout 3-2

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DoN	Department of the Navy
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOI	Notice of Intent
TBR	Townsend Bombing Range
U.S.C.	United States Code
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USMC	United States Marine Corps

1 Introduction

This Scoping Summary Report presents a summary and overview of the scoping process conducted for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia, pursuant to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] 4321 et seq.); Executive Orders 11514 and 11991; Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508); the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C 4371 et seq.), Department of the Navy (DoN) NEPA regulations (32 CFR Part 775); and United States Marine Corps (USMC) NEPA directives (Marine Corps Order P5090.2A, change 2).

Following this introduction, the report is organized as follows: Section 2 discusses the public scoping process, including notification methods used by the USMC to inform the public of opportunities for involvement during the scoping period; Section 3 summarizes the scoping meetings, including preparation, locations, attendance, and format; and Section 4 summarizes additional public outreach efforts conducted by the USMC. Section 5 describes the methods by which comments were received, the number of comments received, and the stakeholders who provided them.

1.1 Purpose of Scoping

Scoping, as required by NEPA, is defined as the process by which lead agencies solicit input from the public and interested agencies on the nature and extent of issues and impacts to be addressed in the EIS and the methods by which they will be evaluated. The intent of the scoping process is to provide ample opportunity for the public and agencies to learn about and comment on the Proposed Action, alternatives, and the No-Action Alternative. This Scoping Summary Report discusses the materials prepared for, as well as public input obtained during, the scoping process. Although this report identifies the scoping comments obtained during the scoping period, it does not make decisions regarding the Proposed Action, nor does it set forth policies.

1.2 Description of Proposed Project

As part of the NEPA process, the USMC is evaluating a range of reasonable alternatives for modernizing and expanding TBR in order to meet current and future training requirements. As such, several alternatives, in the form of land acquisition scenarios, have been identified that would meet this need. These alternatives were developed through the use of modeling software to determine the land area necessary to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charges) precision-guided munitions at TBR in a manner that will allow pilots from Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort to accomplish nearly all of their training requirements while maintaining public safety at and around TBR.

Six alternatives (five action alternatives and the No Action Alternative) were presented to the public during the public scoping periods. Subsequently, five alternatives (four action alternatives and the No Action Alternative) were presented in the draft EIS. The alternatives were reevaluated and refined after the scoping and public comment periods resulting in a slightly modified set of four action alternatives, which are analyzed in the final EIS, along with the No Action Alternative.

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2 Public Scoping Process

2.1 Scoping Periods

The USMC initiated a 30-day public scoping period, from August 6 to September 7, 2010, through the publication of the Notice of Intent (NOI) in the *Federal Register* as detailed in Section 2.2.1. At the conclusion of the initial scoping period, the EIS Team identified a problem with the project's Post Office Box because comment letters were not received and some were returned to sender. As a result, the USMC reopened the public scoping period for an additional 30 days, from October 10 to November 8, 2010, to allow the public an opportunity to resubmit their feedback. The comments received during both scoping periods are detailed in Section 5.

2.2 Scoping Notification

The USMC utilized several methods to notify the public of opportunities for involvement and comment during scoping. These methods included:

- a NOI to prepare an EIS announcement in the *Federal Register*;
- a mailing of public scoping letters to government agencies, special interest groups, and local landowners/residents;
- a public Web site; and
- press releases, newspaper advertisements, and local radio public service announcements.

Details of these notification methods are outlined below and copies of these materials are provided in Appendix A.

2.2.1 *Federal Register* Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS

As required by NEPA, an NOI to prepare an EIS was published in the *Federal Register* (75 FR 47564) on Friday, August 6, 2010 (Appendix A). This notice set forth the USMC's intent to prepare an EIS to evaluate the potential effects of the proposed modernization and expansion of TBR in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia. The NOI announced the Proposed Action, proposed alternatives, and the purpose and need for the Proposed Action. The NOI also provided the public scoping meeting times and locations, the project Web site location, contact information for questions about the proposal, and the closing date of the public scoping period.

2.2.2 Scoping Letters

The USMC mailed letters to various government agencies, representatives, and organizations to inform them of the opening of the formal scoping period, the methods for providing comments, and the scoping meeting dates, times, and locations, as announced in the NOI published in the *Federal Register*. Additionally, individual letters were mailed to political officials within potentially affected congressional districts and counties, informing them of the project and scoping details. When the need for a second scoping period was identified, letters were again mailed to government agencies, representatives, organizations, and political officials to provide them with details of the second scoping period.

Both rounds of scoping letters were distributed to stakeholders, private landowners, other interested parties, and all individuals and groups who have requested to be on the scoping mailing list

(Appendix A). The mailing list will be used throughout the NEPA process to ensure that all interested parties are kept informed. The mailing list will be expanded to include all those who attended the scoping meetings or provided comments or expressed an interest in being informed.

2.2.3 Press Releases and Newspaper Advertisements

In addition to publication of the NOI, the USMC issued a press release on August 6, 2010, announcing the opening of the formal scoping period, as well as the dates, times, locations, and purpose of the scoping meetings. An additional press release was issued on October 9, 2010, when the need for an additional scoping period was determined.

The press releases were distributed to approximately 25 media representatives. Furthermore, advertisements announcing the scoping periods were placed in three local newspapers as described in Table 2-1. The press releases and publication affidavits are provided in Appendix A.

In addition to the scoping advertisements, various local and regional newspapers printed articles on the proposed changes at TBR and the scoping process. Table 2-2 lists these publications and the dates the articles appeared. All newspaper articles are provided in Appendix A.

Table 2-1
Notice of Intent/Public Scoping Newspaper Advertisements

Newspaper	Publication Dates
Press-Sentinel (Jesup)	• Initial Scoping Period: Wednesday, August 11, Saturday, August 14, 2010 • Second Scoping Period: Wednesday, October 13, 2010
Darien News (Darien)	• Initial Scoping Period: Thursday, August 12, Thursday, August 19, 2010 • Second Scoping Period: Thursday, October 14, 2010
Savannah Morning News (Savannah)	• Initial Scoping Period: Sunday, August 15 through Tuesday, August 17, 2010 • Second Scoping Period: Sunday, October 10, 2010

Notes:
Press Sentinel is a biweekly distribution newspaper.
Darien News is a weekly distribution newspaper.
Savannah Morning News is a daily distribution newspaper.

Table 2-2
Townsend Bombing Range Environmental Impact Statement
Newspaper Articles

Newspaper	Publication Dates
Florida Times-Union (Jacksonville, FL)	August 7, 2010
Beaufort Gazette (Beaufort, SC)	August 12, 2010 and October 9, 2010
Darien News (Darien, GA)	August 12, 2010 and September 2, 2010
Brunswick News (Brunswick GA)	August 27, 2010
Savannah Morning News (Savannah, GA)	August 30, 2010 and October 31, 2010
Coastal Courier (Hinesville, GA)	September 15, 2010 and October 8, 2010

2.2.4 Public Web Site

In order to provide the public with project information, resources, and updates, the USMC has developed a project Web site (http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com) that will be maintained throughout the EIS process. Specifically, the Web site provides relevant studies, press releases and other public notification information, scoping meeting displays and handouts, and an online comment form that was available for use during the public scoping periods. Furthermore, the Web site provides a link to a Frequently Asked Questions downloadable handout that will also be updated throughout the NEPA

process. Other information, such as project description, anticipated project schedule, and associated maps/figures, are also available on the Web site.

2.2.5 Other Media

In addition to the advertisements in local newspapers, the USMC conducted interviews and made announcements at local radio stations and media outlets. Live interviews and radio spots that announced the project details and public scoping meeting details were conducted and played on WYNR 102.5 Fun Country; WWSN 103.3 FM; and WHFX, 107.7 The Fox. In addition to these interviews and radio spots, these stations ran information about the public scoping meetings and invited people to get involved and voice any concerns or support. Additionally, Lauren Nobles at 1140 AM conducted a 30-minute radio interview with USMC Master Sergeant Chad McMeen.

Newspaper interviews were conducted with the following publications: *The Darien News*, *The Brunswick News*, *The Beaufort Gazette*, *The Florida Times Union*, and *Inside the Navy*. An interview was also conducted with a freelance journalist (out of Columbia, South Carolina) for the Associated Press.

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3 Public Scoping Meetings

Two open-house public scoping meetings were held to provide the opportunity for local communities, government agencies, special interest groups, and the general public to learn about the USMC's Proposed Action and to express their thoughts regarding the Proposed Action and alternatives. The first meeting was held in Ludowici, Georgia, on August 24, 2010, and the second in Darien, Georgia, on August 26, 2010. No public scoping meetings were held during the additional scoping period.

3.1 Scoping Meeting Attendance

Table 3-1 summarizes the public scoping meeting times, locations, and the number of attendees. The meetings were held in communities that are centrally located and that serve those areas anticipated to be most affected by the Proposed Action.

Table 3-1
Schedule of Public Scoping Meetings and Attendance

Meeting Date	Location	Time	Attendance
August 24, 2010	City of Ludowici Meeting Room City Hall 469 N. Macon Street, Ludowici, GA	4:00 – 7:00 pm	55
August 26, 2010	Haynes Auditorium Ida Hilton Public Library, 1105 Northway, Darien, GA	4:00 -- 7:00 pm	93
TOTAL			**148**

Note: No public scoping meetings were held during the additional scoping period.

3.2 Scoping Meeting Format

The public scoping meetings were presented as an "open house," a format that was specifically designed to create a personable and informative atmosphere. Using this format, public participants could speak individually with Navy/USMC personnel and other members of the Project Team. The goals of these meetings were to introduce the communities to the EIS process, provide available project information, answer questions from community members, and solicit public input on important issues and concerns.

The meeting format (see Figure 3-1) consisted of a sign-in table at the meeting room entrance and five information stations, each staffed by knowledgeable Navy/USMC personnel and/or other members of the Project Team to provide technical expertise in their subject matter area. Information station topics included Public Involvement, History and Mission, Proposed Action, Alternatives, and Environmental Analysis. Similarly, a multi-page fact sheet/newsletter provided supplementary information for each information station. The USMC also provided two computer stations that used digital overlays of the alternative boundaries and aerial photographs (Google Earth©) to allow concerned stakeholders to determine the proximity of their own real property in relation to the lands proposed for acquisition under the various scenarios.

Materials presented and available at the public scoping meetings continue to be available at the project Web site and are contained in Appendix B.

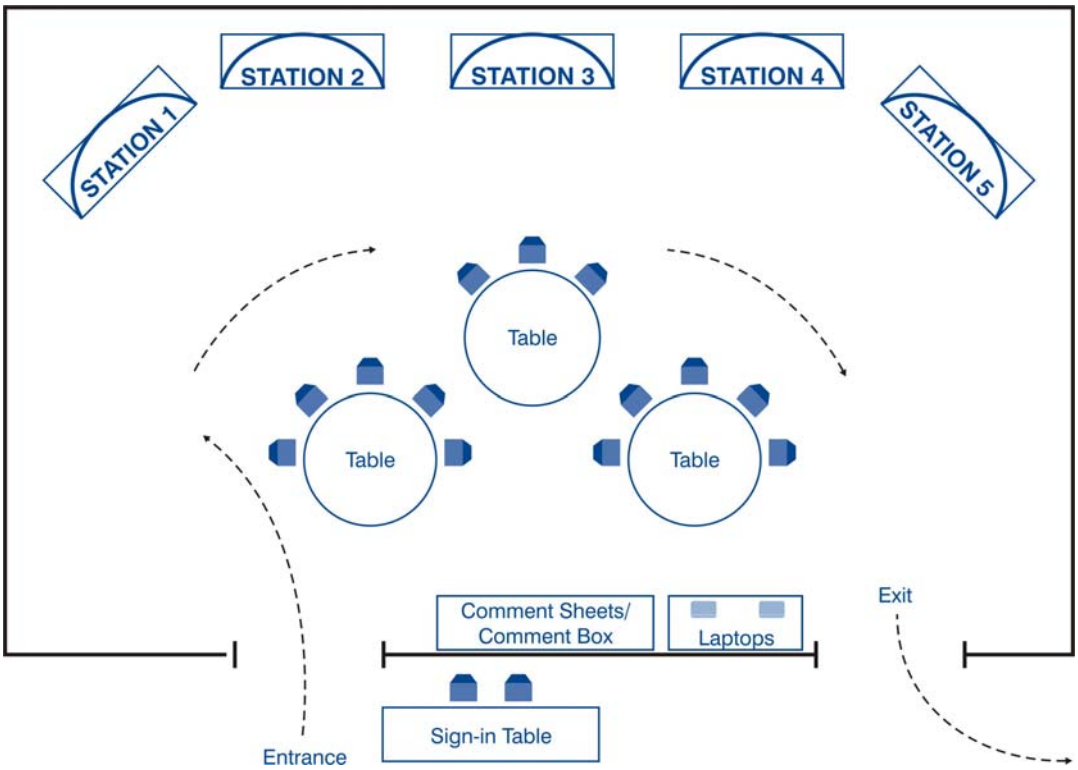

Figure 3-1: Scoping Meeting Room Layout.

4 Additional Public Outreach

4.1 Meetings and Briefings

As listed in Table 4-1, the USMC has attended various regional and local interest group meetings and accepted invitations for briefings to various groups, associations and councils. These include, but are not limited to McIntosh County Chamber of Commerce, the McIntosh County Tax Assessor Board Chairman, Glynn County Airport Commission, Long County, Altamaha Riverkeepers, Georgia Coastal Regional Commission, The Nature Conservancy, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and representatives from offices of elected officials.

Table 4-1
Public Outreach Meetings and Briefings

Date	Meeting / Interested Entity / Individual
August 4, 2010	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan Annual Review
August 4, 2010	McIntosh County Manager: Luther Smart
August 5, 2010	Long County Commission Chairman: Bobby Walker
August 17, 2010	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control [(a)]
August 19, 2010	The Nature Conservancy and Georgia Department of Natural Resources in Atlanta, Georgia
August 25, 2010	McIntosh County Chamber of Commerce: Wally Orrel, President; Industrial Development Authority: Wally Orrel, Executive Director; Glynn County Airport Commission: Collette Edmisten and Steven Brian; McIntosh County Tax Assessor Board: Paul Griffin, Chairman (McIntosh County resident and retired Navy pilot; *The Darien News*: Kathleen Russell
August 25, 2010	Altamaha Riverkeeper: Deborah Shepherd, Executive Director
August 25, 2010	Coastal Regional Commission in Brunswick, Georgia (covers Long and McIntosh Counties): Tricia Reynolds, Planning Director; Jason Kotarski, Historic Preservation Planner; and Allen Burns, Executive Director
October 21, 2010	Rural Properties TerraPointe Services Inc. representing Rayonier: Curtis Hensyl, Manager
November 8, 2010	Representative from Senator Saxby Chambliss' office: Katherine Murph; Representative from Senator Johnny Isakson's office: Jarod Downs
November 29, 2010	United States Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District: Mark Padgett, Shaun Blocker, and William Rutlin
November 30, 2010	United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Coastal Environmental Services Office: Strant Colwell and Robert Brooks
December 1, 2010	Georgia Department of Natural Resources: David Mixon, Will Ricks, Brad Winn, Jacob Thompson, and Matt Elliott
December 9, 2010	Representatives from Congressman Jack Kingston's office: Tom Lamb and Jeff Hogan
January 4, 2011	Long County Commission meeting

Note:
(a) SC Tier 1 Partnering Team Meeting

4.2 Cooperating Agencies

TBR is under the jurisdiction of the USMC and is part of the Georgia Air National Guard's (GA ANG's) Combat Readiness Training Center in Savannah, Georgia. The airspace is controlled by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Therefore, at the beginning of the EIS process, the USMC requested via letter that these entities participate in the preparation of this EIS as cooperating agencies

(Appendix C). The GA ANG accepted the invitation by letter dated November 16, 2010 and the FAA accepted by letter dated April 8, 2011(Appendix C). Additionally, in response to a coordination meeting with the USACE on November 29, 2010, the USMC transmitted a letter to the USACE, Savannah District, with an invitation to participate in the EIS process as a cooperating agency (Appendix C); the USACE accepted by letter dated May 26, 2011. The USMC will regularly coordinate, throughout the EIS process, with these agencies.

5 Public Scoping Comment Summary

5.1 Comment Methods

The public was offered the opportunity to provide comments during the two scoping periods via a number of methods, including submitting a comment form at one of the scoping meetings, email, mail, and the public Web site (http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com). The USMC advertised these methods in the NOI and the scoping letters, on the public Web site, in press releases to the local media, in display advertisements in local newspapers, and on the scoping meeting comment sheets and display boards. A total of 110 comments were received during the two public scoping periods as listed in Table 5-1 and detailed in Appendix D.

Table 5-1
Comments Received During the Public Scoping Periods

Comment Method	Number of Comments Received: Initial Scoping Period	Number of Comments Received: Second Scoping Period	Totals
Scoping Meetings	18 [(a)]	N/A [(b)]	**18**
Mail	2	28	**30**
Email	23	11	**34**
Web Site	20	8	**28**
Totals	**63**	**47**	**110[(c)]**

Notes:
(a) Four written comments were provided at the Ludowici, Georgia, meeting, and 14 were provided at the Darien, Georgia, meeting.
(b) No additional scoping meetings were held during the second scoping period.
(c) A comment received from the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma after the scoping periods had closed is not included in this table, but is discussed in Section 5.2 and appears in Appendix D.

5.2 Stakeholder Groups

During the public scoping periods for the proposed TBR Modernization and Expansion EIS, comments were received from a variety of stakeholder and interest groups including local residents and landowners, local governments, environmental groups, and local hunt club representatives, among others. Table 5-2 illustrates the various stakeholder groups that submitted comments during the public scoping period.

As noted in Table 5-2, the majority of comments (72 comments; 65% of total received) came from local residents/landowners. Some commenting stakeholders, particularly local landowners, used multiple commenting mechanisms to voice their opinions. It is important to note that the numbers discussed in this section represent all the comments that were received. Duplicate comments received through different media or during the additional comment period are included. All comments are provided in Appendix D.

Scoping letters were sent to 15 tribal organizations (see Appendix A for a complete list). To date, four tribes have responded. The Catawba Nation responded with the following requests: (1) all information in hardcopy; (2) additional information on sites considered for acquisition; (3) photographs of the project area from each direction; and (4) a copy of any archaeological surveys that have been completed in the project area. The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma also responded to the scoping letter, stating that they had no objection to the referenced project, but that if any remains, artifacts, or other items were discovered, that construction be halted and they be re-contacted.

The Seminole Tribe of Florida declined to comment at this time, but requested they be added to the distribution list for the Draft EIS. The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma sent a scoping response letter stating that the project is out of the area of their interest.

Table 5-2
Commenting Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholder	Comment Method				Totals
	Meeting	Mailed	Emailed	Web Site	
Landowner/Citizen	13	16	21	22	**72**
Environmental Group	1	1	4	0	**6**
Media	0	0	3	1	**4**
Local Government	1	7	3	0	**11**
Hunt Club Representative	2	0	0	0	**2**
Tribe	0	3	1	0	**4**
Regulatory Agency	0	3	0	1	**4**
Regional Recreationalist	1	0	0	1	**2**
Other	0	1	2	3	**6**
Totals	**18**	**31**	**34**	**28**	**111**[(a)]

Note:
(a) Includes all comments received to date, including those received after the scoping period had closed.

5.3 Scoping Comments

A wide variety of resources and issues were identified through comments received during the scoping period. Many of these issues were also voiced during the public scoping meetings to Project Team members. Based on comments heard and received in writing, the most pressing concerns include the following:

- Impacts to privately owned real property (including property values and taxes);
- Loss of county tax revenue;
- Impacts to hunting/fishing and recreational activities;
- Perceived increases in air traffic and noise;
- Local road closures; and
- Impacts to biological and water resources.

5.4 Other Concerns

Various other concerns were identified by stakeholders, but in fewer or individual comments. These include, but are not limited to:

- Inquiries about the project timeframe;
- Potential misfires/crashes;
- Chemicals associated with munitions;
- Changes in ground operations at TBR associated with the Proposed Action;
- Increases in local road traffic as a result of the expansion;
- Changes in flight paths;

- Electric transmission lines (if they would need to be relocated);
- Fire maintenance regime;
- Impacts on cultural resources;
- Impacts on airspace;
- Air quality degradation;
- Confusion over NEPA documentation already prepared;
- Preference for West Coast training or training at another installation in Georgia or South Carolina (such as Fort Stewart, Fort Benning, Fort Jackson, or Shaw Air Force Base);
- Alternative selection criteria validity; and
- Military spending.

Additionally, some comments were purely in support or opposition of the Proposed Action, with little or no justification. Several commenters had specific questions that will need to be considered individually by the USMC.

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Appendix A

Public Notification Documentation

A.1 Notice of Intent

A.2 Mailing List

A.3 Newspaper Affidavits
First Scoping Period
Second Scoping Period

A.4 Press Releases
First Scoping Period
Second Scoping Period

A.5 Scoping Letter Samples
First Scoping Period
Second Scoping Period

A.6 Newspaper Articles
First Scoping Period
Second Scoping Period

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Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.1
Notice of Intent

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sites such as Marine Corps Training Area Bellows (Bellows) in Waimanalo, and training and readiness operations by the VMM and HMLA squadrons at various training facilities statewide currently used by the Marine Corps. In addition to MCB Hawaii Kaneohe Bay and Bellows, VMM and HMLA squadrons may train at Wheeler Army Airfield, Dillingham Airfield, and various U.S. Army training areas on Oahu; Pohakuloa Training Area on the island of Hawaii; Molokai Training Support Facility and Kalaupapa Airfield on Molokai; and the Pacific Missile Range Facility on Kauai.

Environmental Issues and Resources To Be Examined

After scoping is completed, the EIS analysis will evaluate potential environmental effects associated with each alternative selected for full analysis. Issues to be addressed include, but are not limited to, aircraft noise, cultural resources, traffic, socioeconomics, biological resources, geology and soils, water quality, air quality, safety, hazardous materials and waste, visual resources, and environmental justice.

Agency Consultations

The DoN will undertake appropriate consultations with regulatory entities pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Coastal Zone Management Act, and other applicable laws or regulations. Consultation will include but is not limited to the following federal, state, and local agencies: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, State Historic Preservation Office, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Native Hawaiian Organizations, Historic Hawaii Foundation, and State of Hawaii Office of Planning.

Schedule

This Notice of Intent initiates a 30-day scoping comment period to identify issues to be addressed in the EIS and reasonable and feasible alternatives to implement the proposed action. The next opportunity for public input to the EIS process occurs with publication of a Notice of Availability (NOA) in the **Federal Register** and local media, announcing release of the Draft EIS and commencement of a 45-day public comment period. A notice will be published in local papers to advertise public meetings for the project during the 45-day comment period. The DoN will consider and respond to all comments received on the Draft EIS when preparing the Final EIS. The DoN intends to issue the Final EIS in late 2011, at which time an NOA will be published in the **Federal Register** and local media. The NOA will initiate a 30-day waiting period, after which the Assistant Secretary of the Navy or Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy will issue a Record of Decision.

Dated: July 29, 2010.

D.J. Werner,

Lieutenant Commander, Judge Advocate Generals Corps, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2010–19422 Filed 8–5–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range in McIntosh County, GA

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section (102)(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and regulations implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500–1508), Department of the Navy (DoN) NEPA regulations (32 CFR Part 775), and United States Marine Corps (USMC) NEPA directives (Marine Corps Order P5090.2A, changes 1 and 2), the DoN intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and conduct public scoping meetings for the modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) located in McIntosh County, Georgia to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charges) Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) with their associated larger land requirements. To accomplish this, the USMC proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities. The TBR is owned by the DoN, and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG). The DoN will prepare the EIS.

DATES AND ADDRESSES: The DoN is initiating a 30-day public scoping process to identify community interests and local issues to be addressed in the EIS, which starts with the publication of this Notice of Intent. Two public scoping meetings, using an informal open house format, will be held from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. on the following dates and at the following locations in Georgia:

(1) Tuesday, August 24, 2010, City of Ludowici Meeting Room, City Hall, 469 North Macon Street, Ludowici, GA 31316.

(2) Thursday, August 26, 2010, Haynes Auditorium—Ida Hilton Public Library, 1105 Northway, Darien, GA 31305.

The public is invited to attend these meetings to view project-related displays, speak with USMC representatives, and submit public comment forms. All comments regarding the scope of issues that the USMC should consider during EIS preparation must be received prior to September 7, 2010. Additional information concerning the meetings and the proposed alternatives are available on the EIS website at *http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com* and will be announced in local and regional newspapers. Please submit requests for special assistance, sign language interpretation for the hearing impaired, oral comments, or other auxiliary aids needed at the scoping meeting to the EIS Project Manager by August 16, 2010.

Submitting Comments: Federal, state, local agencies and interested parties are encouraged to provide oral and/or written comments regarding the scope of the EIS, reasonable alternatives and/or specific issues or topics of interest to the public. There are four ways by which comments can be submitted: (1) Attending one of the public scoping open-houses; (2) submitting through the project's public website at *http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com;* (3) E-mail to *townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com;* (4) submitting written mailed comments on the scope of the EIS. All written comments should be submitted and/or postmarked no later than September 7, 2010. Comments submitted by mail should be sent to: Townsend EIS, Project Manager, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318.

The USMC will consider all comments received during the scoping period. A mailing list has been assembled to facilitate preparation of the EIS. Those on this list will receive notices and documents related to EIS preparation. This list includes local, state, and federal agencies with jurisdiction or other interests in the alternatives. In addition, the mailing list includes adjacent property owners, affected municipalities, and other interested parties such as conservation organizations. Anyone wishing to be added to the mailing list may request to

be added by contacting the EIS project manager at the address provided below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Community Planning and Liaison Office; *Attn:* Ms. Alice Howard, Post Office Box 9103, Building 601, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, Beaufort, South Carolina 29904–5001; *phone:* 843–228–7558; *e-mail: townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the Proposed Action is to provide a modern air-to-ground training range which can accommodate inert (with spotting charges) PGMs for aviation units stationed at MCAS Beaufort through the modernization and expansion of TBR in order to meet current training requirements.

The need for the Proposed Action is to more efficiently meet current training requirements for USMC aviation assets by significantly increasing air-to-ground training capabilities in the Beaufort, South Carolina region. Presently, squadrons from Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort must use West Coast training ranges to satisfy PGM training requirements. Having a range available for this training would result in greater training efficiency. To accomplish the proposed action, the USMC would acquire land adjacent to the existing 5,183-acre TBR and would expand the area of controlled access around the bombing targets. The EIS will consider several land acquisition scenarios and configurations of the range to meet the training requirements.

Preliminary Alternatives: At this time, it is anticipated that the EIS will evaluate five action alternatives and the No Action Alternative. Land acquisition scenarios were developed through the use of modeling software to determine the land area necessary to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charges) PGMs at TBR in a manner that will accomplish the training requirements while maintaining public safety. The EIS will also consider other feasible land acquisition scenarios that may be identified during scoping or during the preparation of the EIS. The five action alternatives currently identified for analysis in the EIS are as follows:

Alternative 1 proposes the acquisition of approximately 11,948 acres to the northwest and southeast of the TBR boundary along the south side of State Highway 57.

Alternative 2 proposes a combination of the property acquisition under Alternative 1 with an additional 24,880 acres located northeast of TBR and to the north of State Highway 57, totaling approximately 36,828 acres.

Alternative 3 proposes the acquisition of approximately 24,880 acres located northeast of TBR and to the North of State Highway 57.

Alternative 4 proposes a combination of the property acquisition under Alternative 1 with an additional 14,752 acres between TBR and the Altamaha River, totaling approximately 26,700 acres.

Alternative 5 proposes a combination of the property acquisition under Alternative 3 and Alternative 4 totaling approximately 51,580 acres.

The No Action Alternative proposes no land acquisition and no changes to operations at TBR. Aviation units stationed at MCAS Beaufort would continue to deploy to the western United States to undergo inert (with spotting charges) PGM training and meet individual aircrew training requirements.

Environmental Issues and Resources To Be Examined: The EIS will evaluate potential environmental effects associated with each of the alternatives. Issues to be addressed may include, but are not limited to: Safety; land use; recreation; air quality; socioeconomics and environmental justice; water resources; noise; cultural resources; biological resources; forestry resources; and airspace/air traffic. Relevant and reasonable measures that could avoid or mitigate environmental effects also will be analyzed. Additionally, the USMC will undertake any consultations required by the Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and any other applicable laws or regulations.

EIS Schedule: This Notice of Intent (NOI) is the first phase of the EIS process and announces the 30-day public comment period and public scoping meetings to identify community concerns and local issues that should be addressed in the EIS. The next phase occurs when a Notice of Availability (NOA) is published in the **Federal Register** and local media to publicly announce the release of the Draft EIS. A 45-day public comment period for the Draft EIS will commence upon publication of the NOA in the **Federal Register**. The USMC will consider and respond to all comments received on the Draft EIS when preparing the Final EIS. The USMC intends to issue the Final EIS no later than Spring 2012, at which time a NOA will be published in the **Federal Register** and local media. A Record of Decision is anticipated in Fall 2012.

Dated: July 29, 2010.

D.J. Werner,

Lieutenant Commander, Judge Advocate Generals Corps, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2010–19421 Filed 8–5–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Availability of Government-Owned Inventions; Available for Licensing

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The inventions listed below are assigned to the United States Government as represented by the Secretary of the Navy. U.S. Patent No. 6,965,509: Poly(3,4-alkylenedioxythiophene)-based capacitors using ionic liquids as supporting electrolytes, Navy Case No. 83733//U.S. Patent No. 7,578,859: Poly(3,4-alkylenedioxythiophene)-based capacitors using ionic liquids as supporting electrolytes, Navy Case No. 97448.

ADDRESSES: Requests for copies of the inventions cited should be directed to Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division, Code 4L4000D, 1900 N. Knox Road Stop 6312, China Lake, CA 93555–6106 and must include the Navy Case number.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Michael D. Seltzer, PhD, Head, Technology Transfer Office, Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division, Code 498400D, 1900 N. Knox Road Stop 6312, China Lake, CA 93555–6106, *telephone:* 760–939–1074, *fax:* 760–939–1210, *E-mail: michael.seltzer@navy.mil.*

Authority: 35 U.S.C. 207, 37 CFR part 404.7.

Dated: August 2, 2010.

D.J. Werner,

Lieutenant Commander, Judge Advocate Generals Corps, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2010–19395 Filed 8–5–10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.2
Mailing List

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Townsend Bombing Range EIS
Distribution List

Salutation	FirstName	LastName	OfficeAgency	Title	Address1a	Address1b	City_State_Zip1
Federal							
Senator	Saxby	Chambliss	U.S. Senate	Senator, Georgia, U.S. Senate	416 Russell Senate Office Building		Washington, DC 20510
Senator	Johnny	Isakson	U.S. Senate	Senator, Georgia, U.S. Senate	One Overton Park, Suite 970	3625 Cumberland Blvd.	Atlanta, GA 30339
The Honorable	Jack	Kingston	U.S. House of Representatives	Congressman 1st District, Georgia	2368 Rayburn HOB		Washington, DC 20515
The Honorable	Jack	Kingston	U.S. House of Representatives	Congressman 1st District, Georgia	805 Gloucester St. , Room #304		Brunswick, GA 31520
The Honorable	Sanford	D. Bishop Jr.	U.S. House of Representatives	Congressman 2nd District, Georgia	2429 Rayburn HOB		Washington, DC 20515
The Honorable	Sanford	D. Bishop Jr.	U.S. House of Representatives	Congressman 2nd District, Georgia	235 West Roosevelt Ave.	Albany Towers, Suite 114	Albany, GA 31701
Mr.	Douglas	Murphey	Federal Aviation Administration, Southern Region	Regional Administrator	1701 Columbia Ave.		College Park, GA 30337
Col.	Jeffrey	M. Hall	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District	District Commander	100 W. Oglethorpe Ave.		Savannah, GA 31401
Mr.	Heinz	Mueller	United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4	Chief, NEPA Program Office	61 Forsyth Street, SW	Mail Code: 9T25	Atlanta, GA 30303
Major	Phillip	May	Federal Emergency Management Agency Region 4	Regional Administrator	3003 Chamblee Tucker Road		Atlanta, GA 30341
Col.	John R.	Snider	U.S. Marine Corps, Air Station Beaufort	Commanding Officer	P.O. Box 55001		Beaufort, SC 22904
Mr.	Vance C.	Smith, Jr.	Georgia Department of Transportation	Commissioner	One Georgia Center	600 West Peachtree NW	Atlanta, GA 30308
Mr.	Rodney	Barry	U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration Georgia	Division Administrator	61 Forsyth Street, S.W.	Suite 17T100	Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Mrs.	Cynthia	K. Dohner	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast	Regional Director	1875 Century Boulevard, NE	Suite 400	Atlanta, GA 30345
Mr.	Strant	Colwell	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal	Field Supervisor	4980 Wildlife Drive N. E.		Townsend, GA 31331
Mr.	Dave	Purser	U.S. Forest Service, Southern Region (Region 8) NEPA Coordinator	(Acting) Team Leader for Integrating Human and Natural Resources	1720 Peachtree Road NW		Atlanta, GA 30309
Dr.	Willie	R. Taylor	Department of the Interior	Director of the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	1849 C Street, NW	MS 2462	Washington, DC 20240
Dr.	Roy	Crabtree	National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Regional Office	Regional Administrator	263 13th Avenue, South		St. Petersburg, FL 33701
Mr.	James E.	Tillman, Sr.	Natural Resources Conservation Service (Georgia USDA Office)	State Conservationist	355 East Hancock Avenue	Stop Number 200	Athens, GA 30601
State							
Governor	Sonny	Perdue	Office of the Governor	Governor	State of Georgia	203 State Capitol	Atlanta, GA 30334
Senator	Tommie	Williams	Georgia State Senate	President Pro Tempore, District 19 (Long, Wayne, Appling, Jeff Davis, Toombs, Montgomery, Wheeler, Liberty, and Tattnall Counties), Georgia State Senate	148 Williams Avenue		Lyons, GA 30436
Senator	Jeff	Chapman	Georgia State Senate	Senate District 3 (McIntosh, Glynn, Camden, Brantley, Charlton Counties)	P.O. Box 3119		Brunswick, GA 31521
Senator	Earl "Buddy"	Carter	Georgia State Senate	Senate District 1 (Bryan, Chatham, and Liberty Counties, Cities of Savannah, Pembroke, and Hinesville)	406 Purple Finch Drive		Pooler, GA 31322

Townsend Bombing Range EIS
Distribution List

Salutation	FirstName	LastName	OfficeAgency	Title	Address1a	Address1b	City_State_Zip1
Senator	Earl "Buddy"	Carter	Georgia State Senate	Senate District 1 (Bryan, Chatham, and Liberty Counties, Cities of Savannah, Pembroke, and Hinesville)	302-B Coverdell Legislative Office Building		Atlanta, GA 30334
Mr.	Roger	Lane	Georgia House of Representatives	Representative, District 167 (McIntosh, Long, Wayne, and Glynn Counties)	P.O. Box 899-D		Darien, Georgia 31305
Mr.	Roger	Lane	Georgia House of Representatives	Representative, District 167 (McIntosh, Long, Wayne, and Glynn Counties)	402 Coverdell Legislative Office Building		Atlanta, GA 30334
Ms.	Barbara	Jackson	Georgia State Clearing House	Intergovernmental Review State Point of Contact	270 Washington Street, SW, 8th Floor		Atlanta, GA 30334
Mr.	F. Allen	Barnes	Georgia Department of Environmental	Director	2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive	Suite 1152, East Tower	Atlanta, GA 30334
Mr.	Chris	Clark	Georgia Department of Natural Resources	Commissioner	2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive	Suite 1152, East Tower	Atlanta, GA 30334
Ms.	Jenny Lynn	Bradley	Georgia Department of Natural Resources	Vice Chair, Coastal District	1 Sylvan Island Road		Savannah, GA 31404
Mr.	Spud	Woodward	Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Resources Division	Director	400 Commerce Center Drive		Brunswick, GA 31523-8251
Mr.	David	Crass	Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division	Acting Director	254 Washington Street, SW	Ground Level	Atlanta, GA 30334
Ms.	Becky	Kelley	Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Parks, Recreation, and Historic Sites	Director	2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive	Suite 1352, East Tower	Atlanta, GA 30334
Mr.	Darrell	Crosby	Georgia Department of Natural Resources, District Operations Program	District Manager	Coastal District, Brunswick Office	400 Commerce Center Drive	Brunswick, GA 31523
Mr.	Brian	Baker	Georgia Department of Natural Resources, District Operations Program	Manager	Coastal District, Savannah Office	400 Commerce Center Drive	Brunswick, GA 31523
Mr.	Tommy	Irvin	Georgia Department of Agriculture	Commissioner	204 Agricultural Building	19 Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr., S.W.	Atlanta, GA 30334
Major Gen.	William T.	Nesbitt	Georgia Department of Defense	Adjutant General	P.O. Box 1970		Marietta, GA 30061
Mr.	Mike	Beatty	Georgia Department of Community Affairs	Commissioner	60 Executive Park South		Atlanta, GA 30329
Mr.	Mike	Garrett	Georgia Department of Economic Development	Chairman	75 Fifth Street, N.W., Suite 1200		Atlanta, GA 30308
Col.	Bill	Hitchens	Georgia Department of Public Safety	Commissioner	P.O. Box 1456		Atlanta, GA 30371-1456
Mr.	Robert	Farris	Georgia Forestry Commission (Districts 8 and 10)	Director	5645 Riggins Mill Road		Dry Branch, Georgia 31020
Ms.	Jane	Griess	Savannah Coastal Refuges	Project Leader	Parkway Business Center	1000 Business Center Drive, Suite 10	Savannah, GA 31405
Mr.	Allen	Burns	Coastal Regional Commission of Georgia	Executive Director	Coastal Georgia Regional Development Center	127 F Street	Brunswick, GA 31520
Mr.	Rahn	Milligan	Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission - Region 6	Regional Representative	151 Langston Chapel Road	Suite 700	Statesboro, GA 30459
Mr.	Brent L.	Dykes	Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission Headquarters	Executive Director	4310 Lexington Road	P. O. Box 8024	Athens, GA 30603

Townsend Bombing Range EIS
Distribution List

Salutation	FirstName	LastName	OfficeAgency	Title	Address1a	Address1b	City_State_Zip1
Local							
Mr.	John	Cox	City of Darien, Office of Mayor	City Mayor	P.O. Box 452	106 Washington Street	Darien, GA 31305
Mr.	Brett	Cook	City of Darien, Office of Mayor	City Manager	P.O. Box 452	106 Washington Street	Darien, GA 31305
Mr.	Jason	Coley	Darien-McIntosh Chamber of Commerce	Chair	1111 Magnolia Bluff Way SW, #255		Darien, GA 31305
Mr.	Wally	Orrel	McIntosh County Industrial Development	Director	105 Fort King George Road	P.O. Box 896	Darien, GA 31305
Mr.	Luther	Smart	McIntosh County Commissioner's Office	County Manager	P.O. Box 584	310 Northway	Darien, GA 31305
Mr.	Frank	Middleton	Long County Commissioner's Office	Clerk of Court	County Courthouse	P.O. Box 476	Ludowici, GA 31316
Ms.	Myrtice	Warren	City of Ludowici	City Mayor	P.O. Box 800	469 N. Macon Street	Ludowici, GA 31316
Mr.	Mike	Deal	Wayne County Board of Commissioners	County Administrator	P.O. Box 270		Jesup, GA 31598
Mr.	Herb	Shaw	City of Jesup	City Mayor	162 East Cherry Street		Jessup, GA 31546
Ms.	Onda Cole	Woodard	City of Jesup	City Manager	162 East Cherry Street		Jessup, GA 31546
Tribal Representatives							
Mr.	George	Blanchard	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Governor	2025 Gordon Cooper Drive		Shawnee, OK 74801
Ms.	Jennifer	Makaseah	Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	NAGPRA Representative/ Tribal Historical Preservation Officer	2025 Gordon Cooper Drive		Shawnee, OK 74801
Ms.	Glenna J.	Wallace	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Chief	P.O. Box 350		Seneca, MO 64865
Ms.	Joann	Beckham	Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	NAGPRA Representative	P.O. Box 350		Seneca, MO 64865
Mr.	Ron	Sparkman	Shawnee Tribe	Chairman	P.O. Box 189		Miami, OK 74355
Ms.	Rebecca	Hawkins	Shawnee Tribe	NAGPRA Representative	P.O. Box 189		Miami, OK 74355
Mr.	Donald	Rogers	Catawba Indian Nation	Chief	996 Avenue of the Nations		Rock Hill, SC 29730
Dr.	Wenonah G.	Haire	Catawba Indian Nation	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Director	1536 Tom Steven Road		Rock Hill, SC 29730
Mr.	Chadwick	Smith	Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	Principal Chief	P.O. Box 948		Tahlequah, OK 74465
Dr.	Richard	Allen	Cherokee Nation	NAGPRA Representative	P.O. Box 948		Tahlequah, OK 74465
Mr.	George	Wickliffe	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee	Chief	P.O. Box 746		Tahlequah, OK 74464
Ms.	Lisa	Stopp	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee	NAGPRA Representative	P.O. Box 746		Tahlequah, OK 74464
Mr.	Mitchell	Cypress	Seminole Tribe of Florida	Chairman	6300 Stirling Road		Hollywood, FL 33024
Mr.	Willard	Steel	Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum	NAGPRA Representative	HC 62, Box 21 A		Clewiston, FL 33440
Mr.	A.D.	Ellis	Muscogee (Creek) Nation	Chief	P.O. Box 580		Okmulgee, OK 74447
Ms.	Joyce	Bear	Muscogee (Creek) Nation	NAGPRA Representative	P.O. Box 580		Okmulgee, OK 74447
Mr.	Buford	Rolin	Poarch Band of Creek Indians	Chairman	5811 Jack Springs Road		Atmore, AL 36502
Mr.	Robert	Thrower	Poarch Band of Creek Indians	NAGPRA Representative/ Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	5811 Jack Springs Road		Atmore, AL 36502
Mr.	Louis	McGert	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	Town King	P.O. Box 188		Okemah, OK 74859
Mr.	Charles	Coleman	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	NAGPRA Representative	Rt. 1 Box 190-A		Weleetka, OK 74880
Mr.	Tarpie	Yargee	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	Chief	P.O. Box 187		Wetumka, OK 74883
Ms.	Augustine	Asbury	Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	Second Chief/NAGPRA Representative	P.O. Box 187		Wetumka, OK 74883
Ms.	Jennie	Lillard	Kialegee Tribal Town	Town King/Mekko	108 N. Main, P.O. Box 332		Wetumka, OK 74883
Ms.	Evelyn	Bucktrot	Kialegee Tribal Town	NAGPRA Representative	108 N. Main, P.O. Box 332		Wetumka, OK 74883
Mr.	Leo	Henry	Tuscarora Nation	Chief	2235 Mount Hope Road		Sanborn, NY 14123
Mr.	Richard	Hill	Tuscarora Nation	Tribal Representative	2235 Mount Hope Road		Sanborn, NY 14123
Mr.	Bill	Anoatubby	Chickasaw Nation	Governor	P.O. Box 1548		Ada, OK 74821
Ms.	Virginia	Nail	Chickasaw Nation	NAGPRA Representative	American Building, Suite 310		Ada, OK 74820
Mr.	Gregory	Pyle	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Chief	P.O. Drawer 1210		Durant, OK 74702
Mr.	Terry	Cole	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	NAGPRA Representative	P.O. Drawer 1210		Durant, OK 74702
Mr.	Olin	William	Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Drawer 1210		Durant, OK 74702

Townsend Bombing Range EIS
Distribution List

Salutation	FirstName	LastName	OfficeAgency	Title	Address1a	Address1b	City_State_Zip1
Other Interested Parties							
Mr.	Braye	Boardman	The Nature Conservancy, Georgia Chapter	Chair	1330 West Peachtree Street	Suite 410	Atlanta, GA 30309
Ms.	Alison	McGee	The Nature Conservancy, Georgia Chapter	Local Staff	145 Bull Street, 2nd floor		Savannah, GA 31401
Mr.	Len	Hauss	Altamaha River Keepers	President	P.O. Box 2642		Darien, GA 31305
Mr.	Mark	Woodall	The Sierra Club, Georgia Chapter	Chapter Chair	743 E. College Ave, Suite B		Decatur, GA 30030
Ms.	Catharine	Brockman Kuchar	Atlanta Audubon Society	Executive Director	4055 Roswell Road		Atlanta, GA 30342
Ms.	Hazel	Langrall	Central Savannah River Land Trust	Executive Director	P.O. Box 148		Augusta, GA 30903
Mr.	Ben	Brewton	The Coastal Environmental Organization		P.O. Box 2107		Savannah, GA 31402
Mr.	Stephen A.	Stutts	Georgia Land Trust	President	428 Bull Street, Suite 210		Savannah, GA 31401
Mr.	Pierre	Howard	Georgia Conservancy	President	817 W. Peachtree Street	Suite 200	Atlanta, GA 30308
Ms.	Beth	Blalock	Georgia Conservancy, Coastal Office	Coastal Land Conservation Program Manager	428 Bull Street		Savannah, GA 31401
Mr.	Chris	Osborne	Georgia Conservation Voters	Executive Director	175 Trinity Avenue, SW		Atlanta, GA 30303
Mr.	Wayne	Jenkins	Georgia Forest Watch	Executive Director	15 Tower Road		Ellijay, GA 30540
Ms.	Ellen	Honeycutt	Georgia Native Plant Society	President	P.O. Box 422085		Atlanta, GA 30342
Ms.	April	Ingle	Georgia River Network	Executive Director	126 South Milledge Avenue	Suite E3	Athens, Georgia 30605
Mr.	Jerry L.	McCollum	Georgia Wildlife Federation	President and CEO	11600 Hazelbrand Road		Covington, GA 30014
			Southeast Land Preservation Trust	President	11 Wildwood Valley		Atlanta, GA 30350
Mr.	Russ	Webb	Savannah National Wildlife Refuge	Refuge Manager	Savannah Coastal Refuge Complex	694 Beech Hill Lane	Hardeeville, SC 29927
Mr.	William	Tan	RTOC Limited Partnership Rayonier Forest Resources		P.O. Box 728		Fernandina Beach, FL 32035
Mr.	Bill	Cain	Georgia Military Affairs Coordinating Committee	Deputy Executive Director	#7 Martin L. King Jr. Drive	Room 144	Atlanta, GA 30334
			Altamaha River Partnership		239 NE Park Avenue	Suite E	Baxley, GA 31513
Additional Contacts							
Mr.	Stanley	Meiburg	United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4	Regional Administrator (Acting)	Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center	61 Forsyth Street, SW	Atlanta, GA 30303
Ms.	Yvette	Aehle	Georgia Airports Association	President	SW Georgia Regional Airport	3905 Newton Rd, Suite 100	Albany, GA 31701-7356
Mr.	Frank	Field	Darien Downtown Development Authority	Executive Director	P.O. Box 452	106 Washington Street	Darien, GA 31305
Col.	Floyd	Harbin	Georgia Air National Guard Squad Combat Readiness Training Center	Commander	Savannah CRTC/CC	1401 Robert B. Miller Jr. Road	Savannah. GA 31408-9099
Ms.	Mary	Mayhew	The Georgia Lakes Society	President	P.O. Box 440994		Kennesaw, GA 30160
Mr.	Craig	Russell	Forest Resource Consultants	Account Manager	1233 Tram Rd., NW		Townsend, GA 31331
Mr.	Gerald	Cail	Portal Hunting Club	President	1909 Stuckey Lane Statesboro, GA 30461		Townsend, GA 31331
Mr.	Michael	Smith	Georgia Transmission	President and CEO	2100 E. Exchange Place	P.O. Box 2088	Tucker, GA 30084
Mr.	Michael	D. Garrett	Georgia Power	President and CEO	241 Ralph McGill Boulevard NE		Atlanta, GA 30308
Mr.	Jason	Goldstein	Southern Natural Gas		P.O. Box 2563		Birmingham, AL 35202
			Verizon Wireless of the East LP		180 Washington Valley Road		Bedminster, NJ 07921
			Atlanta Gas Light		P.O. Box 4569	Dept. 6250	Atlanta, GA 30302-4569
Ms.	Katrina	Morris	Georgia Department of Natural Resources Nongame Conservation Section	nmental Review Coordinator	Wildlife Resources Conservation Center	2065 US Highway 278 SE	Social Circle, GA 30025

Townsend Bombing Range EIS
Distribution List

Salutation	FirstName	LastName	OfficeAgency	Title	Address1a	Address1b	City_State_Zip1
Landowners							
Mr.	L. Michael	Kelly	FIATP SSF Timber LLC	President	Forest Investment Associates LP 15	Piedmont Center Suite 1250	Atlanta, Georgia 30305
Mr.	R. Lee Smith		Mid-Ohio Securities Corp		IRA 150511	1888 River Road	Jacksonville, FL 32207
Mr. and Mrs.	Lee and Christy	Smith	Lee and Christy Smith		1888 River Road		Jacksonville, FL 32207
Mr.	L. Michael	Kelly	Goodwood Georgia LLC	President	Forest Investment Associates LP 15	Piedmont Center Suite 1250	Atlanta, Georgia 30305
Mr.	William	Tan	RTOC Limited Parternship	Chief Executive Officer	P.O Box 728		Fernandina Beach, FL 32035
Mr.	Lee M.	Thomas	Rayonier Forest Resources LP	President and Chief Executive Officer	P.O Box 728		Fernandina Beach, FL 32035
Interested Public (Requested to be added during Scoping Period)							
Mr.	Joe	Parker, Jr.	Resident		259 Old Gun Road		Midway, GA 31320
Mr.	Billy	Wilkinson	Resident		2231 Steve Nelson Road, NE		Townsend, GA 31331
Mr.	David	*Illegible*	Resident		1227 Goulds Landing Road, NE		Townsend, GA 31331
Mr. and Mrs.	Bill	Weaver	Residents		205 W. Commons Drive		St. Simons Island, GA 31522

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Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.3
Newspaper Affidavits

First Scoping Period

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Notice of Intent to Conduct Public Scoping and Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Department of the Navy (DoN) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and conduct public scoping meetings for the modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) located in McIntosh County, Georgia, to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charge) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) with their associated larger land requirements. To accomplish this, the United States Marine Corps proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater range of training activities.

The DoN is initiating a 30-day public scoping process, which begins with the advertisement of the Notice of Intent in the Federal Register on August 6, 2010, to identify community interests and local issues to be addressed in the EIS. Two public scoping meetings, using an informal open house format, will be held from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on the following dates and at the following locations in Georgia:

August 24, 2010
City of Ludowici Meeting Room, City Hall,
469 North Macon Street, Ludowici, GA 31316.

August 26, 2010
Haynes Auditorium Ida Hilton Public Library,
1105 Northway, Darien, GA 31305.

All written comments must be postmarked by September 7, 2010 to:

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

For additional project information, please refer to the project website at **http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com** or phone (843) 228-7201.

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The Darien News

DARIEN PRINTING & GRAPHICS

Post Office Box 496 • 101 Broad Street • Darien, Georgia 31305 • (912) 437-4251 • FAX # (912) 437-2299
website: www.thedariennews.net

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
THE DARIEN NEWS

STATE OF GEORGIA
McINTOSH COUNTY

Personally appeared before me Kathleen W. Russell to me known, who being by me sworn, deposed and said:

That she is the executive editor of THE DARIEN NEWS which is the official legal advertising organ of McIntosh County, Georgia; and

That she is authorized to make affidavits of publication on behalf of THE DARIEN NEWS;

That said newspaper is of general circulation in McIntosh County and in the area adjacent thereto and is the newspaper designed and customarily used by the Sheriff of McIntosh County for the publication of advertisements and by the other official bodies of and in said county for the publication of notices required by law;

That she has reviewed the regular edition of THE DARIEN NEWS published August 12 and 19, 2010 that the following advertisement, to-wit:

6	[illegible]	0	to	38,389		38
7	[illegible]	0	to	43,251		43
8	[illegible]	0	to	48,113		48

FOR EACH ADDITIONAL FAMILY MEMBER, ADD $4,862 PER YEAR TO THE IN
$6,919 TO THE INCOME LEVEL FOR REDUCED PRICE MEALS.

Breakfast is free to students at all schools. Lunch at **FGE** is $1.00, **OGIS/MCMS** is $1.2
schools is .40.

Application forms are being sent to all homes with a letter to parents or guardians. To app
households should fill out the application and return it to the school. Children from famili
shown are eligible for free or reduced-price meals. Foster children may also be eligible fo
should contact the school for information regarding benefits. Additional forms are availab
The information provided on the application will be used for the purpose of determining e
with each school district required to verify a sample annually. Applications may be subm

For school officials to determine eligibility, households receiving SNAP (formerly Food S
Needy Families (TANF) must list the child's name, their SNAP or TANF case number an
household member. Households not receiving SNAP or TANF must list: child's name, th
security number of the parent or guardian who signs the application (or an indication that
the amount of monthly income received by each household member, identified by source,
member certifying that the information provided is correct. The information provided by
used for the purpose of determining eligibility and verifying data. We may inform official
health and education program of the information on your form to determine benefits for th
evaluation purposes.

If a household member becomes unemployed, or if the household size increases, the hous
changes may make the children of the household eligible for benefits if the household's in
above.

Under the provisions of this policy, a school official will review applications and determi
the determination, he/she may contact the school either orally or in writing.

In accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture policy, this institu
the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability. To file a complaint of di
Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington DC 20250-9410, or
(TTY). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

usse ll
hleen W. Russell
ditor & Publisher

The Darien News

DARIEN PRINTING & GRAPHICS

Post FAX # (912) 437-2299

ICATION

by me sworn,

legal

RIEN NEWS;

rea adjacent
Intosh County

d August 12 and

Notice of Intent to Conduct Public Scoping and Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Department of the Navy (DoN) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and conduct public scoping meetings for the modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) located in McIntosh County, Georgia, to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charge) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) with their associated larger land requirements. To accomplish this, the United States Marine Corps proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater range of training activities.

The DoN is initiating a 30-day public scoping process, which begins with the advertisement of the Notice of Intent in the Federal Register on August 6, 2010, to identify community interests and local issues to be addressed in the EIS. Two public scoping meetings, using an informal open house format, will be held from 4 to 7 p.m. on the following dates and at the following locations in Georgia:

August 24, 2010
City of Ludowici Meeting Room, City Hall,
469 North Macon Street, Ludowici, GA 31316.

August 26, 2010
Haynes Auditorium Ida Hilton Public Library,
1105 Northway, Darien, GA 31305.

All written comments must be postmarked by September 7, 2010 to:

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

For additional project information, please refer to the project website at **http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com** or phone (843) 228-7201.

8/12-19

appeared in said editions.

Kathleen W Russell

Kathleen W. Russell
Editor & Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before
me this 27 day of Sept, 2010.

Janice Ruth Bennett

Notary Public

JANICE RUTH BENNETT NOTARY PUBLIC Exp. Nov. 06, 2012 McINTOSH COUNTY, GA

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF CHATHAM

Personally appeared before me, Alaina Fincher, to me known, who being sworn, deposes and says:

That she is the Obituary/Legal Clerk for Southeastern Newspaper Corporation, a Georgia corporation, doing business in Chatham County, GA, under the trade name of Savannah Morning News, a daily newspaper published in said county;

That he is authorized to make affidavits of publication on behalf of said published corporation;

That said newspaper is of general circulation in said county and in the area adjacent thereto;

That he has reviewed the regular editions of the Savannah Morning News, published on:

Aug. 15, 2010 Aug. 16, 2010,

Aug. 17, 2010, _____, 2010,

and finds that the following advertisement, to-wit:

Appeared in each of said editions.
Sworn to and subscribed before me

This 18 day of Aug, 2010

Alaina Fincher
(Deponent)

Eugene J Cronk
Notary Public, Chatham County, Ga.

Notice of Intent to Conduct Public Scoping and Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Department of the Navy (DoN) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and conduct public scoping meetings for the modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) located in McIntosh County, Georgia, to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charge) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) with their associated larger land requirements. To accomplish this, the United States Marine Corps proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater range of training activities.

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August 26, 2010
Haynes Auditorium Ida Hilton Public Library,
1105 Northway, Darien, GA 31305.

All written comments must be postmarked by September 7, 2010 to:

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

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STATE OF GEORGIA

COUNTY OF Wayne

CLIPPING OF LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT ATTACHED HERE

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public of said County and State, duly commissioned, qualified, and authorized by law to administer oaths, personally appeared Melisa Mallard advertising manager, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he (she) is

(Owner, partner, publisher, or other office or employee authorized to make this affidavit)

of The Press-Sentinel 8/11/2010, 8/14/2010 a newspaper published, issued, and entered as second class mail in the

City of Jesup in said County and State; that he (she) is authorized to make this affidavit and sworn statement; that the notice or other legal advertisement, a true copy of which is attached

hereto, was published in The Press-Sentinel

on the following dates: 8/11/2010, 8/14/2010

and that the said newspaper in which such notice, paper, document, or legal advertisement was published, was at the time of each and every

such publication, a newspaper of General Circulation in

This 7th day of September, 2010.

Melisa Mallard

(Signature of person making affidavit)

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of September, 2010.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires September 11, 2011

My Commission expires:

Notice of Intent to Conduct Public Scoping and Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Department of the Navy (DoN) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and conduct public scoping meetings for the modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) located in McIntosh County, Georgia, to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charge) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) with their associated larger land requirements. To accomplish this, the United States Marine Corps proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater range of training activities.

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Ludowici, GA 31316.

August 26, 2010
Haynes Auditorium Ida Hilton Public Library,
1105 Northway, Darien, GA 31305.

All written comments must be postmarked by September 7, 2010 to:

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

For additional project information, please refer to the project website at
http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com
or phone (843) 228-7201

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August 26, 2010
Haynes Auditorium Ida Hilton Public Library,
1105 Northway, Darien, GA 31305.

All written comments must be postmarked by September 7, 2010 to:

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

For additional project information, please refer to the project website at
http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com
or phone (843) 228-7201

Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.3
Newspaper Affidavits

Second Scoping Period

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NOTICE OF INTENT TO REOPEN PUBLIC SCOPING FOR THE PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION OF TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, MCINTOSH GEORGIA

The Department of the Navy (DoN) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) located in McIntosh County, Georgia, to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charge) precision-guided munitions with their associated larger land requirements. To accomplish this, the United States Marine Corps proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater range of training activities.

The DoN initiated a 30-day public scoping process to identify community interests and local issues to be addressed in the EIS, which ended on September 7, 2010. However, the Environmental Impact Study Team identified a problem with the project's Post Office Box when letters were not being received and some were returned to their senders. As a result, the DoN is reopening the public comment period for an additional 30 days, which will end on November 8, 2010 to allow members of the public an opportunity to resubmit their feedback. The public may submit comments during the additional scoping period via the project Web site (www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com) and project email address (townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com).

Also, all written comments must be postmarked by November 8, 2010 to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

For additional project information, please refer to the project Web site at: **www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com** or **phone (843) 228-7558**

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The Darien News

DARIEN PRINTING & GRAPHICS

Post Office Box 496 • 101 Broad Street • Darien, Georgia 31305 • (912) 437-4251 • FAX # (912) 437-2299
website: www.thediariennews.net

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
THE DARIEN NEWS

STATE OF GEORGIA
McINTOSH COUNTY

Personally appeared before me Kathleen W. Russell to me known, who being by me sworn, deposed and said:

That she is the executive editor of THE DARIEN NEWS which is the official legal advertising organ of McIntosh County, Georgia; and

That she is authorized to make affidavits of publication on behalf of THE DARIEN NEWS;

That said newspaper is of general circulation in McIntosh County and in the area adjacent thereto and is the newspaper designed and customarily used by the Sheriff of McIntosh County for the publication of advertisements and by the other official bodies of and in said county for the publication of notices required by law;

That she has reviewed the regular edition of THE DARIEN NEWS published October 14, 2010 that the following advertisement, to-wit:

appeared in said editions.

Kathleen W. Russell
Kathleen W. Russell
Editor & Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23 day of Oct., 2010.

Notary Public

NOTICE OF INTENT TO REOPEN PUBLIC SCOPING FOR THE PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION OF TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, MCINTOSH GEORGIA

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Townsend EIS
Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

For additional project information, please refer to the project Web site at: **www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com** or **phone (843) 228-7558.**

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF CHATHAM

Personally appeared before me, Alaina Fincher, to me known, who being sworn, deposes and says:

That she is the Obituary/Legal Clerk for Southeastern Newspaper Corporation, a Georgia corporation, doing business in Chatham County, GA, under the trade name of Savannah Morning News, a daily newspaper published in said county;

That he is authorized to make affidavits of publication on behalf of said published corporation;

That said newspaper is of general circulation in said county and in the area adjacent thereto;

That he has reviewed the regular editions of the Savannah Morning News, published on:

October 10, 2010 _____, 2010,

_____, 2010, _____, 2010,

and finds that the following advertisement, to-wit:

Appeared in each of said editions.
Sworn to and subscribed before me

This 20 day of Oct, 2010

Alaina Fincher
(Deponent)

Eugene J. Cronk
Notary Public, Chatham County, Ga.

EUGENE J. CRONK
Notary Public, Chatham County, GA
My Commission Expire January 25, 2014

NOTICE OF INTENT TO REOPEN PUBLIC SCOPING FOR THE PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION OF TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, MCINTOSH GEORGIA

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Townsend EIS
Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

For additional project information, please refer to the project Web site at **www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com** or **phone (843) 228-7558**

STATE OF GEORGIA

COUNTY OF WAYNE

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public of said County and State, duly commissioned, qualified, and authorized by law to administer oaths, personally appeared LOIS GIBSON, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he (she) is

LEGAL CLERK

(Owner, partner, publisher, or other office or employee authorized to make this affidavit)

of THE PRESS-SENTINEL

a newspaper published, issued, and entered as second class mail in the City of JESUP in said County and State; that he (she) is authorized to make this affidavit and sworn statement; that the notice or other legal advertisement, a true copy of which is attached hereto, was published in THE PRESS-SENTINEL

on the following dates: October 13, 2010

and that the said newspaper in which such notice, paper, document, or legal advertisement was published, was at the time of each and every such publication, a newspaper of General Circulation in WAYNE CO. JESUP, GA

This 18 day of November 2010.

Lois Gibson

(Signature of person making affidavit)

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18 day of November, 2010.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires September 11, 2011.

My Commission expires:

NOTICE OF INTENT TO REOPEN PUBLIC SCOPING FOR THE PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION OF TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, MCINTOSH GEORGIA

The Department of the Navy (DoN) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) located in McIntosh County, Georgia, to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charge) precision-guided munitions with their associated larger land requirements. To accomplish this, the United States Marine Corps proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater range of training activities.

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Townsend EIS
Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

For additional project information, please refer to the project Web site at: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com or phone (843) 228-7558.

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Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.4
Press Releases

First Scoping Period

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Media Release

Release 17-10

Marine Corps to Study Potential Land Acquisition

MCAS BEAUFORT, S.C. (Aug 6, 2010) – The Department of the Navy announced today that it will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that will analyze five alternatives for possible land acquisition that would modernize the Townsend Bombing Range, as well as a no-action alternative.

"It is imperative that Marines receive the most realistic training before deploying to combat. The modernization of our range in Townsend would allow Marines to train as they fight, with precision-guided munitions," said Col. John R. Snider, Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort. "We are committed to working with the local community as partners and look forward to receiving public comments on our proposed alternatives and the issues to be studied."

The Marine Corps' Coastal Georgia range is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard. The Navy published its Notice of Intent to prepare the environmental study, including a description of the alternatives to be studied and announcing a schedule of public scoping meetings.

The first step in undertaking an environmental assessment will be the public scoping meetings and public comment period. The public scoping meetings are scheduled as follows:

Tuesday, August 24, 2010, 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., City of Ludowici Meeting Room, City Hall, 469 North Macon Street, Ludowici, GA 31316

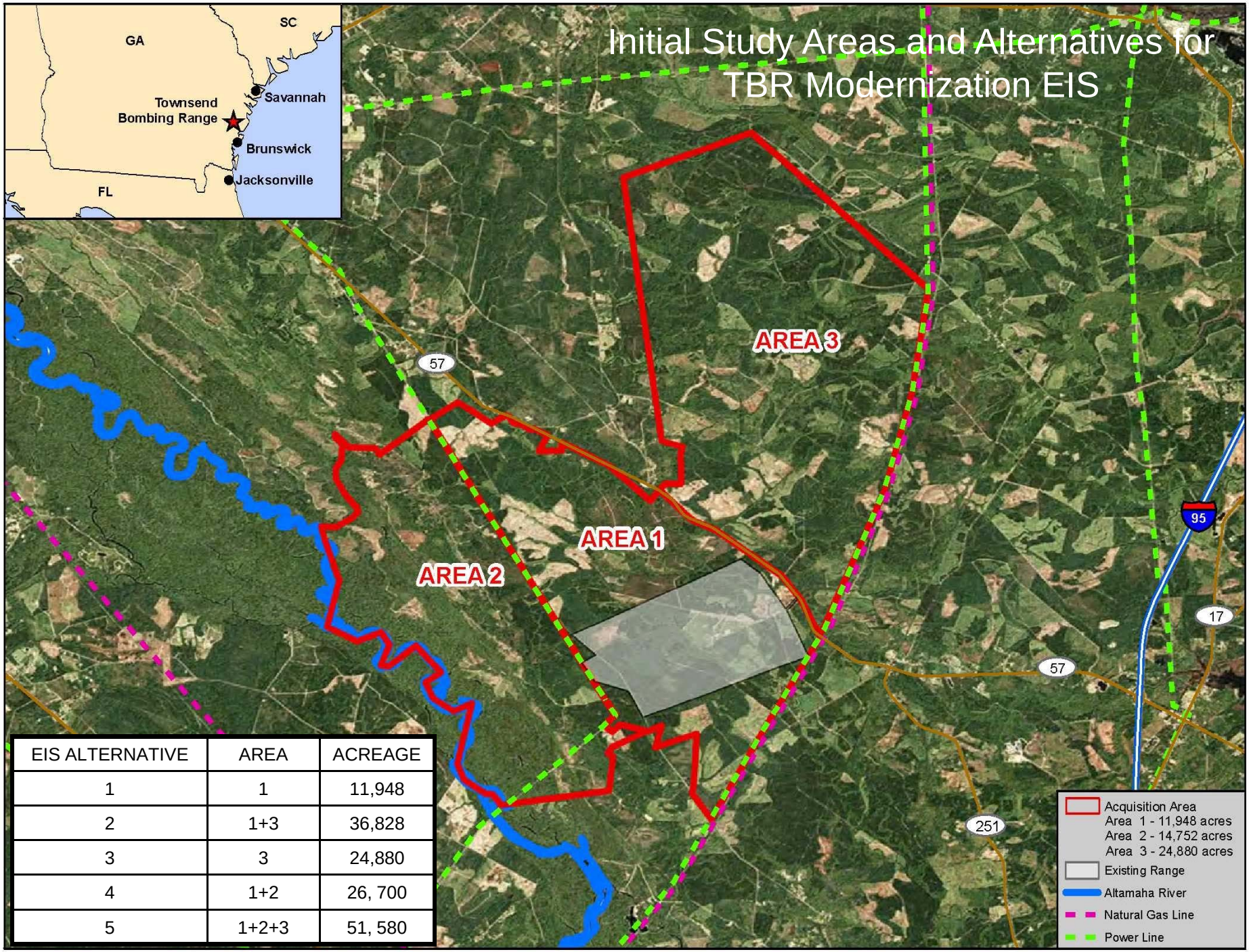
Thursday, August 26, 2010, 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., Haynes Auditorium – Ida Hilton Public Library, 1105 Northway, Darien, GA 31305

The 30-day public scoping comment period will end on September 7. All public comments will be reviewed in determining the alternatives and issues to be studied and released in the final report.

Please contact Gunnery Sgt. Chad McMeen, MCAS Beaufort Public Affairs Officer, at (843) 228-7201 or cell (843) 321-6659 with any additional questions.

-USMC-

Initial Study Areas and Alternatives for TBR Modernization EIS



EIS ALTERNATIVE	AREA	ACREAGE
1	1	11,948
2	1+3	36,828
3	3	24,880
4	1+2	26, 700
5	1+2+3	51, 580

Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.4
Press Releases

Second Scoping Period

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Media Release

Release 18-10

Marine Corps to reopen public comment period for Townsend Bombing Range

MCAS BEAUFORT, S.C. (Oct. 8, 2010) – The public comment period reopened to allow the community an opportunity to resend their feedback to the Department of the Navy regarding the proposed land acquisition that would modernize the Townsend Bombing Range. The new public comment period will end Nov. 8.

The decision to reopen the public comment period was made when the Environmental Impact Study team identified a problem with the designated post office box when letters were not received during the initial public scoping period.

"We anticipate this will have minimum impact to the overall EIS timeline however, we felt it necessary to inform the public and provide an opportunity to be involved and voice their comments," said Col. John Snider, Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort.

Comments or questions should be submitted via the following:

1) The project Web site (www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com);

2) Email to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com; or

3) Letter to Townsend EIS, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318.

All public comments will be reviewed and considered in determining the alternatives and issues to be studied. All comments will be released in the final report.

Please contact 1st Lt. Sharon Hyland, MCAS Beaufort Public Affairs Officer, at (843) 228-7201 or cell (843) 321-6658 with any additional questions.

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Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.5
Scoping Letter Samples

First Scoping Period

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

11011
CO
August 3, 2010

Name
Address
City/State

Dear Name:

Subj: PROPOSED LAND ACQUISITION EXPANDING THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE IN COASTAL GEORGIA

I am writing to inform you of a proposed Department of the Navy land acquisition that would expand the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in Coastal Georgia to enhance Marine Corps aviation training and readiness proficiency for air-to-ground operations, which will include the use of precision guided munitions (PGM). Expanding TBR and accommodating PGM training would significantly enhance aviation unit training efficiency for air crews operating from Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, South Carolina. Presently, TBR can accommodate only 43% of the required individual air crew training sorties. Proposed modernization would allow air crews to meet up to 93% of their training and proficiency requirements at Townsend Bombing Range.

The only authorized ordnance used in air crew training at TBR is inert ordnance (no explosive and only a very small smoke spotting charge), and this fact will not change under this proposed acquisition. Townsend Bombing Range is owned by the Department of the Navy, and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard. It is the home station range for MCAS Beaufort units, and is used extensively by other military services in the region for air crew training as well.

The Marine Corps Requirements Oversight Council (MROC) determined on February 2, 2009 that current East Coast aviation training range capabilities are inadequate to support PGM deliveries. Currently, all East Coast-based Marine Corps aviation units must deploy to bombing ranges in Arizona and California to conduct the required PGM training. The MROC concluded that modernization at TBR would improve training and readiness for units stationed at MCAS Beaufort, and would also make for more efficient use of the larger training ranges in the Southwest Region. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations and Environment concurred with the MROC, and on December 4, 2009, the Undersecretary of Defense (AT&L) approved going forward with the study of the range modernization at Townsend Bombing Range.

An environmental impact review and assessment is the next step in the process for the proposed land acquisition. The TBR modernization study will analyze land in the vicinity of the range for possible acquisition to support achieving Marine Corps aviation training objectives. Modernization and expansion of TBR would require only a slight modification to current special use airspace supporting TBR. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process will begin Friday, August 6, with a public notice in the Federal Register announcing the study and describing the proposed alternatives that will be studied in the EIS. Public scoping meetings will be held and inputs

from stakeholders will be considered in the finalization and evaluation of alternatives. All efforts of which will lead to a Record of Decision.

I have included a project fact sheet, a graphic of the potential acquisition areas that will be studied, and the public scoping meetings schedule for your ready information.

Please be assured that the United States Marine Corps and the Georgia Air National Guard are committed to working with neighbors and stakeholders as full participating partners during this entire process. Should you have any questions or desire further information, please contact my Community Planning and Liaison Officer, Ms. Alice Howard, at 843-228-7558 or via email at townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com.

Very Respectfully,

J. R. SNIDER
Colonel, USMC
Commanding Officer

Attachments:
Public Meeting Sked
Fact Sheet
Potential Aqn Graphic

TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE MODERNIZATION

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
Public Scoping Meeting Schedule

Two public scoping meetings, using an informal open house format, will be held to provide the public with an opportunity view project-related displays, speak with USMC and GA Air National Guard representatives and submit public comment forms. All comments regarding the scope of issues that the USMC should consider during the EIS preparation must be received prior to September 7, 2010. Additional information concerning the meetings and the proposed alternatives to be studied in the EIS are available on the EIS website at:

http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com

Public Meetings:
4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Tuesday, August 24, 2010
City of Ludowici Meeting Room
City Hall, 469 North Macon Street
Ludowici, GA 31316

Thursday, August 26, 2010
Haynes Auditorium – Ida Hilton Public Library
1105 Northway
Darien, GA 31305

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
Community Plans & Liaison Office (Attn: Alice Howard)
PO Box 9103, Building 601, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, Beaufort, SC 29904-5001
Phone: 843-228-7559 or e-mail: townsendbombingrangeeis@aecom.com

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TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE MODERNIZATION

FACT SHEET

BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENT:

Training efficiency for pilots stationed at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort is sub-optimal because bombing ranges in the area cannot fulfill a significant percentage of aircrew proficiency requirements, including for precision-guided munitions (PGM). The Marine Corps' Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in coastal Georgia and operated by the Georgia Air National Guard, provides an opportunity for conducting a wider variety of training for air-to-ground operations, including with PGM. Modernization at TBR to support enhanced training would create a range meeting 93 percent of air-crew air-to-ground training requirements, as opposed to 43 percent with the current range. This would also make for more efficient use of the larger training ranges in the Southwest Region.

MODERNIZATION STATUS:

- The Marine Corps Requirements Oversight Council (MROC) identified TBR for modernization and expansion to meet this PGM training requirement for units stationed at MCAS Beaufort. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Energy, Installations and Environment) concurred.
- The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) approved the study of opportunities for land acquisition at TBR.
- An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will study TBR modernization alternatives. The EIS will analyze land in the vicinity of the range for possible acquisition. Multiple land acquisition configurations will be evaluated that could best meet the training modernization requirements. The EIS will assess environmental impacts of the alternatives, including identification of any mitigation necessary. Five alternatives have been identified in the Notice of Intent issued in the Federal Register on August 6, 2010; as well as a No Action Alternative.
- Only minor modification to current Special Use Airspace would be required for any land acquisition, i.e., modifying the current Restricted Airspace to include the area from 0-100 feet above ground level over any newly acquired lands.
- Public scoping meetings will be held on August 24th and 26th to solicit public review and comments on the project and proposed alternatives that will be studied in the EIS and will be used to finalize the range of reasonable alternatives studied in the EIS.
- A Draft EIS will be available for review and comment by the public in the Fall of 2011.
- After the Final EIS is completed and published in the Spring of 2012, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy will determine the best modernization option based on the completed EIS, training requirements, cost and other issues. This decision will be published in a Record of Decision (ROD) in the Fall of 2012.
- If approved in the ROD, any land acquisition would require Congressional approval and MILCON funding. The Federal Aviation Administration would determine through rulemaking whether to make any requested Special Use Airspace modifications.
- The Marine Corps and its partner the Georgia Air National Guard are committed to working with Congress, state and local leaders, resource and regulatory agencies, neighbors and public stakeholders throughout the process to inform them, and receive and analyze their comments.

TBR MODERNIZATION FACTS

- The Georgia Air National Guard, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, and U.S. Navy units train at TBR and will continue to do so.
- Land acquisition to provide for new training capabilities would include sufficient lands to protect public safety.
- The land in the vicinity of the range is largely surrounded by pine forests. Fair market value would be offered for any land or property interests identified for acquisition.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
Community Plans & Liaison Office (Attn: Alice Howard)
PO Box 9103, Building 601, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, Beaufort, SC 29904-5001
Phone: 843-228-7558 or e-mail: townsendbombingrange@epa.com

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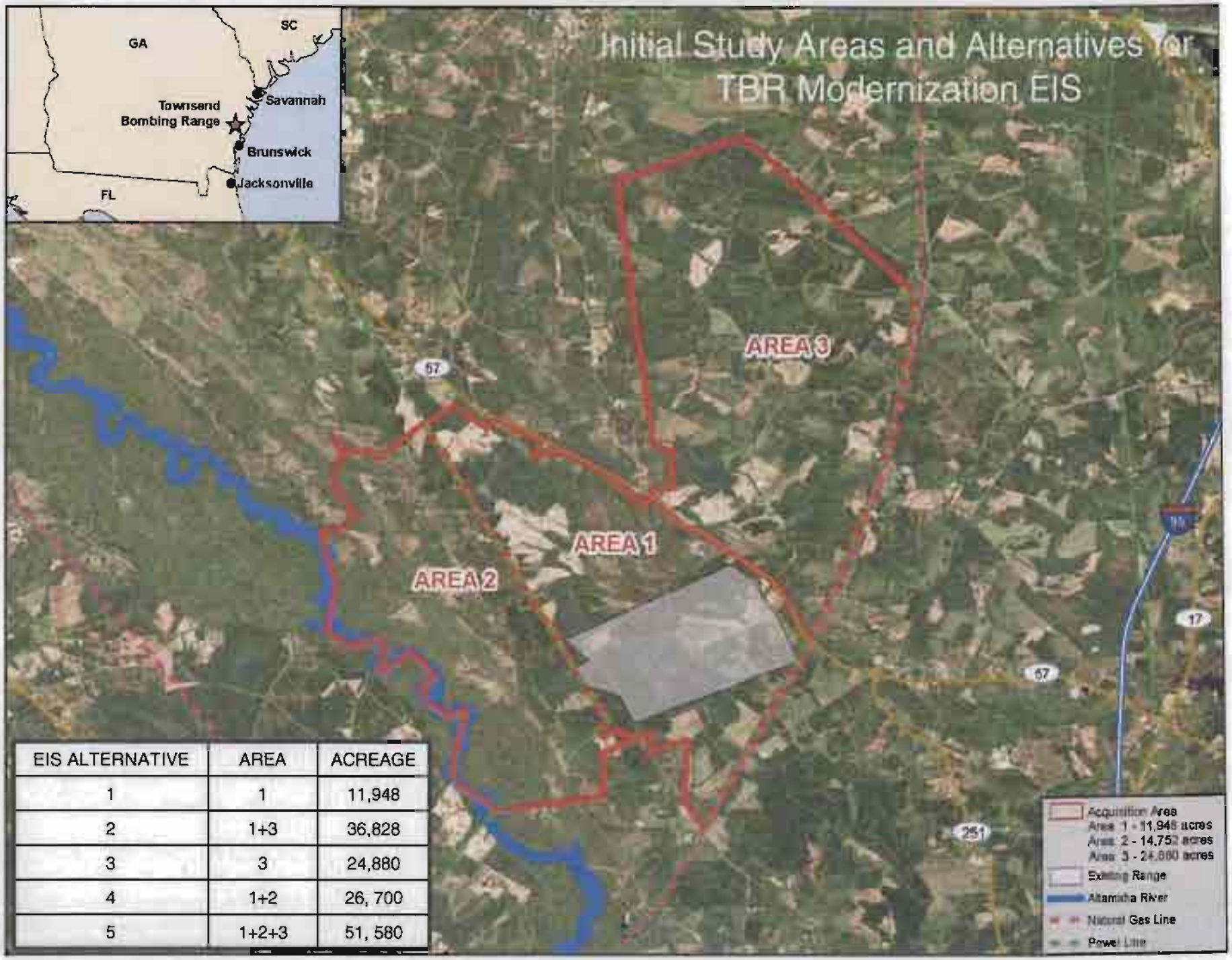

EIS ALTERNATIVE	AREA	ACREAGE
1	1	11,948
2	1+3	36,828
3	3	24,880
4	1+2	26, 700
5	1+2+3	51, 580

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/111
04 AUG 2010

Name
Address
City/State

Dear Name:

Pursuant to Section (102)(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and regulations implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508), Department of the Navy (Navy) NEPA regulations (32 CFR Part 775), and United States Marine Corps (USMC) NEPA directives (Marine Corps Order P5090.2A, changes 1 and 2), the Navy intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and conduct public scoping meetings for proposed land acquisitions that would expand Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) located in McIntosh County, Georgia, for the use of inert (with spotting charge) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) to support USMC aviation training and readiness proficiency for air-to-ground operations.

TBR is under USMC jurisdiction, owned by the federal government, and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG). Expanding TBR by acquiring lands in the vicinity of the current range and accommodating PGM training would significantly enhance air-to-ground training capabilities at Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina. Presently, TBR can accommodate only 43% of the training requirements. Implementation of the proposed project would allow USMC aviators to meet up to 93% of their training requirements at TBR.

The preparation of an EIS is necessary to support the proposed land acquisition and modernization. The study will analyze land in the vicinity of the Range for possible acquisition to support achieving USMC training objectives. The potential environmental effects associated with the proposed project will be evaluated in the EIS. The EIS process will begin with public scoping, which commences upon publication of the Notice of Intent in the *Federal Register* on August 6, 2010.

The USMC is initiating the scoping process to identify community concerns and local issues to be addressed in the EIS. Federal, state, and local agencies and interested persons are encouraged to provide comments to the USMC to help identify specific issues or topics of environmental concern that should be addressed in the EIS. To obtain this input, the USMC will host two open-house public scoping meetings. During these meetings, the public will be provided an opportunity to view project-related displays, speak with USMC and GA ANG representatives, and submit comments on the proposed project. The public scoping meetings will be held from 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. on the following dates and at the following locations in Georgia:

1) Tuesday, August 24, 2010, City of Ludowici Meeting Room, City Hall, 469 North Macon Street, Ludowici, GA 31316.

2) Thursday, August 26, 2010, Haynes Auditorium – Ida Hilton Public Library, 1105 Northway, Darien, GA 31305.

At this time, the USMC is requesting that your agency identify any specific information, issues, or concerns that should be included in the EIS that would facilitate the decision-making process. Please note that this letter is for NEPA scoping purposes only, and that the USMC shall initiate consultation under separate cover with your agency in the near future regarding this undertaking, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800.

Additional information concerning the meetings and the proposed project are available on the EIS Web site at: http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com. Notices for the public scoping meetings will be published in the following local newspapers: The *Darien News, The Press-Sentinel,* and the *Savannah Morning News*. Comments or questions should be directed to Townsend EIS Project Manager, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318; email: townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com. All written comments must be postmarked no later than September 7, 2010.

Sincerely,

J.R. SNIDER
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding Officer

Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.5
Scoping Letter Samples

Second Scoping Period

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

October 6, 2010

Name
Address
City/State/Zip

Dear Name:

The United States Department of the Navy (Navy) intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for proposed land acquisitions that would expand Townsend Bombing Range located in McIntosh County, Georgia, for the use of inert (with spotting charge) precision-guided munitions to support United States Marine Corps (USMC) aviation training and readiness proficiency for air-to-ground operations.

The EIS process began with a scoping period that was intended to identify community interests and local issues with the proposed project. During the 30-day (August 6 to September 7, 2010) public scoping process, the USMC hosted two open-house public scoping meetings (August 24 and 26, 2010) and accepted public comments. The USMC provided various methods for the public to comment, including email, mail, and through the project Web site. During the public scoping period, the Environmental Impact Study Team identified a problem with the project's Post Office Box when mailed comments were not being received. An exhaustive search for the letters conducted with the U.S. Postal Service resulted in the finding of nine misplaced letters, including a test letter sent by the Project Team, and the discovery that some letters had been returned to their senders. As a result, the USMC is reopening the public comment period for an additional 30 days, which will end on November 8, 2010, to allow the members of the public an opportunity to resubmit their feedback. This action is anticipated to have minimal impact to the overall EIS process; nevertheless, the USMC felt it necessary to inform the public and provide another opportunity for public comment.

Comments or questions should be submitted via the following:
1) the project Web site (www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com);
2) email to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com; or
3) letter to Townsend EIS, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318.

Notices announcing the additional public scoping period will be published in the following local newspapers: *The Darien News, The Press-Sentinel,* and the *Savannah Morning News*. All written comments must be postmarked no later than November 8, 2010. For additional project information please refer to the project Web site at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com or phone (843) 228-7558.

Sincerely,

J.R. SNIDER
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding Officer

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Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.6
Newspaper Articles

First Scoping Period

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Southeast Georgia range for bombing may double

The Marine Corps wants to broaden its training at Townsend.

By GORDON JACKSON
The Times-Union

The skies over McIntosh County in Southeast Georgia will be a lot busier if a Navy proposal to more than double the size of the Townsend Bombing Range is approved.

The 5,183-acre range in the county's northwest area near the Long County line has been in use since 1981, but Marine Corps officials say it's too small to conduct all the necessary training to prepare pilots for combat.

Cpl. Chris Zahn, a spokesman for the Beaufort, S.C., Marine Corps Air Station, said the range supports less than 50 percent of air crew training requirements and is too small to support precision-guided munitions training, which is a key component of Marines' war fighting.

If the bombing range is expanded, air crews will complete 93 percent of their training requirements there and save the cost of sending aircraft and their crews to the West Coast for training, Marine officials said.

"It is imperative that Marines receive the most realistic training before deploying to combat," said Col. John Snider, commanding officer of the Beaufort base.

Possible sites identified

Three tracts of private property adjacent to the range have been identified as possible sites. The tracts range anywhere in size from 11,948 acres to 51,580 acres if all three areas are bought, which is one of the options. The Navy can also choose not to expand the range, Zahn said.

Two public hearings will be held to discuss the proposal. The first is from 4 to 7 p.m. at Ludowici City Hall on Aug. 24, followed by another meeting from 4 to 7 p.m. at Haynes Auditorium in the Ida Hilton Public Library in Darien on Aug. 26.

If the range is expanded, property owners will be paid fair market value for their land, Zahn said.

Few residents in area

County Manager Luther Smart said he just sent a memo on the proposal to county commissioners Thursday and none has yet responded.

Timber companies own most of the land under consideration and there are a few, if any, houses in the area, Smart said.

Smart said he has never received a complaint from anyone about military aircraft training at the range in his four years as county manager.

"The only thing you notice is the number of aircraft flying over," he said. "You'll hear and see the aircraft."

But people won't hear explosions because the training bombs used are inert, Zahn said.

Environmental concerns

Smart said if there are any concerns, they could come from environmental groups. One proposed area runs along a stretch of the Altamaha River.

"There is a lot of recreational use all up and down the Altamaha River," Smart said.

Environmental studies to determine possible impacts on the river and uplands won't be completed until after the upcoming meetings, Zahn said. Comments and concerns from the meetings will be considered before the environmental study is drafted.

Officials with the Altamaha Riverkeeper said Friday that they were not aware of the proposal and had to study the issue before commenting.

Zahn said more public hearings will be scheduled after the comments are evaluated and the studies are completed. Anyone unable to attend the meetings can comment online at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com.

gordon.jackson@jacksonville.com, (912) 729-3672

The B

THURSDAY, August 12, 2010

IN McINTOSH COUNTY, GA.

Bombing range to expand?

Navy proposal could more than double size of Townsend Bombing Range, allowing pilots to complete almost all training at Georgia site.

By PATRICK DONOHUE
pdonohue@beaufortgazette.com
843-706-8152

Navy officials might purchase as much as 45,000 acres near a Georgia bombing range to give pilots from Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort a chance to train closer to home.

The Navy announced plans last week to expand Townsend Bombing Range, a 5,183-acre range in McIntosh County, Ga. owned by the air station.

According to a notice published in the Federal Register, the Navy could opt to purchase some combination or all of three parcels near the range identified as possible expansion sites. If approved, the range could grow by between 11,000 and 45,000 acres, according to the notice. The Navy also could opt not to expand the range, which opened in 1981 and is maintained by the Georgia Air National Guard. The notice did not specify how much the land might cost.

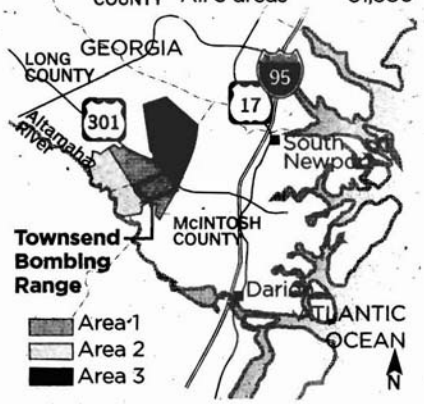
At its current size, the range allows air crews to complete only 43 percent of

Please see RANGE on 7A

EXPANSION OPTIONS

Below are five options to expand the 5,183-acre Townsend Bombing Range in McIntosh County, Ga.

Option	Acreage
Area 1	11,948
Areas 1 and 3	36,828
Area 3	24,880
Areas 1 and 2	26,700
All 3 areas	51,580



The Beaufort Gazette

RANGE

Continued from 1A

their training requirements and is too small to allow pilots to drop inert, precision-guided munitions, according to air station officials.

If the range expanded, pilots would be able to complete 93 percent of their training requirements at Townsend, which is about a 15-minute flight from MCAS Beaufort, said Cpl. Christopher Zahn, air station spokesman.

"It is imperative that Marines receive the most realistic training before deploying to combat," said Col. John Snider, the air station's commanding officer. "The modernization of our range in Townsend would allow Marines to train as they fight, with precision-guided munitions."

Now, air station pilots and entire F-18 Hornet squadrons are sent for several months to MCAS Yuma, Ariz., or MCAS Miramar, Calif., at a cost of $150,000 to $350,000 per trip, Zahn said. The amount of training pilots undergo each year depends on the deployment schedule of the unit to which they are assigned.

"The whole squadron has to go because planes don't fly by themselves," Zahn said.

Public hearings to discuss the proposal have been scheduled for later this month in Ludowici, Ga., and Darien, Ga. and a draft report examining potential environmental effects is expected to be released next fall, according to the Navy.

McIntosh County Manager Luther Smart said he expects little, if any, local opposition to the Navy's plans to purchase the property, most of which is owned by timber companies.

"So far, I haven't gotten any negative feedback," Smart said. "The bombing range has been there a long time and I've never gotten any complaints."

The Navy is expected to make its final decision in 2012.

Officials consider expanding Townsend Bombing Range

Public scoping meetings set for Aug. 24 in Ludowici, and Aug. 26 in Darien

The Townsend Bombing Range is not large enough to support the use of inert precision-guided munitions training, according to U.S. Marine Corps officers, so a modernization and expansion of the bombing range is proposed.

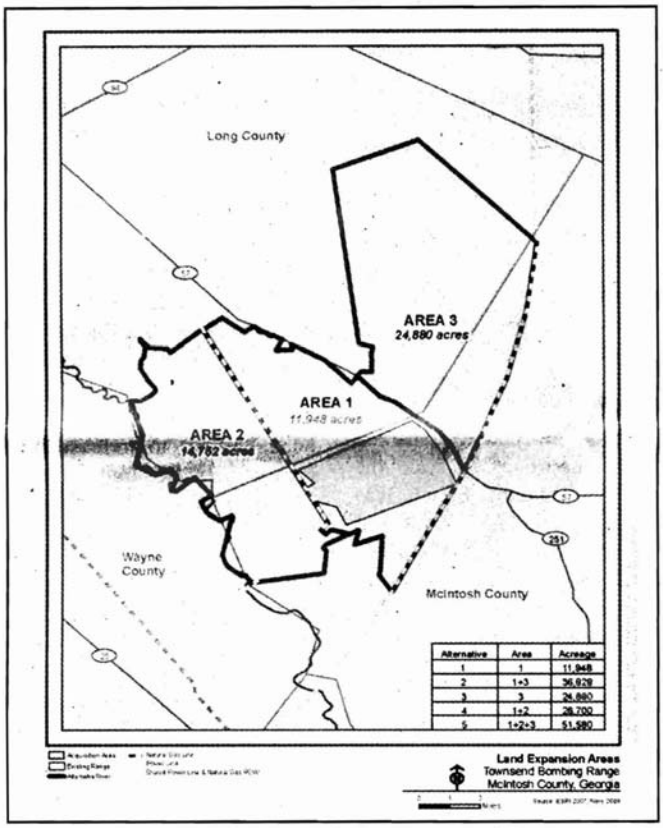
The 5,183-acre bombing range in McIntosh County, located adjacent to the Long County line, needs to be expanded so that pilots can receive the most realistic training before deploying to actual combat, officials say.

The majority of the area proposed to be expanded is in Long County. The proposed expansion would extend in the southwest direction to the Altamaha River.

Though the range has been deemed sufficient for the last 30 years, the military is looking at three surrounding tracts of privately-owned land, which could expand the bombing range by more than 50,000 acres and preclude sending airmen to the West Coast for training.

At present the Townsend Bombing Range is only able to support 43 percent of the required aircrew training for the F-18, and

See **Bombing**, page **9**



This map provided by the U.S. Department of Navy and U.S. Marine Corps identifies the current area occupied by the Townsend Bombing Range (in gray) and shows possible areas of expansion.

Bombing

continued from pa

it cannot support training with precision-guided munitions, which the Marine Corps states is a key component of war-fighting. With the proposed modernization, the range would allow the aircrews to meet 93 percent of the training requirements, and this would include the precision-guided munitions.

On Aug. 6, the Department of the Navy initiated a 30-day public scoping process to identify community interests and local issues to be addressed in an Environmental Impact Statement.

Two informal public scoping meetings will be held, both from 4 to 7 p.m.

- **On Tuesday, Aug. 24, the meeting will be held in Ludowici at the City of Ludowici Meeting Room in City Hall, 469 North Macon Street.**
- **On Thursday, Aug. 26, the meeting will be held in Darien at the Ida Hilton Public Library.**

All written comments must be postmarked by Sept. 7 to Townsend EIS project manager, P.O. Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318.

More information is available on line at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com.

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THE BRUNSWICK NEWS ONLINE EDITION

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Public discusses bomb range

Date	August 27, 2010
Section(s)	Local News
Byline	By ERIKA CAPEK The Brunswick News

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912-264-7596
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There were more questions than answers Thursday as military officials listened to comments and concerns of McIntosh County residents about a proposed expansion of a bombing range in Townsend, about 14 miles north of Darien.

The U.S. Marine Corps, which wants to acquire more land to expand the bombing range, held the second of two information sessions at the Ida Hilton Library, in Darien. The first was Tuesday in Ludowici. The Marine Corps is considering several land acquisition alternatives, ranging from nearly 12,000 acres to 51,000 acres.

Among those studying the displays set up by Marine Corps Thursday to detail the project was Wally Orrel, president of the Darien-McIntosh County Chamber of Commerce.

Orrel, one of 68 persons who browsed the displays during the first 30 minutes of the three-hour session, said he is concerned about losing thousands of acres of land and tax revenue to an expansion project that will not create any new jobs.

Ron Popiel, a McIntosh County resident, had a good reason to want to find out more about the expansion.

"We live out in that area," Popiel said. He is concerned about the potential for noise.

The bombing range is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard and used by other military forces to test munitions and to improve pilots' skills. The range cannot be used for precision guided missile training because it is too small.

The training range is used for non-explosive, or inert munitions, including guns, rockets, bombs and laser training munitions. Those munitions contain the equivalent of about a 10-gauge shotgun shell that explode on impact.

Like others, Popiel moved from station to station at the session, talking to military representatives. He noted that it seemed like a lot of precautionary measures were being taken by the military.

There is still a lot of work to be done before a decision is made. The Marine Corps is in the process of gathering information for an environmental impact statement.

An impact statement, to be completed by fall 2011, will be a detailed, roughly 3,000-page study that will analyze potential effects an expansion would have on the environment and the community.

It will also address questions and concerns residents submitted.

"There are a lot of things that need to be studied," Sgt. Chad McMeen, public affairs officer for the Marine Corps, said. "There's also a no-action alternative, and we could do nothing. This (process of analysis) is in the very early stages."

Officials are encouraging people to give them specific concerns by Sept. 7, when a 30-day public scoping period ends. Comments will be reviewed and released in a final report. The final decision is to be published in fall 2012.

Speak up

Anyone can offer comments of the planned expansion of the bombing range at Townsend online at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com or by mail to Townsend EIS Project Manager,

Michael Hulett

savannahnow.com
Savannah Morning News

Published on *savannahnow.com* (http://savannahnow.com)

700-year-old cypress tell story of survival

By *Savannah Morning News*
Created *2010-08-30 00:19*
Mary Landers

THIS GIANT CYPRESS inspires awe from the first sight of its massive trunk, more than 43 feet around. But it's when you squeeze through a narrow opening at the base and step inside that trunk - and four other adults join you with room to spare - that you really appreciate this tree.

"This is prehistoric," said James Holland, the recently retired Altamaha Riverkeeper who's leading the tour. "No ifs, ands or buts about it."

Sunlight peaks in from the tree's chimney. A tiny Rafinesque's big-eared bat swoops overhead and perches just below a window-like opening, twitching nervously.

This tree is something.

And it's not even the biggest cypress in the stand in McIntosh County.

That honor belongs to another ancient nearby. State biologists measured its trunk circumference at 44 feet, 5 inches at breast height. That makes it larger than the official state champion cypress, though it hasn't been registered yet.

"I bet you Columbus hadn't come here when that tree had sprouted," Holland said.

It could well be true. Cypress are hard to age because they grow hollow, but Matt Elliott of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources estimates the big trees in this tract are at least 700 years old.

Even their knees are enormous, easily topping 15 feet.

"Look at the height of these cypress knees," Holland said, pointing to what looked like a smooth, wooden torpedo planted upright in the wet ground. "It breathes for the trees when this area is flooded."

Vicki Klahn knows that's true. There's plenty of water around to remind her, including a nearly chest-deep stream she just waded through. Klahn teaches science at Glynn Middle School in Brunswick, and Holland is an inspiration.

"He's a bulldog," she said. "I like how he comes out here and looks for problems but appreciates the beauty, too."

Holland first discovered this stand of massive cypress trees in McIntosh County's Altamaha River floodplain three or four years ago while fishing. The water was high and he boated through. He knew the stand was unusual because cypress is valuable wood that was logged extensively in the 1800s.

Cleanly sawed off cypress stumps give evidence that loggers came through this tract, too, but Holland figures these trees were spared because they were already hollow a century ago and therefore not as valuable as timber.

"This is not just a place with one or two big cypress," Holland said. "They're there out as far as I can take it. In this 7,000 acres there's probably the most large cypress of any swamp I've ever encountered."

The bottomland forest also holds massive Ogeechee limes, a tree of the tupelo family whose trunk looks like multiple trees in a huddle, and giant gum trees.

It sits on land purchased by Georgia last year from Rayonier Forest Resources and added to the Townsend Wildlife Management Area. As such, it's protected.

But Holland has some concerns about a proposal from the nearby Townsend Bombing Range, a Marine Corps facility, to double in size. He worries the public could lose access if the bombing range gets too close.

DNR spokeswoman Lauren Curry said her agency is monitoring the plans.

In the meantime, Holland has made it his mission to show these old giants to as many people as he can.

"I want to bring people up so they can help protect this area," he said. "People like Vicki, a biologist. I don't want nobody messing this area up. I want it for the people."

The Darien News

SEE BREAKING NEWS: www.thedariennews.net

VOLUME 60, NO. 19 | DARIEN, GEORGIA 31305 | September 2, 2010 | 14 PAGES

Questions asked about Townsend Bombing Range expansion at scoping meeting

Miller Lake is a paradise of beauty filled with bald cypress trees, lily pads and fish. It is located in the Townsend Wildlife Management Area, as well as in the proposed land expansion for the Townsend Bombing Range. If the Department of the Navy decides to choose Area 2 in the expansion, Miller Lake will be closed to the public. (Photo by James Holland)

Archie Davis, III, right, looks at computer map of proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range. His family's property is located .2 miles from the proposed Area 2 expansion. The Davis family is concerned about devaluation of their property.

Frank Williams, Jr., owner of timberland in McIntosh and Long counties, discusses the modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range at last Thursday's scoping meeting in Darien.

"Let's don't get the cart before the horse," said GySgt. Chad McMeen at the Marine Corps scoping meeting concerning the proposed modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range held in Darien last Thursday. "This meeting is just the first step of a very lengthy and thorough process."

The United States Marine Corps, which opened the range in 1981 as a training facility for Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, S.C., is gathering information until Sept. 7 for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for the expansion of the bombing range.

The current size of the range is insufficient for Marines to train as they fight with precision-guided munitions. Only 43 percent of their training can be completed at Townsend. If the range is not expanded, training will have to be accomplished in California.

Therefore, the military is proposing five possible alternatives. It has identified three areas. If all three areas were included, it would encompass 51,580 acres, with the majority of that land being in Long County, primarily owned by timber companies Rayonier and Goodwood.

Area 1 includes 11,948 acres and is adjacent to the east and west of the current 5,183-acre range.

Area 2 includes 14,752 acres to the south and west of the present range and included a majority of the Townsend Wildlife Management Area. This area, though not specifically defined, runs along the Altamaha River, and includes such areas at Miller Lake. It does not include Plum Orchard Cemetery.

Area 3 has 24,800 acres and is located to the north and west of the present range.

The Marine Corps is considering including Alternative 1: Area 1; Alternative 2, Area 1+3; Alternative, Area 3; Alternative Areas 1+2; or Alternative, Areas 1+2+3. And there is one other option: no land expansion and no changes to the operations to the present bombing range.

Thirty minutes before the three-hour meeting was to begin on Aug. 26, the room was filled with local citizens asking such questions as to whether Hwy. 57 would be closed; if fishing and hunting on the Altamaha River would be allowed; how much taxes to the county would be lost; how much the noise level would increase; will rare and endangered species be harmed; would there be increased air space; and more.

Some of those questions were answered outright; many will be addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement that will take a year to complete.

Criteria to be considered concerning possible locations for a training range for the Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort are that: it must be located within

See **Bombing Range**, Page **14**

Donald Barker, 22, of Gaine 28 as a result of a in a single ing the island for the weeken Reynolds Mansion on Saturda

Man dies i on Sapelo, for Big Ho

A destination wedding held last Saturday at beau Sapelo Island's "Big Ho Family and friends were sta at the mansion, as well as i Hog Hammock Community.

On the eve of the wed everyone in the wedding

Family's grief and jo

By Lucy Lea

Circumstances often prese with the necessity of ma unwelcome choices in life. way we choose to respon these circumstances says about us. The obvious first tion is not always the response.

Last weekend while a fa gathered on Sapelo Island joyous family occasion,

See **Family's Grief**, Pa

Bombing Range

Continued from Page 1

165 nautical miles of the base; it must not currently host conflicting uses; must have available restricted airspace; and must have the capability to meet the air-to-ground training requirements. The Townsend Bombing Range is the only location able to meet all of the criteria.

Military personnel explained that there would be no increase in the restricted airspace or the already large military operating area.

Utilizing non-explosive precision-guided weapons for training, the weapons are released from higher altitudes and a greater range for the target is required than are non-guided weapons. It was explained that though these weapons are more accurate, the safety zone requirements are much larger because of having to contain the area in which the weapon may impact the ground should the guidance system fail.

In the Environmental Impact Analysis, a multitude of issues must be addressed by Fall 2011. These will include safety, noise, socio-economics, recreation, natural resources, forestry resources, air quality, water resources, cultural resources, land use environmental justice and airspace/air traffic.

If the expansion included all three proposed areas, it would include 38 percent wetlands. The current area and proposed area of expansion include rare, threatened and endangered species: the flatwoods salamander, bald eagle, gopher tortoise and wood stork. There are two places in the world where the rare Radford mint is found, and both of those are located on the land that may be used for guided missles.

Area 2 includes a large portion of the Townsend Wildlife Management Area along the Altamaha River that provides hunting, fishing and camping. If the area becomes part of the of the bombing range, it would be closed except for possible lottery hunts.

Concerning land use, officials stated that some of the land may be converted from forest and to target area.

According to Alice Howard, director of Community Plans and Liaison, the land would not be clear cut. There would possibly be four to five each of 500-acre areas that would be cleared similar to the 500 acres cleared at the present bombing range location.

Howard also stated that the plans as they exist would not close Hwy. 57 or the Altamaha River.

She explained that the initial plan with the five alternatives did not consider environmental issues. These will be addressed during the Environmental Impact Study. The study should reveal how the project can be accomplished with the least amount of land.

Military officials could not answer exactly how many acres of property would be affected in McIntosh County, though the vast majority of the land expansion would be in Long County.

According to Paul Griffin, chairman of the McIntosh County Tax Assessors Board, an estimate of the fair market value of the taxable portions of the expanded Townsend Bombing Range within McIntosh County is about $16,000,000.

Currently, approximately 20 percent of the property in McIntosh County is owned either by the state or federal government. Taking more land for government ownership, puts more burden of taxes on McIntosh property owners, which was a primary concern of those from McIntosh County who attended last Thursday's scoping meeting.

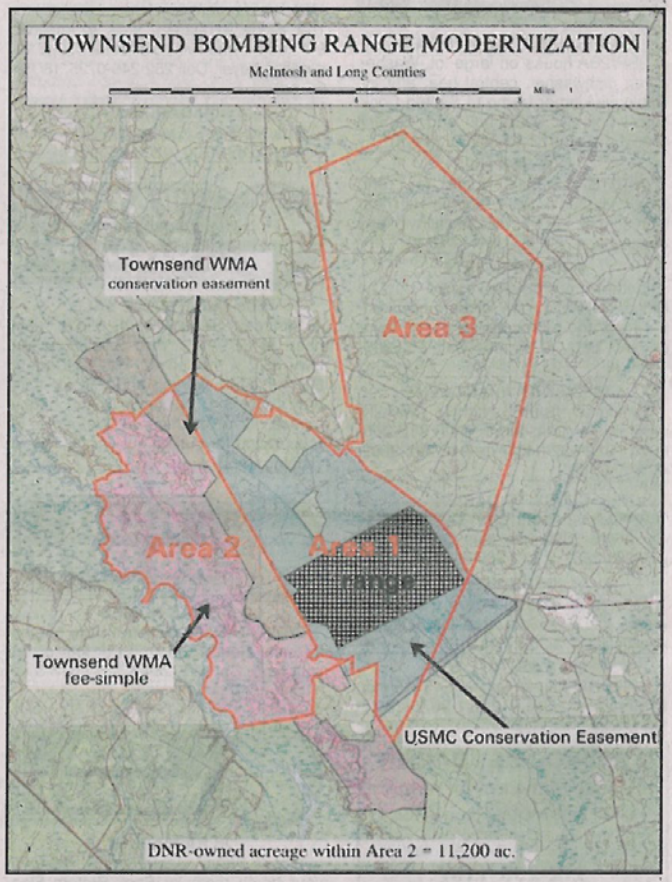
Emily Davis of Darien who owns 125 acres of land located .2 miles from the proposed Area 2 property, attended the meeting. She stated, "I actively oppose the proposal. It will have a devastating effect on people who own property near the area."

Davis questions exactly how much her property will be devalued. Her family utilizes the property for recreation where they go hunting, fishing and spend the night.

"The noise is horrendous," was her description of the jets flying in at a very low altitude as they approach the bombing range targets.

Other property in that area

*See **Questions**, page 2*



Area 2 of the proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range encompasses 14,752 acres. A major portion of that area is part of the Townsend Wildlife Management Area along the Altamaha River in which citizens are currently allow to hunt, fish and enjoy the beauty of nature. Areas 1, 2 and 3 are being considered in the modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range, which currently occupies the property in Area 1 identified as "range."

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grangeeis@ene.com; or by mail, Townsend EIS Project Manager, P.O. Box 1800458, Tallahassee, FL 32318.

Questions

Continued from Page 14

adjacent to the proposed expansion includes approximately 1,000 acres owned by Edgar Davis, Jr.

Plum Orchard Cemetery, adjacent to Emily Davis's property, is located near the proposed expansion.

James Holland, retired Altamaha Riverkeeper, said that he is opposed to the closing of Area 2 along the Altamaha River. The Altamaha provides so much eco-tourism. He described the huge cypress trees in Miller Lake that must be preserved.

Frank Williams, Jr., attended the meeting and sent his comments in concerning the loss of property taxes in this poor community and land devaluation. His son, Frank Williams, III, has spent hours studying the loss of tax dollars to this community.

State Representative Roger Lane of Darien attended the scoping meeting in Darien, as well as the one held in Ludowici on Aug. 24.

"The biggest concern is what effect the expansion will have on the property taxes in each county (with Long County losing the most.)"

Lane said the military has said that they will look at alternatives in which the counties could benefit monetarily for the losses, such as payments from timber sales or funds paid in lieu of taxes as the federal government and state pay for their properties in McIntosh County.

Lane indicated that he was satisfied that the noise factor would not increase with precision-guided munitions, which will fly at a higher altitude and drop inert munitions.

Wally Orrel, Chamber president, expressed concern about the proposed expansion, in that it could have a negative effect on potential businesses that would possibly open in those areas. He expressed concern to officials about the expansion prohibiting the city's proposed airport on Hwy. 17, but Marine officials assured him that airspace would not be affected.

"The expansion does not do anything to improve job growth in McIntosh County at this point," Orrel said.

Members of the historic Portal Hunting Club at Jones lease 13,000 acres of land in McIntosh, Long and Liberty counties. Numerous members of the club attended the meetings. Angus McLeod, a club member, said he and other members oppose the expansion that would eliminate much of their hunting territory.

Jim Morrison of Meridian and former executive director of the Georgia Wildlife Federation, opposed the inclusion of Area 2 that runs adjacent to the Altamaha River, where hunting and fishing would cease. "Put it in the piney woods in Area 3, where it won't hurt anything."

Kathy Davidson attended the meeting and expressed her concern of having restricted access to the new Townsend Wildlife Management Area. "There are very few WMAs available. It would take a lot of meat off the tables for a bunch of families here. In these economic times, it helps right now to hunt and fish in that area." She also expressed concern over the loss of property taxes.

Public comment concerning this proposal may be made by Tuesday, Sept. 7: online at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com; by mail to Townsend EIS Project Manager, P.O. Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318; or by email to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com.

The timeline after the end of the public scoping period allows for a year to complete the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Then by Fall 2011, the public will have opportunities to meet with military officials and comment, during which time there will be an agency review. The Final EIS will be presented Spring 2012. The Secretary of the Navy will make the final decision.

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Editorial

What about the Townsend Bombing Range expansion?

If approximately 20 percent of McIntosh County property were not already owned by the state and federal governments, concern may not be so fierce when considering the loss of more property as the military looks at expanding the Townsend Bombing Range. It is estimated that the fair market value of the taxable portions of the expanded bombing range within McIntosh County is about $16,000,000.

Already the government owns most of this county's valuable properties, including the barrier islands of Blackbeard (federal) and Sapelo (state), as well as Harris Neck Wildlife Refuge (federal). Then, too, a major portion of the Altamaha River corridor in McIntosh County is owned by the state government.

Money paid to the county in lieu of property taxes for the property owned by the federal government in 2009 was $167,059 and, in 2010, $215,819. Georgia Department of Natural Resources paid the county, in lieu of taxes for Sapelo Island in 2009 and 2010, $100,000 each year. These funds are just a drop in the county's revenue bucket as compared to the taxes paid, if the land were privately owned.

McIntosh is a poor county. As the state and federal governments continue to take our valuable and beautiful land, there are fewer taxpayers in this county who are then left with a huge tax burden that we cannot afford!

Providing an expanded area for the Townsend Bombing Range so that our military can be trained to fight for our country is something that the majority of the people in McIntosh County support.

As the military has proposed three possible areas to expand, *The Darien News* is concerned about the acquisition of Area 2, 14,753 acres along the Altamaha River that encompasses a majority of the Townsend Wildlife Management Area, which is comprised of 11,200 acres already owned by Georgia DNR. Officials say that if Area 2 were to become part of the Townsend Bombing Range, the Altamaha River would not be closed. But, where would the line be drawn to limit access to areas of wonderful beauty, hunting and fishing? What will be done to protect the rare, threatened and endangered species that live in the area?

We ask the Department of the Navy to eliminate the consideration of Area 2 for the expansion. We have been told it is the military's position that the expansion would be accomplished with the least amount of land. Areas 1 and 3 seem to be more feasible.

Another thought process concerning the subject is that of Paul Griffin, who serves as chairman of the McIntosh County Tax Assessor's board. He points out that by the Marine Corps expanding the bombing range and not having to resort to sending pilots out west to complete their training, there will be a huge savings involved. McIntosh County should be able to share in the financial benefits and work with the Marine Corps to enhance the management of the property in a win-win situation.

Second, the county and Marine Corps need to establish a stabilized agreement on a long term basis. And finally, both should agree on an exit strategy, when the land becomes no longer valuable to the Marine Corps, and can revert back to county ownership.

McIntosh Countians: Submit your comments by Sept. 7 online at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com; by email, townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com; or by mail, Townsend EIS Project Manager, P.O. Box 1800458, Tallahassee, FL 32318.

Questions

Continued from Page 14

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Print This Article

By Mike Riddle
Correspondent

Long County asked to oppose expansion of bombing range

Long County commissioners addressed a recent surge of opposition to the expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range during the commission's September meeting.

Long County resident Tommy Houston went before the commissioners and said he thinks the proposed range expansion will hurt county revenue and the environment. Houston said the county already recently lost more than 300,000 taxable acres to eminent domain, and the proposed expansion would take another 51,000 acres.

The resident estimated that Long County will lose $252,714 annually if the expansion goes through.

"Nobody in this room would deny the military what they need, but I don't think they need all of this," Houston said.

He thinks that if the land is used for the bombing range project, the county should request additional financial compensation because of the potentially negative impact on Long County.

"If this happens, look for your taxes to go up," Houston said. "What I'm asking you (the commissioners) to do is to adopt a resolution against this expansion based on its environmental impact and socioeconomic impact."

After Houston spoke, Commission Chairman Bobby Walker said several more public hearings regarding the expansion have been scheduled. He encouraged all county residents to attend and offer their opinions.

Also at the meeting, Liberty Regional Medical Center Chief Financial Officer Sam Johnson told commission members about a proposed wellness program for county employees.

Johnson said LRMC has established a presence in Long County with Coastal Manor Long Term Care Facility and the emergency medical services. He also said 20 percent of LRMC's business is from Long County, and the hospital plans to add an adult day care center in the future.

Johnson said a county employee wellness program would encourage healthy lifestyle choices through education and access to affordable health care. The program also would include a free annual flu shot clinic, annual medical exams, cardiac screening, diabetes testing, cholesterol tests, prostate exams and three sick visits per year.

Walker asked how difficult would it be to add Long County senior citizens to the program. LRMC CEO Scott Kroell, who also attended the meeting, said it would be easy to make the addition through Medicare.

After a brief discussion, commissioners decided to consider the plan further and get back to Johnson soon.

In other business commissioners:

• Appointed Harold Tatum, Lillian Simmons and Joyce Williams to the Coastal Regional Center's aging services advisory council.

• Appointed Roger Houston to the Long County Development Authority.

http://www.coastalcourier.com/news/article/24388/

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Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.6
Newspaper Articles

Second Scoping Period

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Print This Article

By Mike Riddle
Correspondent

Bombing range buffer worries Long officials

State gets 6,900 acres for Townsend WA

The state recently acquired land in Long County for increased wildlife conservation and to provide a buffer around the Townsend Bombing Range.

According to a Sept. 29 news release from Gov. Sonny Perdue, Georgia recently bought 6,911 acres in Long County as part of the Townsend Wildlife Management Area. The property is in the lower Altamaha River floodplain and, according to the release, is one of the most valuable ecological corridors in the state.

The parcel, which runs along a 10-mile stretch adjacent to the Altamaha River, will serve as an environmental buffer around the bombing range.

State officials have said the buffer is necessary, but many Long County representatives and residents think the land acquisition is the first of many that will hurt the county. A proposed expansion of the bombing range's training area has drawn a surge of opposition from government entities and citizens.

Long County Tax Assessor Beverly Johnson said the estimated annual revenue the county will lose as a result of the 6,911-acre purchase will be around $42,950.

That estimate concerns County Commissioner Wallace Shaw. "It's just another take-away for Long County," he said. "I don't know what the state and the federal governments are doing, but if they keep taking land, they're going to put us out of business."

Commission Chairman Bobby Walker is worried taxpayers will suffer if the expansion goes through. "The current acreage that has already been lost cost you, as the taxpayers, over $300,000 per year. And all we get is timber tax from Fort Stewart for the 24,000 acres that were taken from Long County. Now the federal government is proposing to take in excess of another 30,000 acres for the expansion of the TBR," he said.

Currently, there are five possible proposals for expanding the range. Depending on the proposal, the additional acreage in question varies from 11,948 acres to as high as 51,580 acres in Long and McIntosh counties.

Recently, the Long County Board of Education, the chamber of commerce and the county commission addressed the expansion during their respective meetings. The three entities oppose the project because of the negative financial impact officials believe it will have on the county.

"If they are going to continue taking land from us, we should get some manner of reasonable compensation," Shaw said.

Walker encouraged area residents to make their feelings about the expansion know. "Citizens of Long County, please get out and voice your opinion. Contact your congressman and senator, who, I feel, are two of the best at their jobs that we could possible hope for," he said.

According to information provided by Marine Corps Air Station-Public Affairs Officer Chad McMeen, the Townsend Bombing Range expansion is necessary to meet modern training requirements and to insure the safety of the community.

McMeen said a study is being conducted to identify and evaluate the project's potential negative effects on the environment and the community. After the results are released next fall, the PAO officer said, there will be a series of public meetings and community members will be invited to offer feedback.

http://www.coastalcourier.com/news/article/24939/

Townsend comment period extended

A problem with a post office box prompted Marine Corps officials to reopen the public comment period on a proposed land acquisition that would expand the Townsend Bombing Range, owned by Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort.

The Navy might purchase as much as 45,000 acres near the 5,183-acre range in McIntosh County, Ga., according to a notice published in the Federal Register.

A problem with a post office box caused some public comments received by mail to arrive after the Sept. 7 deadline, according to a news release Friday.

The public comment period will now end Nov. 8, the release said.

Information: Go to www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com or call Lt. Sharon Hyland at 843-228-7201.

savannahnow.com
Savannah Morning News

Published on *savannahnow.com* (http://savannahnow.com)

Letters to the editor Monday

Created *2010-10-31 00:19*

Bombing range could blow Long County away

As a Long County native, I was shocked to see the planned land acquisition by the U.S. Marine Corps for the expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range on the Long-McIntosh county line, about 50 miles south of Savannah.

This acquisition will increase a 6,000-acre facility nearly tenfold encompassing, to over 50,000 acres of pristine South Georgia timberland and river estuary.

The Marines want the additional land for the use of precision guided munitions by its proposed east coast basing of the Joint Strike Fighter at Beaufort MCAS. The recent announcement by the USMC of the proposed basing of up to five squadrons of the JSF at Beaufort was seen as a great thing by all of Savannah's media outlets.

It will be a huge economic boom for the Beaufort area and bring jobs, construction, civilian contractors, service support contractors and billions of federal dollars to the area.

Unfortunately, that boom will never reach across the Savannah River that far and will certainly never touch Long County. The 37,000 acres that the Marines will get will not pay any more money into the county digest nor will one single local job be created. It is off the books and the remaining 40 percent of Long County's land area that remains privately owned will shoulder the burden of running the county's government and school system.

I say 40 percent, because Ft. Stewart owns 30,000 acres in the north part of the county, and the state of Georgia owns large tracts along the Altamaha River as wildlife management areas. None of these contribute a nickel of tax revenue to the county. Long has seen a 200 percent population growth from the expansion of Ft. Stewart, but due to the proximity of Hinesville, the commercial growth has not followed and that sales tax revenue goes to Liberty County.

Hence, if this range is approved and goes through, Long County may not be financially solvent and may have to be absorbed back into Liberty and McIntosh counties, as it was cut from them back in 1920.

I support our military and support the missions that Beaufort MCAS conducts with marine air. I also support the mission of the Townsend Range, but not at the expense of my and my neighbors' way of life. We have the largest military facility east of the Mississippi right here in our own back yard and less than 10 miles away from the Townsend facility. Ft Stewart is big enough

that pretty much anything short of an atomic weapon can be fired or dropped on its expansive artillery impact area. We are in an era in our military where joint operations are paramount. What better way for the services to demonstrate joint operations than for the Marines to use an Army facility to drop live PGMs instead of buying more land they really don't need for inert (dummy) munitions?

Roger W. Houston is a civil and environmental engineer, living in Ludowici.

Appendix B

Public Scoping Meeting Materials

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WELCOME

TO THE MARINE CORPS PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

Fact Sheet Index

2 National Environmental Policy Act and Public Involvement

3 Comments, Meeting Dates, and Locations

4 History and Mission

5 Proposed Action

6 Weapon Danger Zones

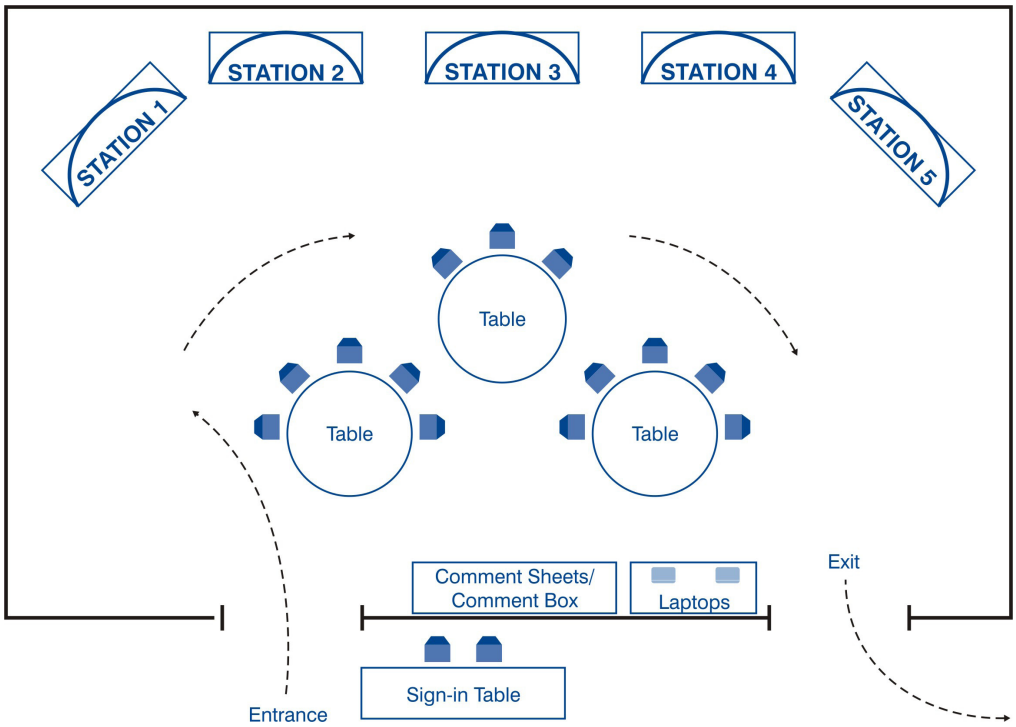
7 Alternatives

8 Environmental Analysis

Today's open information session is for the United States Marine Corps (USMC) to gather information for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), McIntosh County, Georgia. The EIS will evaluate the potential environmental effects of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of precision-guided weapons at TBR. Through the use of precision-guided weapons at TBR, the USMC can more efficiently meet current training requirements for pilots by significantly increasing air-to-ground training capabilities at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, South Carolina.

The purpose of this scoping meeting is to inform you of the Proposed Action, to explain the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the associated environmental impact analysis, and to get your input and concerns related to the scope of the EIS.

USMC representatives are available to explain the Proposed Action and alternatives, answer your questions, and describe the environmental impact analysis process and related schedule. Areas in the meeting room have been designated to allow you the opportunity to submit your comments today or refer to page 3 for additional ways to provide comments.



The public scoping period ends on September 7, 2010. Please submit your comments by that date to ensure they are considered in the EIS analysis.

For future updates, please visit the project Web site at:
www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com

FACT SHEET

FOR THE PROPOSED MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION OF TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE

The National Environmental Policy Act and Public Involvement

The National Environmental Policy Act is the federal law that requires all federal agencies to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of any major actions they propose and to inform and involve the public in the decision-making process.

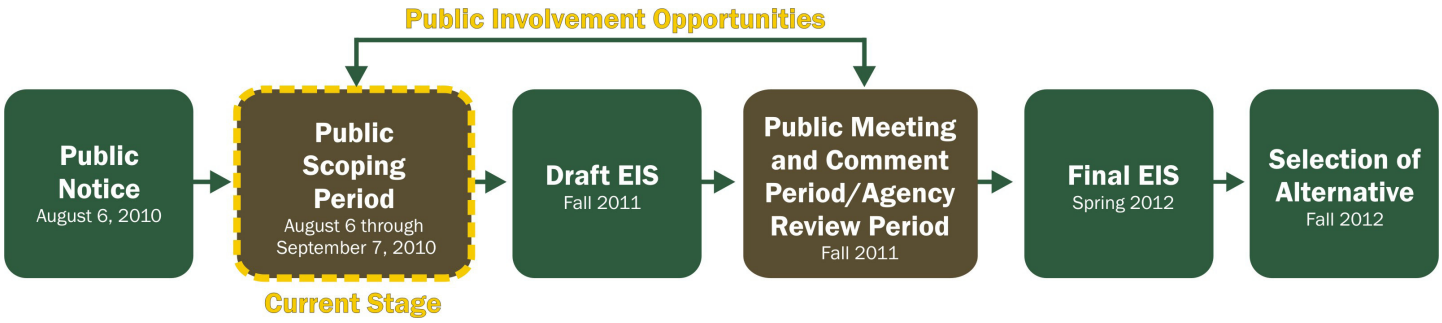
Environmental Impact Statement

An EIS is a detailed study that analyzes the potential effects, both positive and negative, that the Proposed Action and the associated alternatives may have on the environment and the local community.

The Marine Corps' EIS for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of TBR will include the following:

- Purpose of and need for the expansion and modernization of TBR;
- Description of the Proposed Action and alternatives;
- Presentation of existing/baseline conditions and evaluation of any potential impacts to the environment and the local community;
- Assessment of potential cumulative impacts when the proposal is considered along with other past, present, and future actions that have occurred or are occurring in the region; and
- Presentation of measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any impacts.

Your involvement and feedback are essential to helping the Marine Corps make an informed decision on the Proposed Action.



Submit Your Comments

Your involvement and feedback are essential to helping the Marine Corps make an informed decision on the Proposed Action. There are four ways to provide your comments:

1. At today's public scoping meeting
2. Online at: **www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com**
3. By mail to:

   Townsend EIS Project Manager
   P.O. Box 180458
   Tallahassee, FL 32318

4. By email to: **townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com**

The public scoping period ends on September 7, 2010.

Scoping Meeting Dates and Locations

Open House Meetings will be from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Date	Location Address
Tuesday August 24, 2010	**City of Ludowici Meeting Room** City Hall 469 North Macon Street Ludowici, GA 31316
Thursday August 26, 2010	**Haynes Auditorium** Ida Hilton Public Library 1105 Northway Darien, GA 31305

History and Mission

History

TBR is a 5,183-acre facility located in McIntosh County, Georgia. The Range is under the jurisdiction of the Marine Corps and is part of the Georgia Air National Guard's Combat Readiness Training Center in Savannah, Georgia. The primary user of TBR is Marine Aircraft Group 31 (MAG 31), based at MCAS Beaufort. TBR serves as an important training facility for 19 users from five states.

TBR, formerly known as "Glynco Bombing Range," was first opened as an aerial gunnery range by the U.S. Navy in the early 1940s. The Range was closed in 1972 in conjunction with the closure of nearby Naval Air Station Glynco. The Marine Corps reopened the Range in 1981 as Townsend Bombing Range, a training facility for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, SC.

Mission

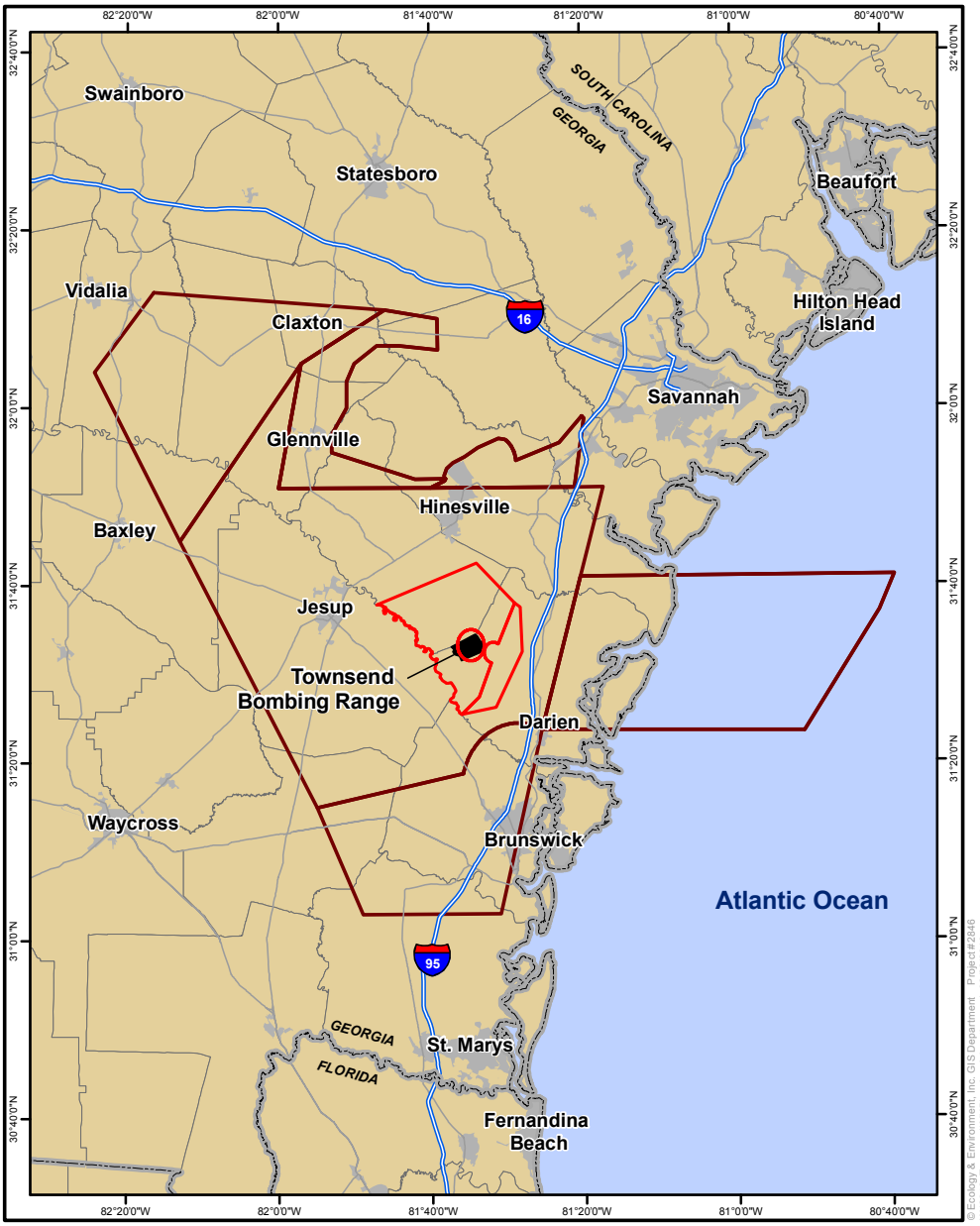
TBR's mission is to provide a realistic target and hostile threat environment to train combat aircrews from all services; to provide an environment for ground forces to conduct training; and to facilitate command and control, information, surveillance and reconnaissance training.

Types of training that accomplish TBR's mission are:

- Air-to-Ground Training;
- Low-Angle Strafing Training;
- Close Air Support Training; and
- Electronic Warfare.

Training and Tactics Evolution

- **1970s and 1980s**
  - Low Altitude
  - Non-guided Weapons
- **1990s to Present:**
  - High Altitude
  - Precision-guided Weapons



Regional Location Map
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action

Proposed Action

The Marine Corps proposes to modernize and expand TBR in order to improve training and accommodate the use of non-explosive (inert, with a spotting charge) precision-guided weapons. In order to accomplish the Proposed Action, the Marine Corps proposes to:

- Acquire enough land adjacent to the existing Range to fully contain the safety zones resulting from the proposed training (discussed on page 6).
- Construct required facilities; and
- Improve available training opportunities at TBR in order to meet air-to-ground training requirements.

Purpose

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to provide an air-to-ground training range capable of accommodating a wider variety of air-to-ground operations, including use of non-explosive precision-guided weapons, to meet training requirements.

Precision-guided weapons training capability at TBR would enhance mission effectiveness for MAG 31 and other TBR users. The increase in the Range's boundaries would insure the safety of adjacent communities.

Need

The need for the Proposed Action is to more efficiently meet current training requirements for Marine Corps pilots by significantly increasing air-to-ground training capabilities at TBR. Presently, squadrons from MCAS Beaufort must use West Coast training ranges to satisfy precision-guided weapons training requirements. Having a nearby range available for this training would result in greater training efficiency.

Infrastructure Construction

- Up to 10 new target areas total. Target locations will be determined based on the results of the environmental analysis.
- Additional facilities (e.g., scoring nodes and observation tower).
- Roads, fencing, and access points to target areas.

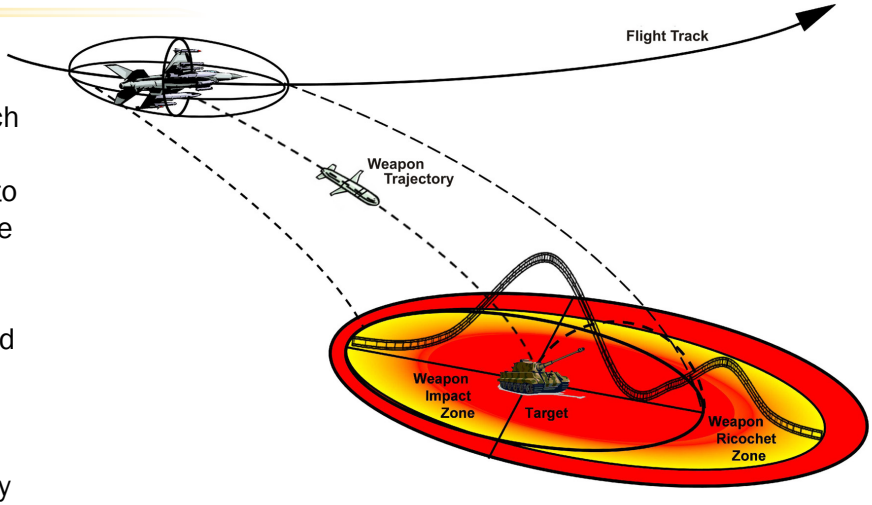
Training Improvements

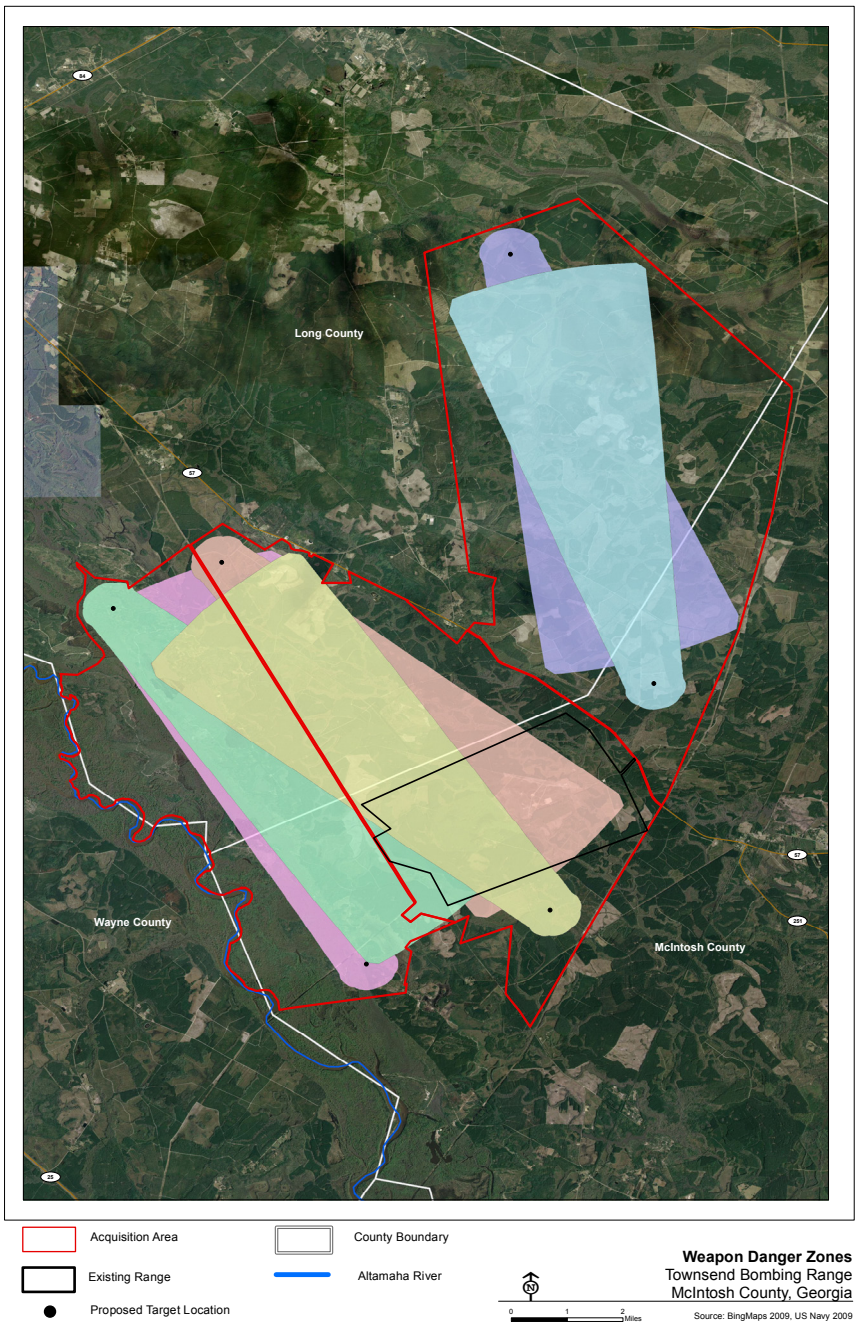
- Marines must train as they fight. Realistic training prepares Marines to succeed in their mission and helps bring them home safely from combat.
- Currently, Marine Corps pilots can accomplish less than half of the air-to-ground training requirements at TBR.
- The Proposed Action would allow Marine Corps pilots to complete nearly all of their air-to-ground training requirements.

Safety Zones

The Marine Corps used modeling software to develop safety zones, which in turn were used to identify potential land acquisition scenarios necessary to accommodate the use of non-explosive precision-guided weapons at TBR.

Precision-guided weapons are released from higher altitudes and greater range from the target than non-guided weapons. Though precision-guided weapons are more accurate, the safety zone requirements are much larger because it must contain the area in which the weapon may impact the ground should the guidance system fail.





Alternatives

Before selecting TBR, the Marine Corps considered several possible locations based on the following criteria:

- Must be within 165 nautical miles of MCAS Beaufort.
- Must not currently host conflicting uses.
- Must have available restricted airspace.
- Must have the capability to meet the air-to-ground training requirements.

TBR is the only location able to meet all of these criteria.

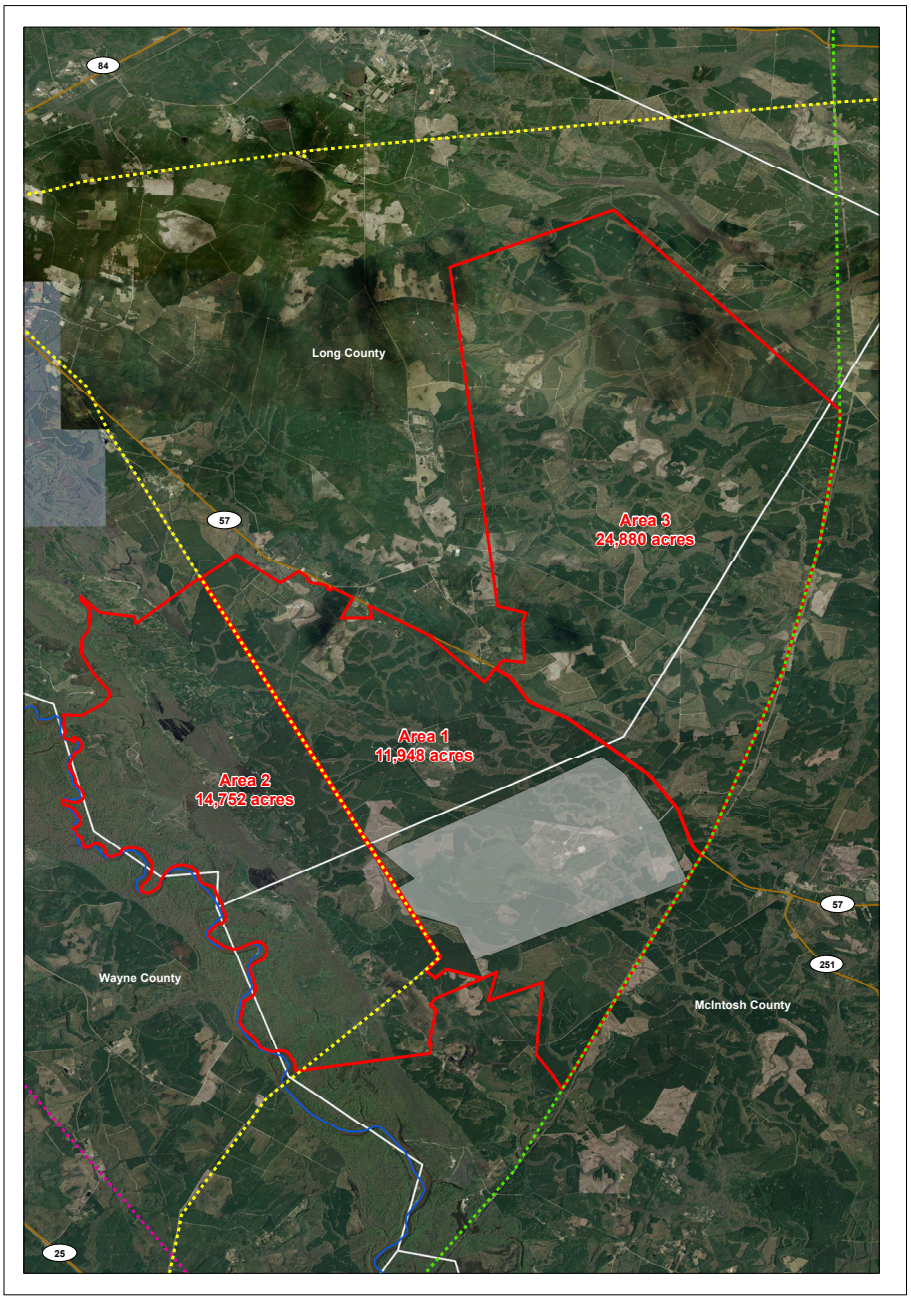
MCAS Beaufort 165 Nautical Mile Radius

Modernization and Expansion Alternatives within 165 Nautical Miles of MCAS Beaufort

The Marine Corps will consider the following land acquisition alternatives:

Alternative	Area	Acreage
1	1	11,948
2	1 + 3	36,828
3	3	24,880
4	1 + 2	26,700
5	1 + 2 + 3	51,580

The Environmental Impact Statement will also evaluate a No Action Alternative that proposes no land expansion and no changes to operations at TBR



Existing Range
Acquisition Area
Counties
Natural Gas Line
Power Line
Shared Power Line & Natural Gas ROW
Altamaha River

Land Expansion Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

0 1 2 Miles

Source: BingMaps 2009, US Navy 2009

Environmental Analysis

Environmental Compliance

The EIS Process will involve permitting and consultation, such as:

- National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106)
- Government-to-government with federally recognized Native American Indian tribes
- Endangered Species Act (Section 7)
- Federal and State of Georgia Clean Water Acts
- State of Georgia Coastal Consistency Determination

Examining Potential Impacts

The EIS will evaluate potential effects on the environment and the local community that are associated with the Proposed Action.

- Safety
- Socioeconomics
- Recreation
- Natural Resources
- Forestry Resources
- Noise
- Air Quality
- Water Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Land Use
- Environmental Justice
- Airspace/Air Traffic

Natural Resources

- Approximately 38% of the potential expansion area is classified as wetlands.
- Rare, threatened, and, endangered species are known to occur on TBR and in the proposed expansion area.

Recreation

Recreational use of land will possibly be affected.

- Hunting
- Fishing
- Camping

Land Use

- Some land may be converted from forest land to target area.

Socioeconomics

- The EIS will study and evaluate potential changes in employment and economic activity.

Thank you for your participation in today's scoping meeting. The public scoping period ends on September 7, 2010. Please submit your comments by that date to ensure they are considered in the EIS analysis.

02:002846.NW03_04\Scoping Materials\Fact sheet\TBR_Factsheet.indd-08/19/10

Townsend Bombing Range

Public Involvement

National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires all federal agencies to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of any major actions they propose and to inform and involve the public in the decision-making process.

Environmental Impact Statement

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is a detailed study that analyzes the potential effects, both positive and negative, that the Proposed Action and the associated alternatives may have on the environment and local community. NEPA requires the federal agency to provide opportunities for public involvement in this process.

Schedule

Submit Your Comments

Your involvement and input are essential to helping the Marine Corps make an informed decision on the Proposed Action.

There are four ways to provide your comments:

1. At today's public scoping meeting
2. Online at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com
3. By mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

4. By email to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com

The public scoping period ends on September 7, 2010. Please submit your comments by that date to ensure they are considered in the EIS analysis.

Your involvement assists the Marine Corps in making an informed decision. Thank you for your participation.
For more information, please visit the project Web site at: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com

Townsend Bombing Range

History and Mission

History

Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), formerly known as Glynco Bombing Range, was first opened as an aerial gunnery range by the U.S. Navy in the early 1940s. The Range was closed in 1972 in conjunction with the closure of nearby Naval Air Station Glynco. The Marine Corps reopened the Range in 1981 as Townsend Bombing Range, a training facility for Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC.

Townsend is a Premiere Training Range

- Large Volume of Airspace
- Realistic Targets
- Realistic Threats
- Joint Use by All Services
- Proximity to Offshore Airspace
- Proximity to Air Bases

Mission

TBR's mission is to provide a realistic target and hostile threat environment to train combat aircrews from all services; to provide an environment for ground forces to conduct training; and to facilitate command and control, information, surveillance and reconnaissance training.

Types of training that accomplish TBR's mission are:

- Air-to-Ground Training;
- Low-Angle Strafing Training;
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- Electronic Warfare.

Training and Tactics Evolution

- 1970s and 1980s
  - Low Altitude
  - Non-guided Weapons
- 1990s to Present
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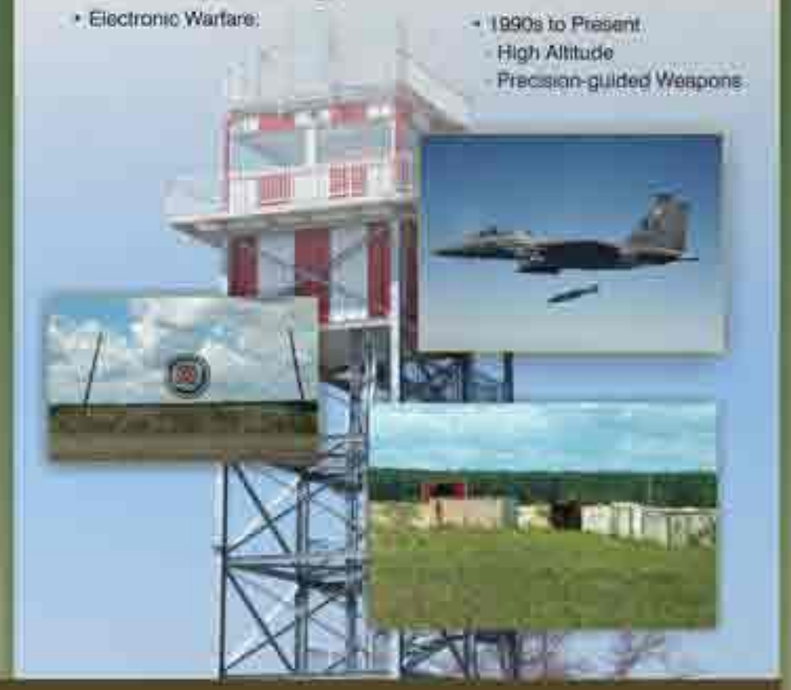


Your involvement assists the Marine Corps in making an informed decision. Thank you for your participation.
For more information, please visit the project Web site at: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com

Townsend Bombing Range

Proposed Action

Proposed Action

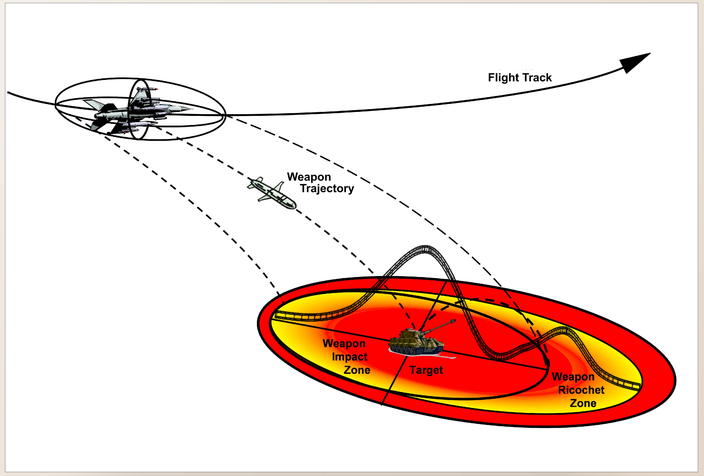
- To expand Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) to accommodate the proposed use of non-explosive precision-guided weapons.
- Improve training at TBR.

Training Improvements

- Currently, Marine Corps pilots can accomplish less than half of their air-to-ground training requirements at TBR.
- The Proposed Action would allow Marine Corps pilots to complete nearly all of their air-to-ground training requirements.

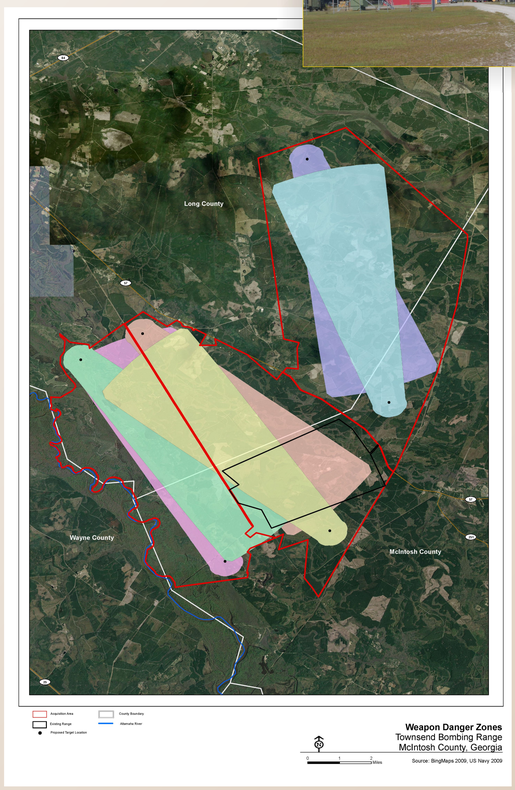
Land Requirement

- Enough land to fully contain the range safety zones resulting from the proposed training.



Potential Construction

- New target areas.
- Support buildings, observation tower.
- Roads and fencing.



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For more information, please visit the project Web site at: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com

Townsend Bombing Range

Alternatives

Site Selection Criteria

Before selecting Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), the Marine Corps considered several possible locations based on the following criteria:

- Must be within 165 nautical miles of Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort.
- Must not currently host conflicting uses.
- Must have available restricted airspace.
- Must have the capability to meet the air-to-ground training requirements.

TBR is the only location able to meet all of these critera.

Modernization and Expansion Alternatives within 165 Nautical Miles of MCAS Beaufort
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

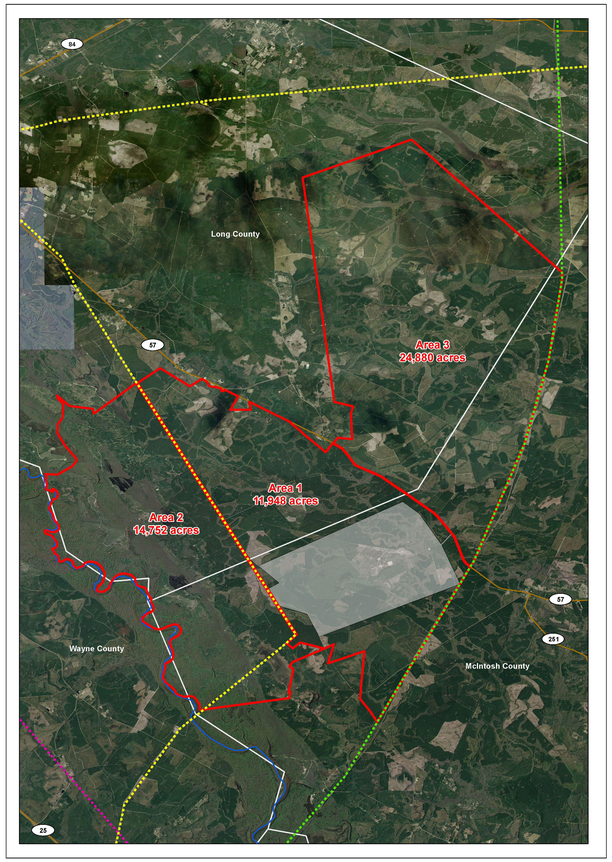
Source: ESRI 2008

Townsend Bombing Range

Expansion Alternatives Identified for Study

Alternative	Area	Acreage
1	1	11,948
2	1 and 3	36,828
3	3	24,880
4	1 and 2	26,700
5	1, 2, and 3	51,580

The Environmental Impact Statement will also evaluate a No Action Alternative that proposes no land expansion and no changes to operations at TBR.



Land Expansion Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

Source: BingMaps 2009, US Navy 2009

Your involvement assists the Marine Corps in making an informed decision. Thank you for your participation.
For more information, please visit the project Web site at: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com

Townsend Bombing Range

Environmental Analysis

Environmental Compliance

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Process will involve permitting and consultation, such as:

- National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106)
- Government-to-government consultation with federally recognized Native American Indian tribes
- Endangered Species Act (Section 7)
- Federal and State of Georgia Clean Water Acts
- State of Georgia Coastal Consistency Determination

Examining Potential Impacts

The EIS will evaluate potential effects on the environment and the local community that are associated with the Proposed Action.

- Safety
- Socioeconomics
- Recreation
- Natural Resources
- Forestry Resources
- Noise
- Air Quality
- Water Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Land Use
- Environmental Justice
- Airspace/Air Traffic

Natural Resources

Approximately 38% of the potential expansion area is classified as wetlands.

Rare, threatened, and endangered species are known to occur on Townsend Bombing Range and in the proposed expansion area.

Land Use

Some land may be converted from forest area to target area.

Socioeconomics

The EIS will study and evaluate potential changes in tax and timber revenue.

Recreation

Recreational use of land will possibly be affected.

- Hunting
- Fishing
- Camping

Your involvement assists the Marine Corps in making an informed decision. Thank you for your participation.
For more information, please visit the project Web site at: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com

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Appendix C

Cooperating Agency Letters

C.1 Georgia Air National Guard

C.2 Federal Aviation Administration

C.3 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District

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Appendix C
Cooperating Agency Letters

Appendix C.1
Georgia Air National Guard

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE, NC 28542-0005

5090.12
IFE
Aug 17, 2010

Lieutenant Colonel David Eaddy
Georgia Air National Guard
1401 Robert B. Miller Drive
Gardern City, GA 31408

Dear Lieutenant Colonel Eaddy:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is pleased to announce it is initiating preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to modernize and expand Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) for the use of inert Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) with larger delivery parameters in order to improve individual aircrew training. To accomplish this, the USMC proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR and create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities. Presently, squadrons from Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort deploy to West Coast training ranges to satisfy PGM training requirements.

We request the Georgia Air National Guard's (GA ANG) formal participation as a cooperating agency during preparation of this EIS as prescribed in the President's Council on Environmental Quality National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations, 40 CFR 1501.6, *Cooperating Agencies*. TBR is owned by the USMC and operated by the GA ANG through a joint services agreement. Through this agreement, the GA ANG has obtained unique knowledge and experience pertinent to the completion of this NEPA process.

As a cooperating agency, we request your participation in the following activities:

a. Making staff support available to enhance interdisciplinary analysis and review;

b. Participating in the public involvement process;

c. Assuming responsibility, upon request, for developing information and preparing analysis on topics for which the GA ANG has special expertise;

d. Assuming responsibility for coordinating with the Federal Aviation Administration if it is determined that Restricted Airspace R-3007C requires modification; and

e. Responding, in writing, to this request.

We look forward to working with the GA ANG to produce an EIS that meets the needs of all parties involved. My point of contact for this matter is Ms. Alice Howard, MCAS Beaufort, at (843) 228-7558.

Sincerely,

C. A. FULTON
Captain, CEC, USN
By direction
of the Commanding General

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS COMBAT READINESS TRAINING CENTER
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

16 November 2010

Colonel Todd A. Freesemann
Commander
Savannah Combat Readiness Training Center
1401 Robert B. Miller Jr. Drive
Garden City, GA 31408-9001

Captain C. A. Fulton, USN
Marine Corps Installations East
PSC Box 20005
Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-0005

Dear Captain Fulton

I refer to your letter of August 17, 2010, requesting the Georgia Air National Guard's formal participation as a cooperating agency during preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to modernize and expand Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) for the use of inert Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) with larger delivery parameters in order to improve individual aircrew training. Our participation would be as prescribed in NEPA regulations, 40 CFR 1501.6, *Cooperating Agencies*.

I am pleased to agree to your request, and my staff and I look forward to working with our Marine Corps partners to produce a well-prepared EIS. Our points of contact include Lt Col Lawrence Eaddy, Acting Environmental Manager, at (912) 966-8468 and Lt Col Stewart Strickland, Townsend Bombing Range OIC, at (912) 963-3001.

Sincerely

Todd Freesemann
TODD A. FREESEMANN, Colonel, GA ANG
Commander

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Appendix C
Cooperating Agency Letters

Appendix C.2
Federal Aviation Administration

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE, NC 28542-0005

5090.12
IFE
Aug 17, 2010

Regional Administrator Douglas Murphy
FAA Southern Regional Office
P.O. Box 20636
Atlanta, GA 30320

Dear Mr. Murphy:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is initiating preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to modernize and expand Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) for the use of inert Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) with larger delivery parameters in order to improve individual aircrew training. To accomplish this, the USMC proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR and create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities. Presently, squadrons from Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort deploy to West Coast training ranges to satisfy PGM training requirements.

We request the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) formal participation as a cooperating agency during preparation of this EIS as prescribed in the President's Council on Environmental Quality National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Regulations, 40 CFR 1501.6, *Cooperating Agencies*. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) participation in the NEPA process is necessary because this proposed action may require modification to an existing Restricted Area, R-3007C, from the surface to 100 feet (currently only includes from 100 to 12,999 feet).

As a cooperating agency, we request your participation in the following activities:

a. Making staff support available to enhance interdisciplinary analysis and review;

b. Participating in and utilizing the public involvement process for any necessary FAA public involvement related to potential Restricted Airspace modification;

c. Assuming responsibility, upon request, for developing information and preparing analysis on topics for which the FAA has special expertise;

d. Signing or adopting the EIS if it is determined that Restricted Airspace R-3007C requires modification; and

e. Responding, in writing, to this request.

We look forward to working with the FAA to produce an EIS that meets the needs of all parties involved. My point of contact for this matter is Lt. Col Stuart Strickland, Officer in Charge, Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia Air National Guard, at (912) 963-3007.

Sincerely,

C. A. FULTON
Captain, CEC, USN
By direction
of the Commanding General

U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

APR 8 2011

Lt. Col. Stuart Strickland
Officer in Charge
Townsend Bombing Range
Georgia Air National Guard
9177 Georgia Highway 57
Townsend, GA 31331

Dear Lt. Col. Strickland:

Thank you for your letter requesting the Federal Aviation Administration participate as a cooperating agency in the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range located near Townsend, Georgia.

The FAA is pleased to participate in the EIS process in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 as amended, and its implementing regulations. Since the proposal could involve special use airspace (SUA), the FAA will cooperate following the guidelines described in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the FAA and the Department of Defense Concerning SUA Environmental Actions, dated October 4, 2005.

Modification of the SUA resides under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Service Center, Operations Support Group, College Park, Georgia. The Eastern Service Center is the primary focal point for both airspace and environmental matters. Mark D. Ward is the Manager of the Operations Support Group. FAA Order 7400.2, Chapter 32, indicates the airspace and environmental processes should be conducted in tandem as much as possible, however, they are separate processes. Approval of either the aeronautical process or the environmental process does not automatically indicate approval of the entire proposal. I have attached Appendix 2, 3, and 4 of FAA Order 7400.2 and the aforementioned MOU that provide additional details on processing SUA actions.

A copy of the incoming correspondence and this response is being forwarded to Mr. Ward of the Eastern Service Center, Operations Support Group. You may contact Mr. Ward at (404) 305-5571 for further processing of your proposal.

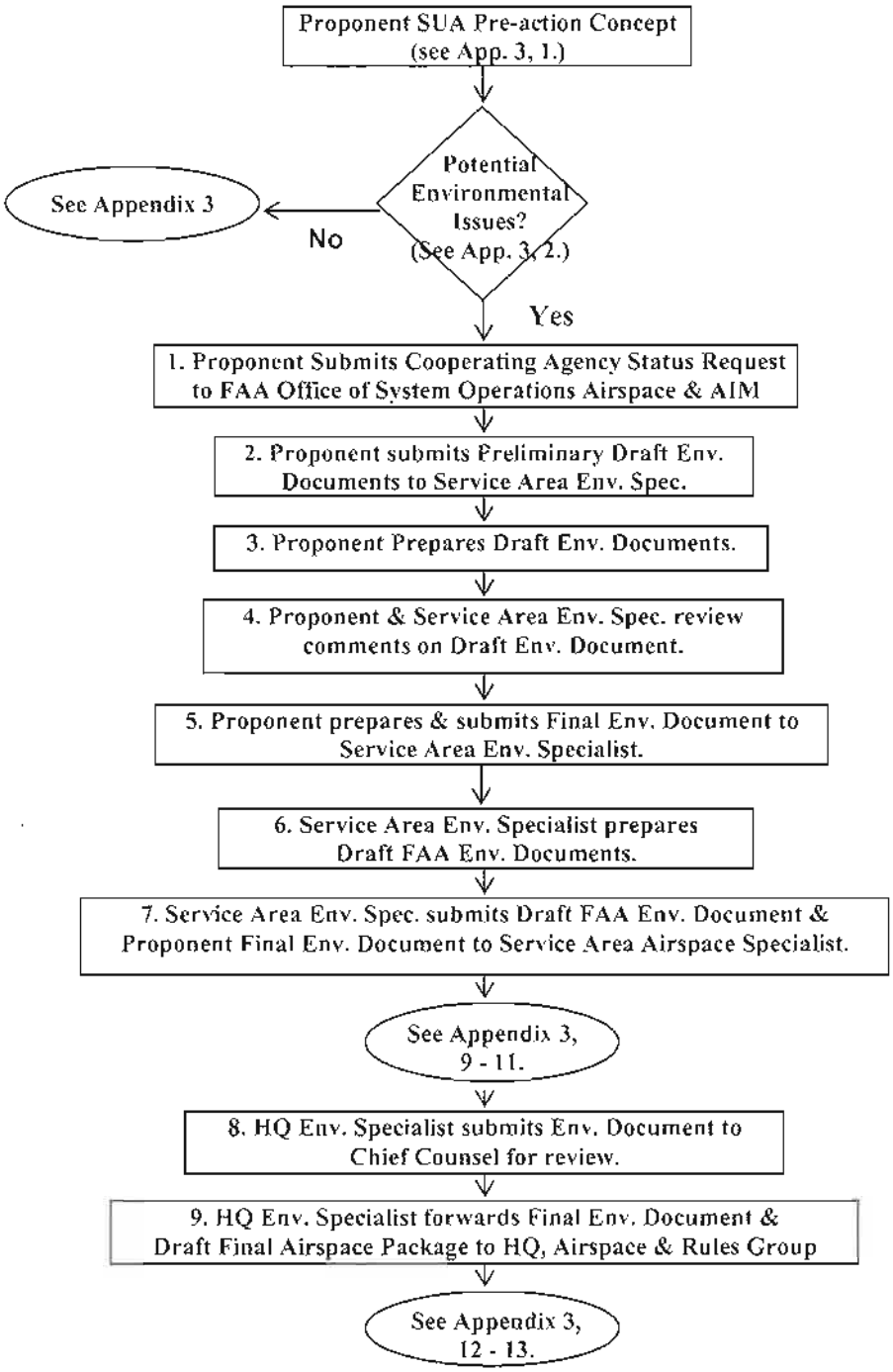
Sincerely,

Dennis E. Roberts
Director, Airspace Services
Air Traffic Organization

4 Enclosures

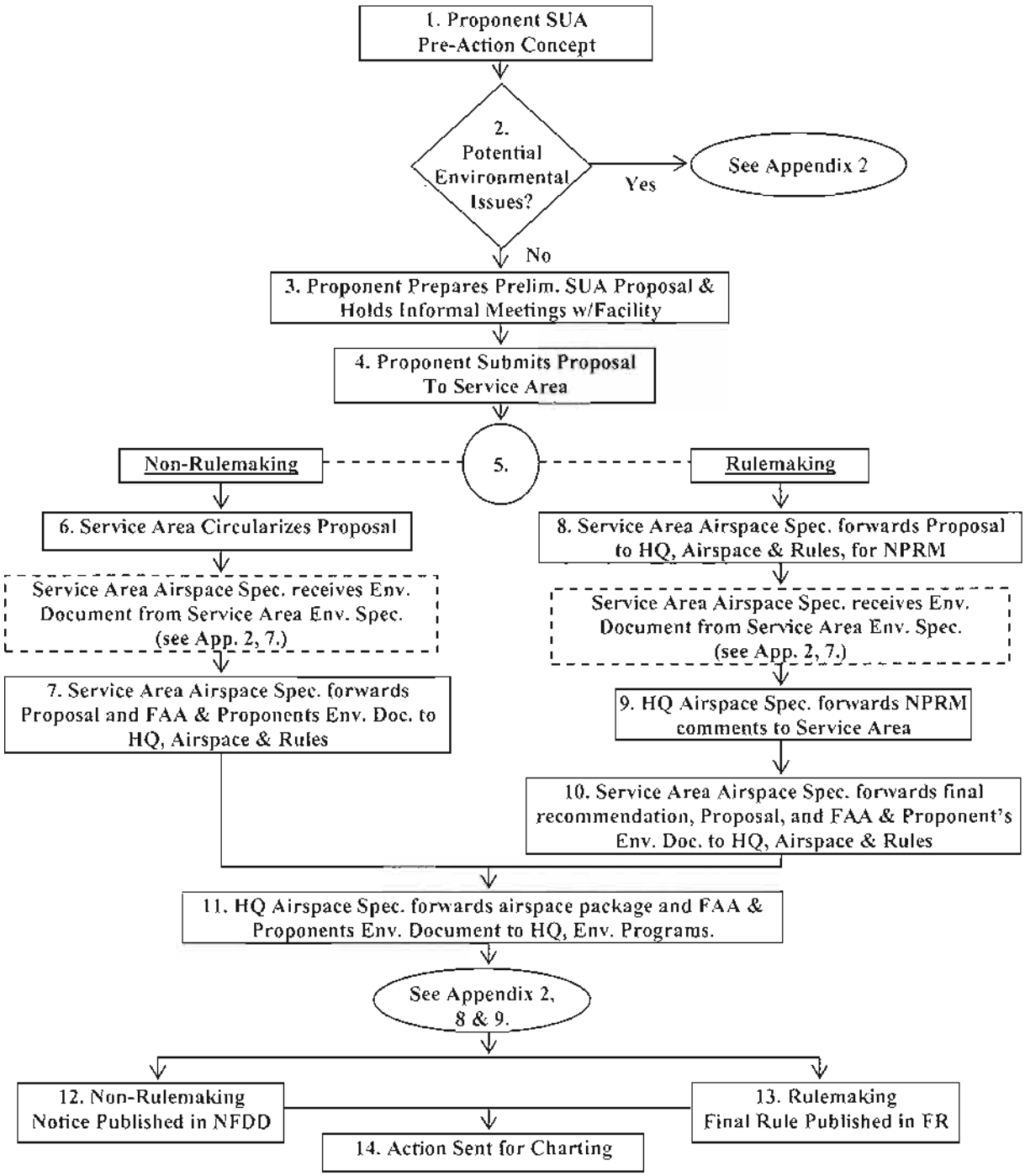
Appendix 2. Procedures For Processing SUA Actions Environmental Process Flow Chart

(This Chart is for use with Appendix 4 and the numbers correlate to the numbers in the Environmental column of that table.)



Appendix 3. Procedures For Processing SUA Actions Aeronautical Process Flow Chart

(This Appendix is for use with Appendix 4 and the numbers correlate to the numbers in the Aeronautical column of that table.)



Appendix 4. FAA Procedures for Processing SUA Actions Aeronautical and Environmental Summary Table

(The aeronautical and environmental processes may not always occur in parallel.)
(This Appendix is for use with Appendix 2 and Appendix 3, and the numbers correlate to numbers on those charts.)

(See note below.)

AERONAUTICAL	ENVIRONMENTAL
1. Proponent shall present to the Facility a Pre-draft concept (i.e., new/ revisions to SUA needed or required).	1. Proponent shall discuss with the Service Area, at the earliest time, the potential for environmental impacts associated with the proposal.
	2. If there is the potential for environmental impacts, Proponent shall make a request to the FAA for a Cooperating Agency (CA) status when Proponent decides to initiate the environmental process. Proponent shall forward the request to the Director of the System Operations Airspace and AIM. The Director will transmit the request to the Environmental Programs Group who prepares and forwards the response to Proponent. The Environmental Programs Group will send a courtesy copy of the response to the responsible Service Area. The Service Area environmental specialist works as the FAA point of contact throughout the process in development of any required environmental documentation.
	3. Proponent submits a Preliminary Draft EA or EIS to the Service Area environmental specialist. The Service Area environmental specialist shall provide comments, in consultation with the airspace specialist and the Environmental Programs Group, back to Proponent.

2. Proponent forwards the aeronautical proposal to the FAA Service Area for review and processing by the airspace specialist.	4. Proponent prepares a Draft EA or EIS with a 45-day public comment period. As the FAA CA point of contact, the Service Area environmental specialist reviews the associated draft environmental documentation to ensure that the Proponent addressed adequately all environmental concerns submitted on the Preliminary Draft. If required, the Service Area environmental specialist forwards the draft environmental documentation to the Environmental Programs Group for review and comment by the headquarters environmental specialist and the Office of Chief Counsel.
3. The Service Area airspace specialist, in accordance with this order, determines the type of airspace action(s) necessary, either Non-Rulemaking or Rulemaking. FAA Service Area and Proponent determine if informal Airspace Meetings are required.	
For Non-Rulemaking:	
4. The Service Area airspace specialist sends out a circularization with a 45-day public comment period. The Service Area air-space specialist reviews and prepares, in consultation with the Proponent, responses to the aeronautical comments from the study and circularization in accordance with Chapter 21 of this order.	5. The Proponent reviews comments received on their Draft EA/FONSI or EIS and prepares their responses to the comments, in consultation with the FAA and other cooperating agencies, if necessary, and in accordance with Chapter 32 of this order.
	6. Proponent prepares and submits their Final EA/FONSI or EIS/ROD to the Service Area environmental specialist.
	7. The Service Area environmental specialist prepares a Draft FAA FONSI/ROD or Draft FAA Adoption Document/ROD.
	8. The Service Area environmental specialist submits the Draft FAA FONSI/ROD or Draft FAA Adoption Document/ROD and the Proponent's Final EA/FONSI or EIS/ROD to the Service Area airspace specialist for inclusion with the airspace proposal package.
5. The Service Area airspace specialist then sends the completed package containing the aeronautical proposal, response to comments, Proponent's Final EA/FONSI, and the Draft FAA FONSI/ROD to the Headquarters Airspace and Rules Group with their recommendation.	

For Rulemaking:	
6. The Service Area airspace specialist sends the proposal to the Airspace and Rules Group who prepares a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM). The Headquarters Airspace and Rules Group submits the NPRM for publication in the Federal Register with a 45-day comment period in accordance with Chapter 2 of this order.	
7. The Headquarters airspace specialist sends comments received on the NPRM to the Service Area airspace specialist for resolution.	
8. The Service Area airspace specialist then sends the completed package containing the response to comments, final service area recommendation, the proposal, Proponent's Final EA/FONSI or EIS/ROD, and the Draft FAA FONSI/ROD or Draft FAA Adoption Document/ROD to the Headquarters Airspace and Rules Group for preparation of the Final Rule.	
9. The Headquarters airspace specialist forwards the draft final rule package or draft non-rulemaking case summary (NRCS) with all supporting documentation to the Headquarters Environmental Programs Group for review (after all aeronautical comments have been resolved).	9. The Headquarters environmental specialist reviews the package for environmental technical accuracy; then submits the environmental documentation to the Office of the Chief Counsel, Airports and Environmental Law Division, for legal sufficiency review (having collaborated throughout the process).
	10. The Chief Counsel's environmental attorney's comments are incorporated into the final FAA environmental decision and signed by Headquarters Environmental Programs Group Manager. The package is then returned to the Headquarters Airspace and Rules Group.
10. For Non-rulemaking: The non-rulemaking action is published in the National Flight Data Digest. 11. For Rulemaking: The Final Rule is published in the Federal Register. The Final Rule will contain a reference to the decision rendered and location of documentation for the associated environmental process.	

Consult the following documents throughout the process for further information:

- Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508
- FAA Order 1050.1E, "Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures"
- FAA Order 7400.2, "Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters," Part 5
- FAA Order 7400.2, Chapter 32, "Environmental Matters" and the associated appendixes (for specific SUA environmental direction)

NOTE: The time periods below are for a non-controversial aeronautical proposal and its associated environmental process. The time periods are for FAA review/processing only. Times for proponent and/or environmental contract support processing must be added.

ENVIRONMENTAL: The estimated time of completion for EA processing is 12 to 18 months or, for EIS processing, 18 to 36 months.

AERONAUTICAL (Non-Rulemaking): A minimum 4 months is required from submission of the Formal Airspace Proposal by the Proponent to the Service Area through completion of the circularization process. Additionally, a minimum of 6 months is required from submission of the Formal Airspace Proposal by the Service Area to Headquarters through completion of the charting process.

AERONAUTICAL (Rulemaking): A minimum 6 weeks for Service Area processing, and a minimum of 9 months to complete rulemaking once the formal package is received at Headquarters.

APPENDIX 7. FAA/DoD MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
Concerning
Environmental Review of Special Use Airspace Actions

I. Purpose and Scope.

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to describe the guidelines for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321) and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) without unnecessary duplication of effort by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Department of Defense (DoD). This MOU promotes early coordination between FAA and DoD during the environmental review process associated with the establishment, designation, and modification of Special Use Airspace (SUA); permits the application of "lead agency" and "cooperating agency" procedures to environmental assessments (EA) and findings of no significant impact as well as to environmental impact statements (EIS); and provides for the issuance of environmental documents for the development, designation, modification, and use of SUA

II. Definitions.

The definitions contained in the CEQ Regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), FAA Orders, and relevant DoD and/or Service guidance are applicable to this MOU.

III. Designation of Lead and Cooperating Agency.

A. Introduction: The actions taken by DoD and FAA in the establishment, designation, or modification of SUA are subject to environmental impact evaluation pursuant to NEPA, as implemented by the CEQ regulations. The CEQ regulations encourage a lead agency be designated where related actions by several Federal agencies are involved.

The lead agency, in such instances, is responsible for consultation with other agencies, for coordination of appropriate environmental studies and evaluations, and for preparation of any NEPA-related determinations or documents in cooperation with other Federal agencies. Each agency recognizes the need to eliminate duplication. The cooperating agency assumes responsibility to independently review the environmental documents prepared by the lead agency and to assess whether the environmental documents meet the standards for adequacy under NEPA.

The DoD and the FAA will ensure appropriate consideration of all actions and impacts, including cumulative impacts. The resultant environmental documents of the lead agency are accepted and used in decisions and planning by all agencies involved with the proposed action.

B. Designation of lead agency. When the DoD proposes that the FAA establish, designate, or modify SUA, the DoD shall serve as the lead agency for the evaluation of environmental impacts and the preparation and processing of environmental documents. However, when the FAA proposes the establishment, designation, or modification of SUA affecting DoD, the FAA shall serve as the lead agency for the evaluation of environmental impacts and the preparation and processing of environmental documents.

C. Designation of cooperating agency. When the DoD proposes that the FAA establish, designate, or modify SUA, the FAA shall act as a cooperating agency for the evaluation of environmental impacts. However, when the FAA proposes the establishment, designation, or modification of SUA affecting DoD, the DoD shall act as a cooperating agency for the evaluation of environmental impacts.

IV. Level of Environmental Documentation

A. General. Environmental documentation will be processed in accordance with applicable FAA orders, and DoD and/or Service directives.

B. Categorical Exclusions. Where the actions of one agency are subject to a categorical exclusion (CATEX), and the actions of the other agency, with respect to the same SUA request, require an EA, the agency requiring the EA will prepare the appropriate environmental documentation. The applicability of a CATEX to parts of the actions of one of the agencies will be noted in the environmental document. The background information in support of CATEXs, identified by either DoD or FAA, shall be forwarded to the agency requiring preparation of the EA and may be used by either agency, as allowed by their respective regulations/directives. When the categorical exclusion of the proponent is not listed in FAA Order 1050.1E, Chapter 3, which would require FAA to prepare the environmental documentation, FAA budget constraints may delay processing and implementation of a proponent's proposal.

V. General Guidance

A. Scheduling. Whenever an action under this MOU requires cooperation or coordination between the FAA and DoD, the two agencies shall agree on a schedule to ensure that required actions are taken on a timely basis. Each agency will notify the other of any difficulty with meeting scheduled deadlines or any need to revise the schedule.

B. Resolution of disagreements. If the FAA and DoD fail to reach agreement at the normal working level on any issue relating to environmental processing of SUA proposals, the matter will be referred, in ascending order, as outlined in the table below.

At any time, the FAA's Office of the Chief Counsel and the Office of the General Counsel of the Service Department involved shall be consulted for assistance with legal issues.

Equivalent Levels of Responsibility for Resolution of Disagreements	
FAA Administrator	Service Secretary
Vice President, System Operations Services	Policy Board on Federal Aviation (PBFA) Principal Member
Director, System Operations & Safety	PBFA Alternate Principal Member
Manager, System Operations & Safety, Environmental Programs	PBFA Working Group Member

VI. Effective Date This MOU shall become effective on the last signature date below and shall remain in effect until otherwise rescinded or modified by both signatory parties. If either party determines that it is necessary to amend this MOU, the other party shall be notified in writing of the specific change(s) desired, with proposed language and the reason(s) for the amendment. The proposed amendment shall become effective upon written agreement of both parties.

SIGNED: DATE: OCT - 4 2005

Department of Defense: Federal Aviation Administration

Appendix C
Cooperating Agency Letters

Appendix C.3
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/165
Dec 17,2010

Ms. Kimberly Garvey
Acting Chief Coastal Section
USACE Savannah District
P.O. Box 889
Savannah, GA 31402-0889

Dear Ms. Garvey:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to modernize and expand Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) for the use of inert Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) with larger delivery parameters in order to improve individual aircrew training. To accomplish this, the USMC proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR and create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities. Presently, squadrons from Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort deploy to West Coast training ranges to satisfy PGM training requirements.

We request the United States Corps of Engineers (USACE) Savannah District's participation as a non-signatory, cooperating agency during the preparation of this EIS as prescribed in the President's Council on Environmental Quality National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) regulations, 40 CFR 1501.6, *Cooperating Agencies*. USACE Savannah District's participation in the NEPA process is necessary because of its jurisdiction by law and special expertise, and this proposed action may have a potential impact on wetlands.
As a cooperating agency, we request your participation in the following activities:

a. Making staff support available to enhance interdisciplinary analysis and review;
b. Participating in and utilizing the public involvement process for any necessary USACE public involvement related to potential impact on wetlands;
c. Assuming responsibility, upon request, for developing information and preparing analysis on topics for which the USACE Savannah District has special expertise;
d. Responding, in writing to this request to:

Commanding Officer
Marine Corps Air Station
Headquarters, Bldg. 601

Attn: CPLO
P.O. Box 55001
Beaufort, SC 29904-5001

We look forward to working with the USACE Savannah District to produce an EIS that meets the needs of all parties involved. The point of contact for this matter is Ms. Alice Howard, Director, Community Plans and Liaison MCAS Beaufort at (843) 228-7558.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAVANNAH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
100 W. OGLETHORPE AVENUE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31401-3640

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

MAY 26 2011

Regulatory Division
SAS-2010-01120

United States Marine Corps
Air Station Beaufort
Attn: NREAO-Mr. William Drawdy
Post Office Box 55001
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

I refer to your letter dated December 17, 2010, concerning preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) by the United States Marine Corps (USMC) for the proposed modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia. This project has been assigned file number SAS-2010-01120. It is important that you refer to the assigned number in all communication concerning this matter.

As the lead federal agency, the USMC has requested the US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, Regulatory Division (USACE) to be a cooperating agency in the preparation of the above referenced TBR modernization and expansion EIS. As a cooperating agency, the USACE will review and comment on USMC prepared draft documents with regard to activities that may impact streams, wetlands or other waters of the United States subject to jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). We will also provide information and make recommendations on EIS preparation pursuant to USACE procedural requirements for analysis of project alternatives in accordance with the Section 404(b)(1) of the CWA. However, the USACE is currently not planning to be a signatory to the final EIS or Record of Decision.

Provided you are in agreement with the above described level of participation by the USACE, we will participate as a cooperating agency in preparation of an EIS for the modernization and expansion of TBR. We look forward to assisting you in the development of this document.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Mark J. Padgett of the Regulatory Branch at 912-652-5052.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey K. King
Acting Chief, Coastal Branch

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Appendix D

Comments Received During Public Scoping Periods

D.1 First Scoping Period

Written Comments at Scoping Meetings
Mailed Comments
Emailed Comments
Web Site Comment

D.2 Second Scoping Period [(a)]

Mailed Comments
Emailed Comments
Web Site Comments

(a) Scoping meetings were not held during the second scoping period.

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Appendix D
Comments Received During Public Scoping Periods

Appendix D.1
First Scoping Period

Written Comments at Scoping Meetings

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COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Ludowici, GA • August 24, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Bobby M. Denison

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: self

ADDRESS: 3590 Waycross Hwy Jesup GA. 31545

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS:

Hi. My concern over area 3 is were I Been Raised, Hunting, fishing, + camping Ive Been camping with freinds + family over past 20 years, I firmly Believe if u keep your crildren in this type of enviroment it will keep them off Drugs. Instead of Them Saying I'm Boral, No one is Boral At River or ox Bow Lakes

Thanks for takeing time to Read

Bobby M. Denison 8-24-10.

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Ludowici, GA • August 24, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: ROGER W HOUSTON

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION:

ADDRESS: [redacted] 1547 ELM CH RD NE
LUDOWICI GA 31316

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: Why not lease, instead of purchase?
Especially buffer areas

How do we make up the lost tax revenue for Federal land ownership?

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Ludowici, GA • August 24, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: ROBERT T. COOK

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: SELF

ADDRESS: 4016 TIBET HWY SE
LUDOWICI, GA.

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: NO! NO! NO!

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Ludowici, GA • August 24, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Charlie Hinson III

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION:

ADDRESS: 4200 U.S. HWY 341 S.
Jesup GA 31546

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: I WAS ASKING WHAT YOUR INTENTIONS WERE ABOUT LETTING PEOPLE HUNT AND FISH NOT ONLY THE RIVER BUT HOW FAR IN THE RIVER SWAMP, THE LAKES, SLEWS AND OTHER LITTLE HOLES.

GENERATIONS HAVE ENJOYED HUNTING AND FISHING THIS LAND, I WOULD LIKE FOR IT TO WORK FOR everybody IF POSSIBLE TO CONTINUE TO ENJOY THE RIVER AND THE ADJOINING SWAMP, WHATEVER DISTANCE COULD BE WORKED OUT. THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR ALL YOU DO FOR OUR NATION, I AM NOT OPPOSED TO enlarging THE BOMBING RANGE. I WOULD JUST ASK YOU TO LOOK AND CONSIDER GENERATIONS behind AND THE ONES AHEAD ABOUT THIS.

GOD BLESS YOU
AND THANK YOU SO MUCH

P.S. I AM BLESSED TO HAVE A COUPLE OF PLACES ACROSS THE RIVER FROM THE RANGE, THIS BEING A REASON FOR ASKING

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Edward Stelle

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: PRIVATE CITIZEN

ADDRESS: 4097 Julienton dr NE
Townsend GA 31331

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: the ACTIVITY of the RANGE IS A INTRUSION of SORTS, I do not believe it HAS ANY Adverse IMPACT on OUR COMMUNITY.
TRAINING FACILITIES ARE ABSOUTLY NECESSARY TO OUR NATIONAL defense AND I believe this FACILITY IS being planned in the best manner possible
I can't comment on the ALTERNATIVES, they ALL seem REASONABLE.
The HEARING WAS exellant, STAFF polite and informative - Very good.

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: MARILOU MOORE

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: interested party

ADDRESS: 106 WESLEY OAK DR SST

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: I AM CONCERNED ABOUT THE IMPACT OF INCREASED AIR TRAFFIC IN TERMS OF NOISE + FUMES (?). ALSO ABOUT ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR MOBILIZATION BEING TRANSPORTED ON LOCAL "COUNTRY" ROADS.

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: LINDA LAMB

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: COASTAL WILDSCAPES

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1106 DARIEN, GA 31305

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: My concerns center around the preservation of the wetlands and protection of the rare and endangered species which depend on the integrity of the habitats found in the proposed areas.

Townsend EIS project manager

My questions are -

1. How much will my property be devalved?
2. How often will # 57 highway be closed?
3. How much increase in activity, resulting in noise, for landowner near the range will be detected by landowners?
4. what chemicals will be used in the explosives?
5. How much will my property taxes be raised if all this proposed property is included in the range?

Thank you for my consideration

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dawson, GA 31305

I own 125 acres .25 miles from the proposed range

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Sandra Cauley

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Concerned citizen

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 142
Townsend, GA 31331

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: I am concerned about the fact that they are considering expansion less than a mile and a half away from homes. Is there consideration for buying us out? There are several young children, my 6 year old included, who already have, to an extent, problems with noise. He is used to it now, but if it gets closer, then we may be forced to move, something we CANNOT afford, as there is no income in our household. If you are moving that close why not buy the community out at fair market values?

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Daniel A. Tucker

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Portal Hunting Club (Jones Rd, McIntosh County)

ADDRESS: (Personal Address) - 330 Gleason Avenue, Pooler, GA 31322

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: As a member of Portal Hunting Club, I attended this meeting to obtain information regarding land acquisition that may affect our club's property, which we lease from the timber companies. Our club may lose 3000-4000 acres if Area 3 is chosen as the final option. Portal Hunting Club has hunted the same property in Long, Liberty, + McIntosh Counties since the 1890's. Our primary concern outside of losing acreage is access down the Townsend Road (Frank Townsend Road or CE Road) as well as the County Line Road, South of Jones Road. Another concern is retrieval of hunting dogs that may venture onto the new Bombing Range Property.

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Clay Davis

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION:

ADDRESS: Po Box 2580
Darien, GA 31305

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: I am very concerned about the impact that will be outside of the boundaries of the bombing range such as increased air traffic. I am not sure that the long term interests of a developing county such as McIntosh will be considered in this decision.

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

~~Ludowici, GA~~ DARIEN, GA • August ~~24~~ 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Frank B. Williams, Jr.

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Private taxpayer (Tree Farmer)

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 99
Meridian, GA 31319

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: 1- Losing this large acreage will place a larger burden on the remaining tax payers.
2- This would make the adjoining properties worthless. No development possible.
3- Enlarging the restricted air space around this acquisition would practically kill any air travel in or to McIntosh County.
4- Will Highway 57 be closed during training? It is our main escape route now during emergencies.
5- Will the Altamaha River be closed to ~~[illegible]~~ travel and recreation? Also commercial fishing and boat tours.

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Don Melton

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Landowner + caretaker
total 300 Acres at Northern
part of Area 3

ADDRESS: Tidwell-Ford Rd. Long County
mail: Po Box 646 Allenhurst, GA. 31301

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: FYI — A longstanding hunting club "Bobtown" disbanded this year. The majority of their land is contained in Area 3 so you do not need to worry about the effect on hunters in that part of Long County.

I would much rather have the Bombing Range as a neighbor than the hunting club.

Area 3 comes within 1,100 feet of our property + I have no problem with having the bombing range that close.

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Cary A. Wicker

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Local Resident

ADDRESS: 1481 Parnell Rd. Townsend Ga 31331

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: Area (1) will take away my hunting Club. so I am against Area #1

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Gilbert R. Smith

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION:

ADDRESS: 1299 Black Rd. EXT., S.E.
Darien, GA 31305

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: I feel increasing the bombing range acreage by ten fold is not needed for precision guided bombs or missles. I am opposed to placing more prime hunting land under federal control & out of hunter access.

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: MARK A. WERNER

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Hunter on lease land adjacent to Bombing range

ADDRESS: 1819 OCEAN DR S.
JACKSONVILLE BEACH, FL 32250

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: On land potentially taken can we lease ~~to~~ ~~our~~ the land for hunting from the military?

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: D. L. SEALS

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: CLEARIE DAVIS HUNTING CLUB

ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 1534
PONTE VEDRA, FL 32004

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS:

AFTER THE SELECTION OF
ALTERNATIVES IN FALL 2012,
WHAT ARE THE FOLLOW ON
STEPS AND WHAT IS THE ESTIMATED
TIME FRAME.
FINALLY WHAT IS A "GOOD GUESS"
AS WHEN THE PROCESS WILL BE
FINISHED AND THE SELECTED
LAND ACQUIRED.

D SEALS

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: WALLY ORREL

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Darien-McIntosh County Chamber of Commerce; President; Ex. Director of MC Industrial Dev. Authority

ADDRESS: ~~80~~ ~~P.O. 896~~ P O Box 896
Darien, GA 31305

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: (1) Concern about the land being taken off the tax rolls causing a current & future hardship on residents

(2) Concern about sound & disturbance to area residents that include evenings & weekends.

(3) Lack of land dev. without adding jobs locally.

Appendix D
Comments Received During Public Scoping Periods

Appendix D.1
First Scoping Period

Mailed Comments

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/111
04 AUG 2010

RECEIVED AUG 0 9 2010

Mr. George Wickliffe
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee
P.O. Box 746
Tahlequah, OK 74464

The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma has no objection to the referenced project. However, if any remains, artifacts or other items are inadvertnetly discovered, please cease construction immediately and contact us at 918-456-6533 or by letter.

Lisa C. Stopp, Tribal NAGPRA POC 8-11-10 Date

Dear Mr. Wickliffe:

Pursuant to Section (102)(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and regulations implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508), Department of the Navy (Navy) NEPA regulations (32 CFR Part 775), and United States Marine Corps (USMC) NEPA directives (Marine Corps Order P5090.2A, changes 1 and 2), the Navy intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and conduct public scoping meetings for proposed land acquisitions that would expand Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) located in McIntosh County, Georgia, for the use of inert (with spotting charge) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) to support USMC aviation training and readiness proficiency for air-to-ground operations.

TBR is under USMC jurisdiction, owned by the federal government, and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG). Expanding TBR by acquiring lands in the vicinity of the current range and accommodating PGM training would significantly enhance air-to-ground training capabilities at Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina. Presently, TBR can accommodate only 43% of the training requirements. Implementation of the proposed project would allow USMC aviators to meet up to 93% of their training requirements at TBR.

The preparation of an EIS is necessary to support the proposed land acquisition and modernization. The study will analyze land in the vicinity of the Range for possible acquisition to support achieving USMC training objectives. The potential environmental effects associated with the proposed project will be evaluated in the EIS. The EIS process will begin with public scoping, which commences upon publication of the Notice of Intent in the *Federal Register* on August 6, 2010.

The USMC is initiating the scoping process to identify community concerns and local issues to be addressed in the

EIS. Federal, state, and local agencies and interested persons are encouraged to provide comments to the USMC to help identify specific issues or topics of environmental concern that should be addressed in the EIS. To obtain this input, the USMC will host two open-house public scoping meetings. During these meetings, the public will be provided an opportunity to view project-related displays, speak with USMC and GA ANG representatives, and submit comments on the proposed project. The public scoping meetings will be held from 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. on the following dates and at the following locations in Georgia:

1) Tuesday, August 24, 2010, City of Ludowici Meeting Room, City Hall, 469 North Macon Street, Ludowici, GA 31316.

2) Thursday, August 26, 2010, Haynes Auditorium - Ida Hilton Public Library, 1105 Northway, Darien, GA 31305.

At this time, the USMC is requesting that your Tribe identify any specific information, issues, or concerns that should be included in the EIS that would facilitate the decision-making process. Please note that this letter is for NEPA scoping purposes only, and that the USMC shall initiate consultation under separate cover with your Tribe in the near future regarding this undertaking, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800.

Additional information concerning the meetings and the proposed project are available on the EIS Web site at: http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com. Notices for the public scoping meetings will be published in the following local newspapers: The *Darien News, The Press-Sentinel,* and the *Savannah Morning News*. Comments or questions should be directed to Townsend EIS Project Manager, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318; email: townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com. All written comments must be postmarked no later than September 7, 2010.

Sincerely,

J.R. SNIDER
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding Officer

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

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

August 27, 2010

Attention:J. R. Snider
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, SC 29904-5001

Re. THPO #	TCNS #	Project Description
2010-54-3		Expand Townsend Bombing Range located in McIntosh Co., GA

Dear Mr. Snider,

Our comments are as follows:

We require all information be in hard copy. We need further information on sites that you are considering acquiring. We also need photographs of the project area facing north, south, east and west. We also need a copy of any archaeological surveys done of the project area.

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

Sincerely,

Caitlin Totherow for
Wenonah G. Haire
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

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Appendix D
Comments Received During Public Scoping Periods

Appendix D.1
First Scoping Period

Emailed Comments

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Townsend EIS Project Manager
P.O.Box 180458
Tallahassee,FL.32318

To whomever this will hopefully concern,
I have doubts about this being anyone; I for one do not want to see the Townsend Bombing Range expansion for reasons listed below.
#1 There is more than enough noise from the jets that already use this Bombing Range expansion will not only mean more jets but also possibly larger jets which will increase noise by levels known by God and possibly the Government.
#2 The Bombing Range has already took land that I hunted when I was younger, and now the proposed land on south side of Blues Reach Road has recently became a Wildlife Management Area which I enjoy hunting and fishing on and have all of my life. I Do Not want to lose this right for my children, my friends, nor myself! (Getting a chance to be drawn for a two day archery or a two day firearm hunt doesn't compare to a season of possibilities.) Even without the hunting and fishing .A lot of this land (area 2) is Altamaha River Swamp ,swamp land in this area has practically all been drained and replaced by pine trees, therefore making this a sight to be preserved, seen, and shared. The Nature Conservancy recognized this and purchased this land giving public access through the State Wildlife Management System.
#3 I have heard rumors of how much it would save the Government to have this facility compared to training on the West Coast. A price cannot be put on nature and enjoyment. Based on the amount of Taxes coming out of my payroll checks this should not be a problem, if you don't use the money there you'll find another way to throw it away. The taxpayers will never see any savings anyway.
#4 You already have a facility on the West Coast in use I suggest you use it and let us use the Townsend Wildlife Management Area.

Ivy Rozier
1875 Old Townsend Road N.W.
Townsend Georgia 31331

From: Andrew Burt [mailto:aburt@iwpnews.com]
Posted At: Tuesday, August 10, 2010 11:08 AM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: Interview Request on TBR EIS
Subject: Interview Request on TBR EIS

I'm contacting you regarding the Notice of Intent for the EIS on the modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range. I would like to schedule a brief interview with a public affairs officer on the proposed project. I am on deadline for tomorrow at COB. Please let me know who I can contact to follow-up on this request.

Thanks for your help.

Regards,

Andrew Burt | Inside the Navy | InsideDefense.com
Tel.: 202.570.4410 | aburt@iwpnews.com

From: Kramer, Tom [mailto:Tom.Kramer@aopa.org]
Posted At: Wednesday, August 11, 2010 12:28 PM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: NOI EIS Townsend Bombing Range
Subject: NOI EIS Townsend Bombing Range

Ms. Howard,

I am interested in getting some additional information on the recent Federal Register announcement regarding the notice of intent to prepare an EIS for the modernization and expansion of the Townsend bombing range in McIntosh county, GA. Specifically, I am interested in finding out if there are any plans to expand or otherwise modify the special use airspace (military operations area or restricted airspace) in response to the proposal. Please feel free to email me or call me at 301-695-2064. Thank you!

From: Wally T. Orrel [mailto:wally@McIntoshCounty.com]
Posted At: Friday, August 20, 2010 10:52 AM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: a few questions
Subject: a few questions

As the president of the Chamber of Commerce I have been contacted by several of our citizens about the proposed expansion project at TBR. I would appreciate answers to the following questions:

1. *Concern that the land being acquired will be permanently taken off the counties tax rolls?*
2. *How many permanent jobs will be created, how many are currently assigned?*
3. *What are the benefits to McIntosh County and to the residents?*
4. *People that live over in this area will negatively impacted in their quality of life and home values so how is this being addressed?*
5. *In J.R. Snider's August 4, 2010 letter to me, it was stated that MCAS at Beaufort currently acquire 43% of the training requirements at TBR and that with this expansion will increase that number to 93%, where does the 7% additional training take place?*
6. *What environmental issues will need to be addressed before this expansion can move forward?*

Wally

Wally T. Orrel
McIntosh County Development Authority &
Darien-McIntosh County Chamber of Commerce
PO Box 896
Darien, Georgia 31305
(912) 437-6659 or (912) 437-6684
wally@McIntoshCounty.com

committed to economic growth, creating jobs and representing the business community

24 August 2010

Proposed Townsend Bombing Range Expansion

To Whom It May Concern:

I am opposed to any expansion of the existing Townsend Bombing Range. Expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range will have a long term detrimental impact on the quality of life in Long County and a devastating financial impact on its citizens. The tax digest of Long County has already lost thousands of acres to governmental agencies and non-profit organizations. The Fort Stewart installation occupies approximately **24,000 acres in Long County**. In recent years, if you include the Griffin Ridge WMA, The Georgia Department of Natural Resources and The Nature Conservancy have worked together to purchase over **17,000 acres**. Even though these acres have and will come off of the tax digest, they do provide recreational opportunities for hunters and fishermen throughout the region. If the bombing range is expanded these recreational opportunities will be severely restricted or lost all together. The Georgia Department of Transportation has purchased between **3,000-4,000 acres** of the old Altamaha Hunting Club tract have it set aside for wetland mitigation.

If the Townsend Bombing Range is expanded North of Highway 57 as proposed, an additional **20,000+ acres** would be removed from the tax digest in Long County, bringing the total non-taxable acreage to approximately **65,000**. Not to mention the loss of potential development and diminished quality of life for residents of the Tibet, Townsend, Cox and Jones communities. These citizens already endure almost daily disruption to their lives due to noise exposure.

Expanding the bombing range into Long County will severely limit economic development and almost certainly guarantee that one of Georgia's fastest growing counties will be relegated to bedroom community status forever or until it is absorbed back into Liberty and McIntosh counties.

We all recognize and value the presence of our military and its impact on this region. Fort Stewart provides jobs for thousands of civilians and is an irreplaceable part of our community. Make no mistake, we all love our Soldiers! The proposed expansion of the bombing range will have the complete opposite effect….. Very few if any new jobs, loss of tax revenue, limited development and diminished quality of life for our residents.

I have no idea what plan 'B' is, but the residents of Long and McIntosh counties can't afford plan 'A'. Please NO EXPANSION!

Mike McGowan

Long County Resident

From: PtrcPhil@aol.com [mailto:PtrcPhil@aol.com]
Posted At: Sunday, August 15, 2010 3:11 AM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: Private Property Owners that will be affected
Subject: Private Property Owners that will be affected

The map and area that you provide is lacking in a lot of detail. As a property owner, I need to know if my property is going to be affected. The map looks as if I may or may not be affected. Can you provide information as to the decision if my property at :
1486 Parnell Road SW
Townsend, GA 31331
is included in the property to be acquired?
I would apprecitae this as soon as possible.
Thank you for your time.
Sincerely,
James W Phillips
JWP1927@aol.com
Mailing address: PO Box 309
Darien, GA 31305

From: Mike and Terri [mailto:mcgowan53@windstream.net]
Posted At: Friday, September 03, 2010 10:41 PM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: Proposed Expanion of Townsend Bombing Range
Subject: Proposed Expanion of Townsend Bombing Range

Attached are my comments on the proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range. I would be interested in reviewing any public comments that have been submitted to date. Can you please provide access to this information? The "open house" format of the Public Scoping Meeting was inappropriate and did not provide the proper forum for the citizens of Long County to express their concerns.

Terri McGowan

24 August 2010

Proposed Townsend Bombing Range Expansion

To Whom It May Concern:

Any expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range will have a long term detrimental impact on Long County and its citizens. The tax digest of Long County has already lost thousands of acres to governmental agencies and non-profit organizations. The Fort Stewart installation occupies approximately **24,000 acres in Long County**. There is a project underway by Fort Stewart, The Nature Conservancy and a group of county officials that would create a buffer zone around the installation preventing any development. The portion in Long County would extend from the existing boundary south across Highway 196, potentially eliminating thousands of acres of land from ever being developed.

The Nature Conservancy, Fort Stewart and the governmental group mentioned are attempting to create this buffer zone through both land purchase and/or conservation easements.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources owns over **4,000 acres** at the Griffin Ridge Wildlife Management Area. Last year The Nature Conservancy and the Georgia DNR purchased the Wesley Lake tract which lies in both McIntosh and Long Counties. The Long County portion of this purchase was approximately **4,000 acres.** This year, these same two groups purchased the remainder of the Long County Rod and Gun Club which joins the Wesley Lake tract eliminating another **4,000 acres** from the tax digest of Long County.

Several years ago, the Georgia Department of Transportation purchased a portion of the old Altamaha Hunting Club tract which eliminated another **3,000-4,000 acres** from the digest.

In 2006 The Nature Conservancy purchased over26, 000 acres in Georgia; approximately **5,000** of those acres are in Long County and were removed from the tax digest.

The proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range would remove an additional **20,000-25,000 acres** from the Long County tax digest.

If the expansion of the Bombing Range is approved, the grand total of non-taxable land would be approximately **70,000 acres.** This does not include the acres lost to the Fort Stewart buffer zone or any of the land directly adjacent to this expansion which would **never** be developed, further devastating our tax base.

When "Googling" the Townsend Bombing Range website, I found a presentation by the Marine Corp acknowledging that Long County was one of the **fastest growing counties in Georgia from 1990-2000, growing at a rate of 66%.** The Bombing Range expansion would essentially <u>put a halt</u> to this growth and create an even heavier burden on existing tax payers in Long County. During these depressed economic times, how does the government justify expanding a bombing range into "one of the fastest growing" counties in the state? Use this link to view the Power Point presentation prepared by a USMC employee

appropriately entitled "ENCROACHMENT PARTNERING".
http://www.p2pays.org/ref/41/40570.pdf

As you can clearly see from the above acquisitions by the Department of Natural Resources, the Nature Conservancy, the Department of Transportation and Fort Stewart there is very little developable land in Long County. Expansion of the Bombing Range would compound this problem.

Another factor to consider is the increased air traffic that will have a significant impact on the residents of the Tibet community. These citizens are currently exposed to excessive noise on a routine basis which is above the legal decibel level. They frequently have to contact the Bombing Range and request that the aircraft not "buzz" their homes. This excessive environmental noise exposure will directly and adversely impact any new growth and development in this community.

At the Public Scoping Meeting held in Ludowici, Marine Corp officials were asked why Fort Stewart could not be considered a viable training location for this expansion? The military official responded, "not possible due to the risk of troops training on the ground. In the event a bomb goes off course we cannot risk the lives of the soldiers training below." As a citizen I have a problem with the reasoning, we can't endanger our soldiers who may be training on 280,000 acres at Fort Stewart, but we can endanger the lives of citizens living in rural sections of Long and McIntosh counties. I find it hard to believe that an established military defense base which has some of the best logistical control of its land to be found anywhere is not a better choice for a bombing range than two of the fastest growing counties in Georgia.

When trying to post comments or question to the website given at the public meeting, an error message occurs which does not allow citizens to post questions or comments for review. As a result of this technical problem with the TBR website, I would respectfully request an extension of the public comment period for an additional thirty days.

From: Richard Gaddis [mailto:rmgaddis@darientel.net]
Posted At: Friday, August 27, 2010 9:35 AM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: Comments on Proposed action at Townsend Bombing Range
Subject: Comments on Proposed action at Townsend Bombing Range

August 27, 2010

TO: Townsend EIS Project Manager

FROM: Marshall Gaddis rmgaddis@darientel.net

SUBJECT: Comments on the proposed Modernization and Expansion of TBR

Thank you for the opportunity to attend the Marine Corps Public Scoping meeting on August 26, 2010 in Darien, GA. The fact sheet, Marine personnel and consultants were very helpful.

First a general comment relative to "Alternatives" (page 7). It would be nice to see three additional criteria:

.....No net loss of revenue to state, county or city governments
……..No net loss of recreational opportunities to citizens
……..Positive economic impact to surrounding area

Second a specific concern is the following. Area 2 is approximately 50% Altamaha River floodplain. No Altamaha River floodplain should be considered for alteration, fencing or interference with the natural work of this critical system.

Third my recommendation would be the following. Alternative 2 (Area 1 & 3) should be selected. The development of the expanded TBR should be carried forward ONLY after the items listed in EIS (page 8) are considered and a plan developed to:

(1) Increase employment and economic activity for McIntosh County and Long County

(2) Create NO net loss of hunting, fishing, boating, canoeing, wildlife viewing and camping activities

(3) Increase opportunities for tourism

(4) Protect ecologically sensitive area with in the TBR

In summary my comments are:
…….NO impact on Altamaha River floodplain
…….NO net loss of revenue or recreation
…….POSITIVE changes in employment and economic activity in McIntosh County and Long County

Sincerely yours,

Marshall Gaddis

From: Peyton and Sissy Lingle [mailto:marshrat@darientel.net]
Posted At: Friday, August 27, 2010 8:30 AM Posted To: Comments
Conversation: Townsend Bombing Range
Subject: Townsend Bombing Range

If the expansion of the bombing range is necessary for honing the skills of our military, I am for it. The comment made about noise is irrelevant as the range is in use often already. We are located over 20 miles away from the range and we know when missions are being flown and I cannot see how enlarging it will increase the level of noise. Perhaps the frequency of use might be affected but we can live with that.

Peyton Lingle
2317 Julienton Dr NE
Townsend, GA 31331-5021
912-832-2340

From: Joel Feldman [mailto:feldmanjoel@bellsouth.net]
Posted At: Sunday, August 29, 2010 12:31 AM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: townsendbombingrange
Subject: townsendbombingrange

based on the information provided it appears that the request should be granted in the interest of National Defense as it will also save money: obviating the necessity for these pilots to fly to California (and the costs associated therewith) for necessary training vice Townsend.

From: James Holland [mailto:riverkeeper99@hotmail.com]
Posted At: Monday, August 30, 2010 5:05 PM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: COMMENTS
Subject: COMMENTS

Good Afternoon,
My names is James Holland and I reside at 232 Buck Swamp Road, Brunswick, Georgia 31523. I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to make comment(s) on the possible expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range in McIntosh County, Georgia.

I am a U.S. Marine veteran of nine years (1958-1967). I whole heartedly support our armed forces and the very dangerous missions they take on. We may need to expand the Townsend Bombing Range boundaries, however, I can only support the alternative #2. I am trying to protect the citizens rights to be able to have unhampered access to the newly purchased Murf Tract by the State of Georgia. The Murf Tract is the home of many prehistoric cypress, sweet gum(s), tupelo gums with the cypress reaching more than 44 feet in circumference as measured at chest height at the buttress. The Murf Tract is home for the largest cypress in the southeast with the exceptions of Mississippi and Louisiana.

There is at least one Mississippi Tupelo Gum on this site when measured in the same manner as above came in at 30 feet and 1 inch. There is at least one sweet gum on this site that measures 17 feet and 8 inches measured in the same manner as the other trees above.

The cypress on this site were harvested about 100 years ago and the old tow (tram) road still has the hollow cypress beneath it that were used as culverts when crossing the sloughs in this Altamaha River floodplain.

It is still to be determined as to the richness in diversity of species on this site which includes wildlife, tree's and the many other species of plant life. I am 69 years old and never have I had the opportunity to behold the wonders of nature that the Murf Tract provides for all those that choose to go and see that have that desire. It is my desire to protect this area for all that would like to visit this site and all that could end if any alternative other than alternative two were chosen.

The military would surely desire to keep the civilian population out of harms way and the only way to acheive that would be to deny access to this area.

Another excellent reason for choosing alternative two is the fact that the Murf Tract is located on the Altamaha River and Miller Lake. Thousands of folks fish this area each year including myself. I discovered these prehistoric trees while fishing the back waters of the Altamaha River when it was flooded. This is another very important reason for choosing alternative two for the bombing range expansion.

Once again, thank you for giving me the opportunity to make comment on this very important issue. Please take into consideration my request that alternative two be chosen for this site if in the end it is decided to expand the Townsend Bombing Range.

James Holland, Altamaha Riverkeeper® (Retired)

From: Roger Houston [mailto:Roger_Houston@emc-eng.com]
Posted At: Tuesday, August 31, 2010 11:37 AM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: Additional comments on Townsend Range Expansion
Subject: Additional comments on Townsend Range Expansion

1) In the hearing on the JSF basing proposal back in June, it was clearly stated by the same folks who were present at the hearing last week on the range expansion, that there were no plans to make any changes to Townsend Range, other than frequency of use by the Marines. Surely, between June and August, it was not suddenly decided that the Marines needed additional area to train . Why was this expansion proposal not presented as part of the JSF basing EIS hearing?
2) A draft copy of the EIS was available at the JSF hearing for public inspection. Why was there not one available at the Townsend Range expansion?

3)Tract 3 seems to be the optimum acreage that the Marines want for this range expansion. This acreage along with the tract 1 property and the current range property would give the Marines a sizable training area.

4)This combined acreage would give the Marines a usable target area and SDZ that would be second only to Avon Park Range in Florida, which is the largest active tactical(non test) range on the east coast. Avon Park, operated by the USAF, is 106,000 acres total and incorporates, not only a range, but a forward assault airfield and a sizable recreation area for the McDill military community. The Florida National Guard can even shoot the MLRS at Avon. The acreage requested by the Marines, far exceeds the need for aerial targeting and associated safety zones. This is sized for more for ground maneuver space and the conducting of CALFEX (Combined arms live fire exercises).

5)Within 10 miles of the proposed expansion area northern border lies the largest military reservation east of the Mississippi River. Fort Stewart encompasses 250,000 acres and can accommodate every weapon system in the US inventory short of nuclear . Ft Stewart has an artillery impact area that can accept LIVE ordinance from artillery and aerial delivery. Why cant the Marines work out an agreement with the army and use FT Stewart for the PGM . Joint use and joint operations (purple) was supposed to the IN thing at the Pentagon. Here is a great opportunity to make this work. In addition, sharing FT Stewart can save the taxpayer a great deal of cost and strengthen the security of an important asset here in Coastal Georgia.

Roger W. Houston
1547 Elim Church Rd
Ludowici,GA 31316
912-545-8857 HOME
912-266-0005 CELL

From: Paul Griffin
Sent: Wednesday, September 01, 2010 18:38
To: Howard CIV Alice G
Cc: David.Stevens@dtctel.com
Subject: Townsend Bombing Range

Ms. Howard

Hi Alice,

As a private citizen, my recommendations to McIntosh County include four initiatives. Each is based on the understanding that McIntosh County is a poor county, with all of the educational and developmental problems of poor counties, without any commercially valuable property in the interior part of the county.

1. Negotiate financial compensation based on share-the-savings vice payment to replace lost taxes. Conceptually the payment would be based on current-use values for the USMC vice updated 2010 fair market values.
2. Eliminate the most environmentally sensitive area (Area 2) early in the negotiations to allow significant negotiations in the other areas.
3. Establish a long-term agreement. Long term? I don't know, but 25 years or more.
4. Establish an exit strategy that benefits McIntosh County. There are a lot of options, but as a point of departure I suggest that after the USMC has no use for the land it reverts back to McIntosh County (Development Authority?) vice excessed through the BRAC process.

Obviously, each of these ideas is balanced with the others and they need to be identified and negotiated as a package. There is a lot of give-and-take.

Hope this helps.

Paul

2 Sep 10

Comments on Proposed Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

By: Thomas V. Maulden
317 Old Macon Darien Rd SE
Ludowici, Ga. 31316

1. While the brochure states that larger safety zones are required for inert, non-explosive precision-guided weapons, there is no definitive explanation or technical data included to justify such a large expansion. Nor is any explanation given so to why these specific land tracts where chosen.

2. Long County has recently lost over 16,400 acres of property tax base to State of Georgia in Wildlife Management Areas. This cased an increase tax burden on Long County citizens. The loss of another 36,000 acres will exacerbate the tax burden on the citizens. Is the Marine Corps willing and able to enter a long term financial agreement to offset the loss of tax base?

3. Another lost to Long County will be the timber taxes paid at time of timber cutting. Is the Marine Corp willing to waive federal sovereignty ?

4. While not pertinent to the EIS, what is the range of land cost?

5. The Range now has a problem with insuring that aircraft stay within altitude restrictions, especially the lower limits. It is very disconcerting to people and animals when aircraft engage their after-burners at tree top level. My home is 10.8 mile from the tower and still the aircraft seem to clip the tops out of trees! What additional precautions will Marine Corps institute to eliminate this issue?

3 Sep 10

Addendum to 9/2/10 comments on

Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

By: Thomas V. Maulden
317 Old Macon Darien Rd SE
Ludowici, Ga. 31316

6. How was the 165 nautical mile from MCAS Beaufort established as a criterion? There are other Federal installations within Florida, South Carolina and Alabama within 260 nautical miles that may better fit the criteria within negatively impacting:
a) the Socioeconomics of the local community by reduction of tax base,
b)Natural Resources by uncontrolled intrusion into the wetlands by errant weapons and retrieval attempts; also, by intrusion into endangered and threatened species habitats, not all are acceptable to relocation,
c) Recreation by removal of the land from public use for hunting and fishing,
d) Land Use by reducing the oxygen producing forest land and introducing more carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the local ecological system.

7. Not addressed in the brochure was the periodic flooding of this area when the Altamaha River overflows it banks and completely floods this area to the point that Ga Highway 57 had to be closed from the Clary Davis hill to the town of Townsend. This has occurred once within the last 15 years and more in the past. What happens to the disturbed earthen areas and any residue explosive material?

From: Ron Popiel [mailto:popiel.ron@gmail.com]
Posted At: Sunday, September 05, 2010 3:19 PM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: bombing range proposed expansion
Subject: bombing range proposed expansion

Ladies and Gentlemen,
We the public have been asked to voice any comments as part of your scoping meeting procedure. My wife and I attended the scoping meeting in Darien on Aug. 26, 2010.
Our home and 44 acre farm are located 3 miles from the proposed expansion boundary. Being in such close proximity we already experience the noise pollution and cannot imigine it being any worse than it already is. We had no idea that the range was so close when we used most of our life savings to purchase our "Little piece of retirement heaven", complete with horses, greenhouse barn, grape vines, etc. I finally had a good reason to buy that tractor and bushhog I had always wanted.

We all know that life is full of unexpected surprises and sure enough at age 64 I encountered a heart condition known as "Arterial Fibrillation", when your heartbeat becomes irregular. It is currently controlled by medication and maybe surgery. Bottom line is we are going to have to sell this farm as I do not have the energy as I did before.

As if the current economic recession and real estate crisis were not enough, now we have to deal with this bombing range expansion and the obvious effect on property values in this immediate area, in our case only 3 miles.
I would venture to say if approved this proposed expansion will either reduce our property value by 50% or make the resale prospects practically impossible. So much for life savings and so much for the economic survival of my wife after I'm gone.

At least with property being condemned by imminent domain one can receive a fair price for the property and move on. Here we are just left to suffer while you drop your munitions and we sit on property that we cannot sell.
Word will get out as it already has and prospective buyers will look elsewhere. Good or bad the buying public will be adversely influenced by the prospect of such an expansion. Please imagine informing a prospective buyer that only 3 miles away is a military bombing range with a specifis target just over the restricted area.

Maybe you guys will consider buying this farm as a staging area or some other purpose. God knows I'm scared as can be about selling it to someone else.

God bless America and our military hero's.

--
Ron Popiel
5690 Cox R.D.,S.W.
Townsend, Ga. 31331
(912) 270-2189)
(912-437-4137)

From: kathleen russell [mailto:kathleen@thedariennews.net]
Posted At: Sunday, September 05, 2010 10:24 AM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: Townsend Bombing Range story and editorial
Subject: Townsend Bombing Range story and editorial

Please find attached the news story and editorial that was published in The Darien News Sept. 2 Issue.
Kathleen W. Russell
Editor and Publisher
The Darien news

What about the Townsend Bombing Range expansion?

If approximately 20 percent of McIntosh County property were not already owned by the state and federal governments, concern may not be so fierce when considering the loss of more property as the military looks at expanding the Townsend Bombing Range. It is estimated that the fair market value of the taxable portions of the expanded bombing range within McIntosh County is about $16,000,000.

Already the government owns most of this county's valuable properties, including the barrier islands of Blackbeard (federal) and Sapelo (state), as well as Harris Neck Wildlife Refuge (federal). Then, too, a major portion of the Altamaha River corridor in McIntosh County is owned by the state government.

Money paid to the county in lieu of property taxes for the property owned by the federal government in 2009 was $167,059 and, in 2010, $215,819. Georgia Department of Natural Resources paid the county, in lieu of taxes for Sapelo Island in 2009 and 2010, $100,000 each year. These funds are just a drop in the county's revenue bucket as compared to the taxes paid, if the land were privately owned.

McIntosh is a poor county. As the state and federal governments continue to take our valuable and beautiful land, there are fewer taxpayers in this county who are then left with a huge tax burden that we cannot afford!

Providing an expanded area for the Townsend Bombing Range so that our military can be trained to fight for our country is something that the majority of the people in McIntosh County support.

As the military has proposed three possible areas to expand, *The Darien News* is concerned about the acquisition of Area 2, 14,753 acres along the Altamaha River that encompasses a majority of the Townsend Wildlife Management Area, which is comprised of 11,200 acres already owned by Georgia DNR. Officials say that if Area 2 were to become part of the Townsend Bombing Range, the Altamaha River would not be closed. But, where would the line be drawn to limit access to areas of wonderful beauty, hunting and fishing? What will be done to protect the rare, threatened and endangered species that live in the area?

We ask the Department of the Navy to eliminate the consideration of Area 2 for the expansion. We have been told it is the military's position that the expansion would be accomplished with the least amount of land. Areas 1 and 3 seem to be more feasible.

Another thought process concerning the subject is that of Paul Griffin, who serves as chairman of the McIntosh County tax Assessor's board. He points out that by the Marine Corps expanding the bombing range and not having to resort to sending pilots out west to complete their training, there will be a huge savings involved. McIntosh County should be able to share in the financial benefits and work with the Marine Corps to enhance the management of the property in a win-win situation.

Second, the county and Marine Corps need to establish a stabilized agreement on a long term basis. And finally, both should agree on an exit strategy, when the land becomes no longer valuable to the Marine Corps, and can revert back to county ownership.

McIntosh Countians: Submit your comments by Sept. 7 online at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com; by email, townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com; or by mail, Townsend EIS Project Manager, P.O. Box 1800458, Tallahassee, FL 32318.

Scoping

Questions asked about Townsend Bombing Range expansion at scoping meeting

"Let's don't get the cart before the horse," said GySgt. Chad McMeen at the Marine Corps scoping meeting concerning the proposed modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range held in Darien last Thursday. "This meeting is just the first step of a very lengthy and thorough process."

The United States Marine Corps, which opened the range in 1981 as a training facility for Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, S.C., is gathering information until Sept. 7 for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for the expansion of the bombing range.

The current size of the range is insufficient for Marines to train as they fight with precision-guided munitions. Only 43 percent of their training can be completed at Townsend. If the range is not expanded, training will have to be accomplished in California.

Therefore, the military is proposing five possible alternatives. It has identified three areas. If all three areas were included, it would encompass 51,580 acres, with the majority of that land being in Long County, primarily

owned by timber companies Rayonier and Goodwood.

Area 1 includes 11,948 acres and is adjacent to the east and west of the current 5,183-acre range.

Area 2 includes 14,752 acres to the south and west of the present range and included a majority of the Townsend Wildlife Management Area. This area, though not specifically defined, runs along the Altamaha River, and includes such areas at Miller Lake. It does not include Plum Orchard Cemetery.

Area 3 has 24,800 acres and is located to the north and west of the present range.

The Marine Corps is considering including Alternative 1: Area 1; Alternative 2, Area 1+3; Alternative, Area 3; Alternative Areas 1+2; or Alternative, Areas 1+2+3. And there is one other option: no land expansion and no changes to the operations to the present bombing range.

Thirty minutes before the three-hour meeting was to begin on Aug. 26, the room was filled with local citizens asking such questions as to whether Hwy. 57 would be closed; if fishing and hunting on the Altamaha River would be allowed; how much taxes to the county would be lost; how much the noise level would increase; will rare and endangered species would be harmed; would there be increased air space; and more.

Some of those questions were answered outright; many will be addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement that will take a year to complete.

Criteria to be considered concerning possible locations

for a training range for the Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort is that: it must be located within 165 nautical miles of the base; is must not currently host conflicting uses; must have available restricted airspace; and must have the capability to meet the air-to-ground training requirements. The Townsend Bombing Range is the only location able to meet all of the criteria.

Military personnel explained that there would be no increase in the restricted airspace or the already large military operating area.

Utilizing non-explosive precision-guided weapons for training, the weapons are released from higher altitudes and a greater range for the target is required than are non-guided weapons. It was explained that though these weapons are more accurate, but the safety zone requirements are much larger because of having to contain the area in which the weapon may impact the ground should the guidance system fail.

In the Environmental Impact Analysis, a multitude of issues must be addressed by Fall 2011. These will include safety, noise, socio-economics, recreation, natural resources, forestry resources, air quality, water resources, cultural resources, land use environmental justice and airspace/air traffic.

If the expansion included all three proposed areas, it would include 38 percent wetlands. The current area and proposed area of expansion include rare, threatened and endangered species: the flatwoods salamander, bald eagle, gopher tortoise and wood stork.

Area 2 includes a large portion of the Townsend Wildlife Management Area along the Altamaha River that provides hunting, fishing and camping. If the area becomes part of the of the bombing range, it would be closed except for possible lottery hunts.

Concerning land use, officials stated that some of the land may be converted from forest and to target area.

According to Alice Howard, director of Community Plans and Liaison, the land would not be clear cut. There would possibly be four to five each of 500-acre areas that would be clearer similar to the 500 acres cleared at the present bombing range location.

Howard also stated that the plans as they exist would not close Hwy. 57 or the Altamaha River.

She explained that the initial plan with the five alternatives did not consider environmental issues. These will be addressed during the Environmental Impact Study. The study should reveal how the project can be accomplished with the least amount of land.

Military officials could not answer exactly how many acres of property would be affected in McIntosh County, though the vast majority of the land expansion would be in Long County.

According to Paul Griffin, chairman of the McIntosh County Tax Assessors Board, an estimate of the fair market value of the taxable portions of the expanded Townsend Bombing Range within McIntosh County is about $16,000,000.

Currently, approximately 20 percent of the property in McIntosh County is owned either by the state or federal government. Taking more land for government ownership, puts more burden of taxes on McIntosh property owners which was a primary concern of those from McIntosh County who attended last Thursday's scoping meeting.

Emily Davis of Darien who owns 125 acres of land located .2 miles from the proposed Area 2 property, attended the meeting. She stated, "I actively oppose the proposal. It will have a devastating effect on people who own property near the area."

Davis questions exactly how much her property will be devalued. Her family utilizes the property for recreation where they go hunting, fishing and spend the night.

"The noise is horrendous," was her description of the jets flying in at a very low altitude as they approach the bombing range targets.

Other property in that area adjacent to the proposed expansion includes approximately 1,000 acres owned by Edgar Davis, Jr.

Plum Orchard Cemetery, adjacent to Emily Davis's property, is located near the proposed expansion.

James Holland, retired Altamaha Riverkeeper, said that he is opposed to the closing of Area 2 along the Altamaha River. The Altamaha provides so much eco-tourism. He described the huge cypress trees in Miller Lake that must be preserved.

Frank Williams, Jr., attended the meeting and sent his comments in concerning the loss of property taxes in this poor community and land devaluation. His son, Frank Williams, III, has spent hours studying the loss of tax dollars to this community.

State Representative Roger Lane of Darien attended the scoping meeting in Darien, as well as the one held in Ludowici on Aug. 24.

"The biggest concern is what effect the expansion will have on the property taxes in each county (with Long County losing the most.)"

Lane said the military has said that they will look at alternatives in which the counties could benefit monetarily for the losses, such as payments from timber sales or funds paid in lieu of taxes as the federal government and state pay for their properties in McIntosh County.

Lane indicated that he was satisfied that the noise factor would not increase with precision-guided munitions, which will fly at a higher altitude and drop inert munitions.

Wally Orrel, Chamber president, expressed concern about the proposed expansion, in that it could have a negative effect on potential businesses that would possibly open in those areas. He expressed concern to officials about the expansion prohibiting the city's proposed airport on Hwy. 17, and marine officials assured that that airspace would not be affected.

"The expansion does not do anything to improve job growth

in McIntosh County at this point," Orrel said.

Members of the historic Portal Hunting Club at Jones lease 13,000 acres of land in McIntosh, Long and Liberty counties. Numerous members of the club attended the meetings. Angus McLeod, a club member, said he and other members oppose the expansion that would eliminate much of their hunting territory.

Jim Morrison of Meridian and former executive director of the Georgia Wildlife Federation, opposed the inclusion of Area 2 that runs adjacent to the Altamaha River, where hunting and fishing would cease. "Put it in the piney woods in Area 3, where it won't hurt anything."

Kathy Davidson attended the meeting and expressed her concern of having restricted access to the new Townsend Wildlife Management Area. "There are very few WMAs available. It would take a lot of meat off the tables for a bunch of families here. In these economic times, it helps right now to hunt and fish in that area." She also expressed concern over the loss of property taxes.

Public comment concerning this proposal may be made by Tuesday, Sept. 7: online at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com; by mail to Townsend EIS Project Manager, P.O. Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318;

or by email to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com.

The timeline after the end of the public scoping period allows for a year to complete the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Then by Fall 2011, the public will have opportunities to meet with military officials and comment, during which time there will be an agency review. The Final EIS will be presented Spring 2012. The Secretary of the Navy will make the final decision.

-----Original Message-----
From: Deborah [mailto:debshep@darientel.net] Posted At: Tuesday, September 07, 2010 5:27 PM Posted To: Comments
Conversation: Comments on Townsend Bombing Range
Subject: Comments on Townsend Bombing Range

Thank you for the opportunity to submit comments regarding the proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range. Let me begin by thanking the dedicated professionals who came to McIntosh and Long County for the public scoping sessions to explain the proposal and seek public input. Every contact I had with numerous members of the team was professional and pleasant and it was a pleasure to work with each of them.

The Altamaha Riverkeeper has serious concerns about the proposed expansion. Many of our members have spoken strongly about their concerns with the impact on the river, river access, habitat destruction, loss of property taxes to the local governments and many other issues.

Our organization shares these concerns and emphasizes the concerns about even including area 2 in the proposed plan. To include this area of the river swamp in your proposal shows a lack of understanding of the resource and the people who use it and makes us wonder if it was included to draw attention away from the other proposed areas. This lack of effort to understand the impact of this proposal does not speak well for how the military has conducted the analysis that led to this proposal.

ARK requests more information about the alternatives analysis and the process that led to the conclusion that this was a suitable site. While we all support adequate and proper training for our military forces, it does not appear that a true alternatives analysis was conducted on the proposal you have put forth to our communities.

Other organizations and individuals have articulated their concerns about the the potential degradation or destruction of critical habitats in an area that has become known for its world class resources. ARK shares those concerns and again questions how and why the decisions to include these areas in the proposed expansion were made.

We thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments for your consideration. This proposal lacks an understanding of or solution for both the complex environments and the delicate economic realities of these rural Georgia Counties. We urge you to reconsider your plan to expand the Townsend Bombing Range.

Sincerely,
Deborah Sheppard, Executive Director
Altamaha Riverkeeper

Coastal Office
428 Bull Street
Savannah, GA 31401
tel 912.447.5910
fax 912.447.0704
coast@gaconservancy.org
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*Executive Committee Member

September 7, 2010

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

Re: Townsend Bombing Range Environmental Impact Statement

To Whom It May Concern:

On August 4, 2010, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) notified the Georgia Conservancy of their intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and conduct public scoping meetings for proposed land acquisitions that would expand the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) located in McIntosh County, Georgia, for the use of inert precision-guided munitions to support training operations. The USMC in its Expansion Proposal has identified five land acquisition scenarios for expansion to meet training requirements. The five scenarios feature three designated land areas in and around the current TBR (Area 1, Area 2 and Area 3). The EIS will consider different configurations of these areas and possibly others. As a statewide environmental organization, the Georgia Conservancy develops solutions to protect Georgia's environment through collaboration, education and advocacy on water, air, land and growth management issues. In response to the USMC's notice and request for comments, the Georgia Conservancy submits these comments for consideration in the EIS process. In particular, the Georgia Conservancy submits these comments to express its concern with the effects that the proposed USMC project may have on existing protected areas.

In Scenarios 4 and 5 of the Expansion Proposal, "Area 2" is included in the proposed land acquisition. Area 2 includes 14,752 acres of land located in Long and McIntosh counties with frontage on the Altamaha River and containing important habitat and wildlife. Additionally, Area 2 includes the Townsend Wildlife Management Area (WMA), currently protected by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The Townsend WMA is open to the public year round. This WMA currently allows the public access to unspoiled habitats along the Altamaha River. Additionally, this WMA contains an ancient swamp habitat with trees estimated to be more than 1,000 years old and the largest cypress tree in Georgia.

While the Georgia Conservancy appreciates that expansion is needed in order to fulfill the USMC's training requirements, we strongly urge the removal of Area 2

from the proposed scenarios. The loss of Townsend WMA would be devastating to the community, the region and the state. Because this loss would have such a great impact, we would like to suggest that the EIS study the following items:

The EIS should study the possibility of the TBR expanding to the north and east using Areas 1 and 3 only. This option does not impact the Townsend WMA.

The EIS should study the possibility that both recreationists and the USMC could share access to the Townsend WMA. A co-use alternative should be studied so that the area will not be completely removed from the public domain.

The EIS should assess the increased law enforcement costs to state and local jurisdictions with respect to enforcing trespass on private property and other areas where travel is not allowed. Many of the Townsend WMA recreationists that will be misplaced by the closure of the WMA will look for other areas to recreate in and may be confused as to which WMAs in the area are still operating. Until proper signage is in place in state and local areas, law enforcement will need to be increased.

The EIS should assess the economic impact the loss of the WMA will have on the local community. While a large number of the people who recreate in the Townsend WMA do not live there, they stimulate the local economy with their purchases of gas, groceries, and miscellaneous supplies.

The EIS should assess the economic impact that the loss of the Townsend WMA would have on the larger region. Many users of the Townsend WMA live in neighboring counties and other parts of the state. The closure of the Townsend WMA would preclude all scientific and recreational opportunities currently enjoyed by many in the region and around the state.

The EIS should study the possibility of purchasing privately-owned property to replace the lost recreational opportunities of the Townsend WMA. This study should look not only at areas in McIntosh and Long counties, but the surrounding counties as well.

The EIS should incorporate a plan that returns the Townsend WMA to public use once it has fulfilled its usefulness to the USMC. In all likelihood the USMC will not need to use this property for training indefinitely. When no longer needed by the USMC, the USMC should be required to restore the area and return it to public use.

Sincerely,

Beth A. Blalock
Coastal Land Conservation Program Manager
The Georgia Conservancy

From: janisse & raven [mailto:wildfire1491@yahoo.com]
Posted At: Tuesday, September 07, 2010 3:02 PM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: Bombing Range Expansion is a Bad Idea
Subject: Bombing Range Expansion is a Bad Idea

Sept. 7, 2010

United States Marine Corps:

I would like to add my comments regarding the proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range in McIntosh County, Ga.

As a naturalist, nature writer, and environmental activist, I have deep and abiding concerns about the bombing-range proposal. For many decades national and regional environmental organizations have been involved in protecting a wild corridor along the Altamaha River, an undammed waterway and one of the last great wild places, according to The Nature Conservancy. It is a conservation priority. Conservationists and investors have worked hard to save, to date, more than 80,000 acres of wild and scenic land along this river.

Some of this land is one-of-a-kind. I have now visited an adjacent property, the Murff Tract, a protected land along the Altamaha River, a number of times. In this tract are unheard-of sights no longer to be found anywhere in the South, including a small forest of very old-growth cypress and tupelo. When I say "old-growth" I mean trees that are over 500 years old and as much as 1,000 years old. This is an unbelievable resource for Georgia. Additionally, there are endangered species and incredible cultural resources, which I could enumerate if you needed a list.

I think expansion of the range will adversely affect the wildlife and landscape of this very wild place. A bombing range expansion would ruin the unique and economically advantageous natural resources of this area.

This proposal raises a red flag among many of us who care about the environment, spend our dollars in support of it, as well as recreating and vacationing in it, and who exert our political power on its behalf. This project is on the radar for being unnecessary and for being backward-thinking when we need to be forward-thinking.

Do you think we want to be canoeing on the Altamaha while bombers in training fly overhead? Do you think we want to be seeking refuge and solace in an old-growth forest while bombs fall? Must you destroy all the most beautiful places on earth? When is enough enough?

We have enough bombing ranges. The MCAS Yuma, Ariz. or MCAS Miramar, Calif. bombing ranges already accomplish what the Marine Corps wishes to do. Flying the solders to AZ or CA is a routine procedure that can easily continue.

The time has come to reevaluate military spending. We are in the middle of a mammoth recession. Why is the military still spending unnecessary money? Why are we training soldiers for operations that have no purpose useful in maintaining or even spreading democracy, that end in utter failure, and that bankrupt our nation?

Let's use some good judgment in this decision. Leave Townsend Bombing Range as it is.

Thank you.

Janisse Ray
895 Catherine T. Sanders Road
Reidsville, GA 30453
912.557.1053
wildfire1491@yahoo.com

From: shan.leeann.87@hotmail.com [mailto:shan.leeann.87@hotmail.com]
Posted At: Tuesday, September 07, 2010 3:35 PM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: I'm against it
Subject: I'm against it

I for one am against it my husband loves hunting and I think it's crazy. I say let them go to California. I've read the paper and I agree with what property owners and hunters are saying.

The Nature Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.™

The Nature Conservancy in Georgia
1330 West Peachtree Street NW
Suite 410
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Tel (404) 873-6946
Fax (404) 873-6984

nature.org/georgia

September 7, 2010

SUBMITTED VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL TO townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com
AND VIA U.S. MAIL TO:

Townsend EIS Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Re: Proposed Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

Dear EIS Project Manager:

The Nature Conservancy (the Conservancy) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR). Since 2005, we have worked very closely with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GDNR), the Navy and the United States Marine Corps (USMC) to protect land in the vicinity of TBR to conserve the incredible natural resources in this area as well as to buffer TBR from incompatible development. We greatly value our partnership with USMC, as it has allowed us to increase the size and scale of our land protection efforts along the Altamaha River. We understand the importance of this range as a training facility for all branches of the military, and the need to expand the range to accommodate advanced training techniques.

Area Two on the proposed expansion map (14,752 acres) has been a conservation priority for the Conservancy since the mid-1990's when it was identified through a watershed-wide ecological inventory. It has very high conservation values, providing habitat for numerous rare species such as the gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake and Radford's dicerandra (a rare mint known from only two locations in the world). A large percentage of Area Two is bottomland hardwood forests unsuitable for training but critical for water quality and public recreation. Area Two also contains sand ridges in the floodplain of the Altamaha River that become islands when the river floods. These sand ridges contain rare habitats such as inland maritime forest that are only found in a few locations. GDNR and the Conservancy have worked together for many years to develop a long-term vision for Area 2 (now owned and managed by GDNR as part of Townsend Wildlife Management Area). That vision includes restoring longleaf pine and prescribed fire to the uplands, protecting the rare species on these critical conservation lands, and

preserving the bottomland hardwood forests that contribute to regional water quality. The Conservancy has helped raise both public and private funds to protect these lands, and is committed to seeing this vision carried out.

The Conservancy understands USMC is considering five scenarios for the potential expansion. Given its ecological significance and our work with the State of Georgia in protecting the Altamaha River corridor, the Conservancy opposes any scenario in which the USMC would acquire Area 2.

We value our partnership with the USMC and appreciate the opportunity to provide input into this process. If you have any questions, please contact Michelle Cable, Director of Protection (404-253-7213). Thank you in advance for taking our concerns into consideration, and please contact me if you have any questions about our comments, or if we can provide you with ecological data to help the USMC better understand the critical conservation features of these lands.

Sincerely,

Shelly Lakly

Shelly Lakly, Ph.D.
Georgia State Director

CC: Ms. Michelle Cable
Joannie Dwoskin, Esq.
Mr. Thomas Farmer
Ms. Alice Howard
Ms. Alison McGee
Mr. Jim Omans
Mr. Paul Stewart

From: Wilkinson, Billy [mailto:Billy.Wilkinson@weyerhaeuser.com]
Posted At: Tuesday, September 07, 2010 1:17 PM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: PROPOSED TBR EXPANSION
Subject: PROPOSED TBR EXPANSION

My Name: Billy Wilkinson
I am a lifelong resident of McIntosh County
Address: 2231 Steve Nelson Road, NE
Townsend, GA 31331
912-832-5240

First and foremost, let me thank all Military Personnel for your service and dedication to our Country allowing us the freedom to enjoy the areas in question and life in general. I can assure you in the south Georgia area there is a strong support for our Military.

However, I most strongly object to this proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range, and by copy of this response, I ask our Local, State, and Federal Legislators, as well as all local citizens, to actively oppose. The following are bullet points for my opposition and I will be happy to further discuss upon request;

- McIntosh County (and I suspect Long County as well) is a rural county that can ill afford more losses to the tax base. Research will show State and Federal Government Agencies already own a huge portion of county acreage. This would put additional financial burdens on our sparse and relatively low income, population.
- Area 1 Alternative encompasses acreage which is part of the Altamaha River Basin drainage system, including many natural lakes and streams. This area is pristine river swamp terrain that has been used for hunting, fishing, and recreation by ourselves, our ancestors, and our children. Other than logging of timber, this land is pretty much the same as it has always been. Access should never be hindered or denied.
- Even though a rural county with relatively low population , the residents in and around the acquisition areas should not be subjected to additional noise and inconveniences this would bring. This is where they live!
- Fort Stewart Military Base is the largest base east of the Mississippi River, covering 280,000 acres. That is almost five and one half (5 ½) times more land than all of your proposed alternatives combined! My goodness, with some much land already a Military installation, with impact areas already established, no additional environmental or community impact, and within the 165 miles of Beaufort, you do not need any acquisition of additional land around the TBR. As a matter of fact, you do not need the existing acreage!
- Government representatives in the meeting said the previous bullet point (Fort Stewart) would not work because being different branches of the Military, scheduling would be almost impossible, and the Army would not be able to train while Marine pilot training was ongoing. I find this to be an unacceptable excuse for several reasons; One- This is a management issue that surely our competent officers of the various branches can overcome. With 280,000 acres there should be room for everyone to train at the same time, and at the very least, ability to schedule separately. Seems to me practicing attacking and defending an existing Military base would be better training than attacking trees & rivers. Two- In private industry, if two department leaders said they could not work/ schedule together, they would be managed to do so or be replaced. I cannot imagine our Military branches not working together and still be efficient in defending our country. I know there is a General somewhere, that all branches report to, that can easily and

swiftly resolve training coordination and cooperation. Multiple branches already use the existing site for goodness sakes!

- Our Government already owns enough land and through proper & efficient utilization of these lands, more would not be needed. Governments should not be in the land acquisition business and with our astronomical deficits are already so huge, nothing needs to be done to increase the problem.
- More time should be given for comments. Citizens need more time to study and research the proposals so informed positions can be garnered. This timeline has the appearance of rushing through so minimum comments will be received. I ask for an extension of the comment period an additional 30 days.

In summary, The "right answer" is to immediately discontinue the acquisition process, which will mitigate my first three (3) bullet points. An added bonus to our financially burdened county, would be to return the existing acreage to the private sector via bullet points four and five (4 & 5). In addition, I have no problem supporting continued use of the west coast facilities for training instead of these proposed acquisitions. The last two (2) bullet points speak for themselves.

Again, thanks to our Military folks for your service and thank you for the opportunity to comment. I look forward to this acquisition process ceasing and concerns eliminated. However, should this acquisition process continue, I ask that you please notify me of any proceedings going forward as these comments will not be the end of my opposition or actions in this matter.

Billy Wilkinson

Copy: All McIntosh County Commissioners;
Boyd Gault
Nathaniel Grovenor
Charles Jordan
Mark Douglas
David Stevens
Georgia Congress & Senators;
Jeff Chapman
Roger Lane
Federal representatives & Senators;
Jack Kingston
Saxby Chambliss
Johnny Isakson

Note: If I have misspelled names, I apologize.

Appendix D
Comments Received During Public Scoping Periods

Appendix D.1
First Scoping Period

Web Site Comments

This page left blank intentionally.

James Williams
141 Sunset Blvd

Beaufort, 29907

I fully support the proposed expansion of the Townsend range area. As a retired USMC aviator I am fully aware of the importance of having adequate training facilities on the east coast. When squadrons have to deploy to the west coast in order to practice with PGM's it increases the cost of training significantly - probably a hundred times over - due to the movement of manpower and equipment necessary to support aircraft operations away from home base. It also decreases the opportunity for such training due to that additional expense. East coast based squadrons of all Service branches need a range where this training can be accomplished safely and economically. Since these "smart" weapons are launched from higher altitudes and require less dynamic maneuvering by the pilot/aircraft, local residents around the range will probably never be aware of the PGM training. In any case PGM training will certainly be less intrusive than the current dive bombing training which has been on-going at Townsend for the past 20 plus years. The proposed range expansion will insure an adequate safety buffer zone around the actual impact area in the event of any malfunctions; that is why this expansion is so critical. In my opinion the more area that is included in the property acquisition, the safer it will be for all concerned. Since most of this property is currently owned by the Timber Industry and will continue to support that industry, this could be a real "win-win" for the local communities and the military.

Received 08/09/10

Wayne Owens
1078 Live Oak Cove NE

Townend, 31331

please publish a chart showing the impact on airspace around the range and Eagle Neck Subdivision. We cannot evaluate the impact on our life and property without knowing if we can still use our runway.

Received 08/11/10

Richard Marsh
2441 Coopers Point Dr

Townsend, 31331

I believe that the expansion of the Townsend range is a great plan. Being a former pilot , keeping the air crews heavy ordance proficiency is a must. Question- if this Townsend expansion progam is approved , there are attack air wings located at MCAS Cherry Point NC and NAS Oceana VA. Will these group's use the Townsend range in the future? With the F 35 replacement program coming on line , lots of qualification is needed Best of luck with this program Richard Marsh

Received 08/12/10

Roger Houston
1547 Elim Church Rd

Ludowici, 31316

1)If this acquisition is for increasing safety buffer, as the press releases state, would it be more feasible to negotiate a long term lease agreement versus direct acquisition? 2) Will the new acquisition be just for air dropped ordinance or will there be artillery , ground manuever used as well, like they do down at Avon Park? 3) Will GA 57 or the Altamaha River or the Tibet Rd have to closed to public traffic when the range is "hot". 4) How will Long County be compensated to make up the difference for the potential loss of 20000+ acres from its tax digest once the Federal Government assumes ownership?

Received 08/13/10

James Phillips
16 1486 Parnell Road
PO Box 309, Darien (mailing ad)
Townsend, 31331

I have looked at everything I could on the Internet and newspapers. I only found the map that you provided on this site as to the area you are planning to acquire. I am a Veteran of 13 years service and am 84 years old. I am still very active, but I have a disabled daughter to plan for besides myself. Before continuing to prepare the land I now have, I need to know if my property is in that part of land that you will be acquiring. How and when would I know if my property is in the area? Whom would I speak with? How quick can I expect an answer? I know that 2012 seems like a long time to some, but it is not to me. With my situation, time is very important. I will need a good deal of time to prepare, find somewhere that will meet our needs to go, and pack. I still work a full 40 hour week and my daughter can only do so much and my grandson is in college. I NEED to know if my property is in the area you are considering as soon as possible. The address of the property is: 1486 Parnell Road Townsend, GA 31331 My Mailing address is: PO Box 309 Darien, GA 31305 My Phone number is: 912-437-8766 Alternate number is: 912-638-6163 My email address is: JWP1927@aol.com I respectably request an answer as soon as possible. Thank you for your time. Sincerely, James W Phillips

Received 08/15/10

James Phillips
16 1486 Parnell Road
PO Box 309, Darien (mailing ad)
Townsend, 31331

I have looked at everything I could on the Internet and newspapers. I only found the map that you provided on this site as to the area you are planning to acquire and it is not detailed enough to show the exact locations. I am a Veteran of 13 years service and am 84 years old. I am still very active, but I have a disabled daughter to plan for besides myself. Before continuing to prepare the land I now have, I need to know if my property is in that part of land that you will be acquiring. How and when would I know if my property is in the area? Whom would I speak with? How quick can I expect an answer? I know that 2012 seems like a long time to some, but it is not to me. With my situation, time is very important. I will need a good deal of time to prepare, find somewhere that will meet our needs to go, and pack. I still work a full 40 hour week and my daughter can only do so much and my grandson is in college. I NEED to know if my property is in the area you are considering as soon as possible. The address of the property is: 1486 Parnell Road Townsend, GA 31331 My Mailing address is: PO Box 309 Darien, GA 31305 My Phone number is: 912-437-8766 Alternate number is: 912-638-6163 My email address is: JWP1927@aol.com I respectably request an answer as soon as possible. Thank you for your time. Sincerely, James W Phillips

Received 08/15/10

Thomas Wright
710 Bradley Point Rd

Savannah, 31410

The proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range fills a very important need. We should not have to send Pilots away from their home airfield to train for deployment. Training expenses should be direct, and not increased by transportation and temporary duty costs. Expanding the range has no environmental issues. This is a simple, clear positive step to improve training and reduce overall costs. The EIS should be processed in a single cycle. It is expensive and unjustified to spend two years analyzing a simple decision.

Received 08/28/10

Thomas McCay
207 Atkinson Ave.

Savannah, 31404

I would like to express my support of the proposal to enlarge the Townsend Bombing Range to accommodate training of our Marine Corps pilots and crew with the advance weapons systems on the F35 aircraft. I appeal to the patriotism and continued support of our military by the Macintosh County officials. The advantages of this expansion of the bombing range seem to far outweigh any perceived negative effects. Our Marines would not have to conduct their training so far away from their home base. The cost savings should be substantial and they will be able to spend more time with their families prior to deployment. Approval seems to be a "no-brainer" to me.

Received 08/29/10

Joel feldman
9785 LAVIEW CIRCLE

ROSWELL, 30075

IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROVE THIS COST SAVING PROPOSAL

Received 08/29/10

joe parker jr
259 Old Gun Rd

Midway, 31320

I request to be added to the mailing list for Townsend Bombing Range matters. I request to be considered as local media for the purpose of notices regarding the Townsend Bombing Range expansion matters. Please & thanks.

Received 08/30/10

Terri McGowan
91 Mike Herbert Place NE

Ludowici, 31316

24 August 2010 Proposed Townsend Bombing Range Expansion To Whom It May Concern: Any expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range will have a long term detrimental impact on Long County and its citizens. The tax digest of Long County has already lost thousands of acres to governmental agencies and non-profit organizations. The Fort Stewart installation occupies approximately 24,000 acres in Long County. There is a project underway by Fort Stewart, The Nature Conservancy and a group of county officials that would create a buffer zone around the installation preventing any development. The portion in Long County would extend from the existing boundary south across Highway 196, potentially eliminating thousands of acres of land from ever being developed. The Nature Conservancy, Fort Stewart and the governmental group mentioned are attempting to create this buffer zone through both land purchase and/or conservation easements. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources owns over 4,000 acres at the Griffin Ridge Wildlife Management Area. Last year The Nature Conservancy and the Georgia DNR purchased the Wesley Lake tract which lies in both McIntosh and Long Counties. The Long County portion of this purchase was approximately 4,000 acres. This year, these same two groups purchased the remainder of the Long County Rod and Gun Club which joins the Wesley Lake tract eliminating another 4,000 acres from the tax digest of Long County. Several years ago, the Georgia Department of Transportation purchased a portion of the old Altamaha Hunting Club tract which eliminated another 3,000-4,000 acres from the digest. In 2006 The Nature Conservancy purchased over26, 000 acres in Georgia; approximately 5,000 of those acres are in Long County and were removed from the tax digest. The proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range would remove an additional 20,000-25,000 acres from the Long County tax digest. If the expansion of the Bombing Range is approved, the grand total of non-taxable land would be approximately 70,000 acres. This does not include the acres lost to the Fort Stewart buffer zone or any of the land directly adjacent to this expansion which would never be developed, further devastating our tax base. When “Googling” the Townsend Bombing Range website, I found a presentation by the Marine Corp acknowledging that Long County was one of the fastest growing counties in Georgia from 1990-2000, growing at a rate of 66%. The Bombing Range expansion would essentially put a halt to this growth and create an even heavier burden on existing tax payers in Long County. During these depressed economic times, how does the government justify expanding a bombing range into “one of the fastest growing” counties in the state? Use this link to view the Power Point presentation prepared by a USMC employee appropriately entitled “ENCROACHMENT PARTNERING”. http://www.p2pays.org/ref/41/40570.pdf As you can clearly see from the above acquisitions by the Department of Natural Resources, the Nature Conservancy, the Department of Transportation and Fort Stewart there is very little developable land in Long County. Expansion of the Bombing Range would compound this problem. Another factor to consider is the increased air traffic that will have a significant impact on the residents of the Tibet community. These citizens are currently exposed to excessive noise on a routine basis which is above the legal decibel level. They frequently have to contact the Bombing Range and request that the aircraft not “buzz” their homes. This

excessive environmental noise exposure will directly and adversely impact any new growth and development in this community. At the Public Scoping Meeting held in Ludowici, Marine Corp officials were asked why Fort Stewart could not be considered a viable training location for this expansion? The military official responded, “not possible due to the risk of troops training on the ground. In the event a bomb goes off course we cannot risk the lives of the soldiers training below.” As a citizen I have a problem with the reasoning, we can’t endanger our soldiers who may be training on 280,000 acres at Fort Stewart, but we can endanger the lives of citizens living in rural sections of Long and McIntosh counties. I find it hard to believe that an established military defense base which has some of the best logistical control of its land to be found anywhere is not a better choice for a bombing range than two of the fastest growing counties in Georgia. When trying to post comments or question to the website given at the public meeting, an error message occurs which does not allow citizens to post questions or comments for review. As a result of this technical problem with the TBR website, I would respectfully request an extension of the public comment period for an additional thirty days.

Received 09/03/10

Janet Yeager
1175 Julienton Rd NE

Townsend, 31331

Please include a map showing the proposed flight paths of aircraft. Each proposed alternative should have a corresponding flight path diagram. Thanks

Received 09/04/10

Jeffrey Spratt
PO Box 662

Darien, 31305

My questions regarding environmental impact of the TBR expansion are in regard to three items. First, if both Areas 1&2 are acquired will the power line that serves as the boundary need to be moved to facilitate TBR's mission. If it does need to be moved what will be the economic and environmental (invasive species and wetland alteration) ramifications. Will the power line be moved outside the TBR boundary? Secondly, if my calculations are correct, 30 square miles of wetlands will be added to the TBR boundary. What are the plans for ditching and culvert piping to facilitate the mission. How will sheet flow of water through the wetlands be impacted. What will be the hydrological impact of upstream (wetland) properties if access roads, target zones and crash roads are added? Will there be a fire maintenance regime for the uplands and what type of rotational schedule be addressed. Thank you in advance for addressing these issues.

Received 09/05/10

Cheryl Popiel
5690 Cox Rd., SW

Townsend, 31331

I share the concerns of most of McIncosh County residents regarding the effects of the proposed expansion on our environment, our property values, our taxes, our peace and tranquility, and our safety. I have horses and ride on my property and although it has not yet happened I don't think that I want to be on horsebak when a jet comes over at treetop level. Not to mention the increase risk of miss fires and crashes. At the local meeting we were told that there would not be an increase in air traffic. If the training that is now taking place is only 43% of the total training needed and expansion will allow approximately 90% of the training to be done at TBR, how can there not be a substantial increase in air traffic? I am also concerned about the effects of increased air pollution on local crops and gardens, and especially for those of us who practice organic and sustainable gardening methods.

Received 09/05/10

Deonne Rozier Cave
801 Stonewall Jackson Place

Waycross, 31503

I and my brothers and sister own a 40+ acre tract of land known as Rozier Island, aka Dicks Island in McIntosh County on the Altamaha River Tax account #1R Map Number 0001 0002 McIntosh County Tax Office Miller Lake is just east of Rozier Island, across the Altamaha River. We are concerned about the impact this would have on our use of this family property. Sincerely, The Preston Rozier Family

Received 09/06/10

Chris Crounse
P.O. Box 477

Darien, 31305

To whom it may concern, I wish to express my strong opposition to this proposal. While there may be no sonic booms, that doesn't allay the problem of screaming jets. This intrusion into an impoverished community will degrade the economic, cultural, and environmental fabric of this area. It is impossible to envisage. Furthermore, I have just returned from a trip to Vieques, PR. and saw 1st hand the powerlessness of being a neighbor with a bombing range! 7,100 of the 9,100 people who live on the island are current petitioners in a legal case against the Navy. Nor has the Navy, as the responsible party, honored its superfund mandate of cleaning up the site. While I am aware that the Townsend proposal does not include the use of live ammunition (unlike Vieques) it is a clear and continuing example of broken trust and damage to a community. I hope that the desert continues to be the location of choice. Sincerely, Chris Crounse

Received 09/07/10

Erin Crounse
P.O. Box 477

Darien, 31305

To whom it may concern, I am strongly opposed to the proposed expansion of the bombing range. This can't be good for our community, property values, and wildlife. Our area's greatest assets are the pristine natural habitat and the peace and quiet that inspired me to move here- I see this proposal as a threat to what I hold dear. Sincerely,
Erin Crounse

Received 09/07/10

Steven Wright
Atlanta Federal Center
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, 30303

The Southeast Region of the National Park Service has no comments regarding the Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Townsend Bombing Range Modernization and Expansion Project. Steven M. Wright National Park Service Southeast Regional Office Planning & Compliance Division (404) 507-5710 (404) 562-3257 fax

Received 09/07/10

Kevin Kiernan
1316 Oak Street

Saint Simons Island, 31522

I am opposed to expansion, because of the potential for harmful effects on the Lower Altamaha River system and the further destruction of archaeological sites. It is not clear why more land is needed for precision bombing.

Received 09/07/10

sheryl schooley
91 screven st

darien, 31305

I moved to McIntosh County to secure peace and quiet, and enjoy natural tranquility and beauty. With aircraft flying over and destroying the property below, this will be too stressful. Our property values will be ruined. I will have to move and not spend any more of my income in this County.

Received 09/08/10

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Appendix D
Comments Received During Public Scoping Periods

Appendix D.2
Second Scoping Period

Mailed Comments

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Townsend EIS Project Manager
P.O.Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL.32318

To whomever this will hopefully concern, I have doubts about this being anyone; I for one do not want to see the Townsend Bombing Range expansion for reasons listed below.
#1 There is more than enough noise from the jets that already use this Bombing Range expansion will not only mean more jets but also possibly larger jets which will increase noise by levels known by God and possibly the Government.
#2 The Bombing Range has already took land that I hunted when I was younger, and now the proposed land on south side of Blues Reach Road has recently became a Wildlife Management Area which I enjoy hunting and fishing on and have all of my life. I Do Not want to lose this right for my children, my friends, nor myself! (Getting a chance to be drawn for a two day archery or a two day firearm hunt doesn't compare to a season of possibilities.) Even without the hunting and fishing .A lot of this land (area 2) is Altamaha River Swamp ,swamp land in this area has practically all been drained and replaced by pine trees, therefore making this a sight to be preserved, seen, and shared. The Nature Conservancy recognized this and purchased this land giving public access through the State Wildlife Management System.
#3 I have heard rumors of how much it would save the Government to have this facility compared to training on the West Coast. A price cannot be put on nature and enjoyment. Based on the amount of Taxes coming out of my payroll checks this should not be a problem, if you don't use the money there you'll find another way to throw it away. The taxpayers will never see any savings anyway.
#4 You already have a facility on the West Coast in use I suggest you use it and let us use and enjoy the Townsend Wildlife Management Area. Regardless of environmental impact findings, if you take the land it will be useless to us.

Ivy Rozier
1875 Old Townsend Road N.W.
Townsend Georgia 31331

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Ludowici, GA • August 24, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: THOMAS D. HOUSTON, REP, CHMM

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Long County Resident and Landowner

ADDRESS: 1702 Elim Church Road, NE
Ludowici, Georgia 31316

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS:

See Attached Comments:

COMMENTS

PROPOSED MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION OF TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE (TBR)

1. GENERAL: It is recognized that the Public Scoping Period is to solicit information and sample general public reaction to the proposed action, and by necessity is very brief. What seems to be inconsistent is that one of the USMC Representatives at the Ludowici Meeting was overheard to say that the draft EA had been prepared, and it was over 300 pages long. If so, why wasn't the EIA available for public viewing at the scoping meeting? Many questions could have possibly been answered if the document had been available. True, this is the next step in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation process, but if the people most affected by the action are being denied access to what is presently available, then the validity of the documentation is suspect.
2. The Fact Sheet Handout generally describes the mission and purpose/need for the action. I would have been in better position to judge the environmental impact if I could have seen more detail. For example, it appears the thrust of this public scoping mission seems to be the employment of precision guided weapons in the training that requires as much as 51,580 acres of additional surface danger zone (SDZ). From the press releases by DOD, some of the precision aerial weapons can take out an enemy in one room of a house and leave others unharmed. This is inconsistent with what is explained on Page 6 of the Fact Sheet. Yet, in the previous meeting held at the Long County High Lunch Room, the F-35 was the only system addressed. If the two are related, why wasn't the precision weapons issue brought up then? Apparantly the 300+ Page EIA was developed or in the process of development at that time. In any environmental issue public transparency is a "must" if there is to be acceptance.
3. The proposed "take" represents some of the most pristine ecosystems in this country, The Environmental Analysis synopsis on Page 8 to the Fact Sheet should have been more comprehensive for even public scoping. For

instance: (1) No mention was made of the toxic and hazardous waste that will be generated by the operation of the range. Although the Fact Sheet makes note that the ammunition is "inert" there are numerous heavy metals(TCLP) that will be introduced into the pristine environments. (2) No mention was made with regard to airspace restrictions for TBR. It is inconceivable to believe that the USMC will acquire thousands of additional SDZ acres, and will not impose additional airspace restrictions. The airspace issue is a problem with the present TBR Mission. The Georgia Forestry Commission uses light aircraft to detect forest fires, and the entire lower end of Long County is denied this coverage due to airspace restrictions. It is true that the Georgia Air Guard, and possibly the Dept. of Navy had provided some assistance to pay salary of a part time GFC Tower Operator at Long Tower, but additional tower manning is needed especially in fire season. The negative impact on corporate and private forestry land owners will be much greater with the proposed action. (3) It is inconceivable that the USMC would acquire all of that land, (50 K+Acres) for only aerial weaponry training and not give any consideration to use the area for ground weapons firing. It is likewise inconceivable that with all of the available impact areas on Fort Stewart, that they would acquire and contaminate pristine ecosystems with toxic substances, unexploded ordnance (UXO), noise, and deny public access to some of the finest hunting and fishing in the state if not the whole country. None of these are addressed in the Fact Sheet. (4) The map shown on Page 6 of the Fact Sheet essentially closes several vital roads, and in some instances isolates private owned lands, precluding timber removal, hunting access, and conservation practices. How will the landowners be compensated for these damages. Denial of access was not addressed as an impact on Page 8. (5) The extensive area 1,2,& 3 contains numerous colonies of the Endangered Red Cockaded Woodpecker, in some of the "old stand" forests. There are several ponds that are habitat for the flatwoods salamander, and there are numerous dry sand hills that are home to the gopher tortoise, whose burrows are shared by the Eastern Indigo Snake, all are either threatened or endangered species named in Section 7 of the ESA.

4. Socioeconomic Impacts:
   a. The forest industry in addition to national defense is the economic lifeblood of Long County. Taking almost 35% of the county land area is going to place an untold burden on the taxpayers. What does the USMC plan to do about the loss of tax revenue to the county? Long County is a "Bedroom Community" for Fort Stewart, and each new residence in the county places a much greater demand for government services than the huge forestry acreage in the proposed action. Timberlands do not demand education, refuse collection-disposal, welfare, roads, utilities, or other county expenses as residences and sub divisions. The forestry land revenue source will be lost to Long County if the proposed action is consummated.
   b. Acessibility to forested lands of the various remaining hunting clubs will be lost if the proposed action is consummated. What is the USMC's intention to provide access to private lands, where existing roads are block by the TBR SDZ's ?
   c. Long County derives considerable revenue from ad-valorum tax on sale of standing timber. Obviously, the USMC is not planning to harvest the area 1,2,&3 (Page 7) so a total of over 50,000 Acres revenue will be lost for the forseeable future. I would like to know what acreage is involved in "some land" that may be converted from forest to target area. It is true that if DOD elements cut timber from federal lands, a portion of the proceeds (after expense) go to the county in which the harvest occurs. But, it could be years before the county realizes one cent from this source. After timber is contaminated with "inert" ammo, it is hardly merchantable.
   d. What will happen to the private cemeteries located in the demised areas? For those of us that remain, will we be allowed to visit our deceased relatives and friends' graves? What protection will be afforded the monuments, fences and other particulars of the cemeteries?
   e. The Areas 1,2,&3 are where the premier hunting clubs in the state are located, and this recreational opportunity will be lost to sportsmen not only in Long County but all of South Georgia and North Florida. The many

members of the local hunting clubs that are not residents of Long County but enjoy our pristine wilderness, contribute substantially to the economy of the County. With the USMC taking 50,000+ Acres, the State of Georgia and Nature Conservancy 30-50K Acres, this precious resource (wild land) will be forever lost to this and subsequent generations of Long Countians. The loss of this acreage will definitely detract from the quality of life of our citizens, and will be a serious blow to the tourisim industry in the county.

f. From the brief information presented there is no indication that the proposed action will produce one new job to Long County Citizens. All of the personnel associated with the range operation are military, and Contract operational tasks would be extremely limited if not non-existent.

I trust that the USMC will make a copy of the Environmental Assessment(EA), Environmental Impact Statement(EIA) or Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) to all interested parties for review and comment.

Respectfully Submitted

Thomas D. Houston

Thomas D. Houston, *REP, CHMM
Long County Resident and Landowner

*Registered Environmental Professional and Certified Hazardous Materials Manager

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Ludowici, GA • August 24, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Beverly A. Johnson

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Long County Assessors

ADDRESS: PO Box 642, Ludowici GA 31316

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: I have had questions from people that own property near the TBR. "What is the value of my property going to drop to?" and "Well, I won't have to pay much taxes cause my property won't be worth nothing!" What should I tell them? This will lower their value, which means more burden is put on other landowners. It is not a good idea to put the TBR in Long County. Our small county will go under. Government agencies keep taking and taking, pretty soon all the blood of Long County will be gone and we will just die away.

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Ludowici, GA • August 24, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Beverly A. Johnson

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Long County Tax Assessor

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 642
Ludowici GA 31316

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: Government Agencies currently own over 36,500 acres in Long County and are in the process of purchasing some 8-10,000 acres along the Altamaha River. It looks as if there are approximately 40,000 acres of the TBR in Long County. If valued at an average of 500 dollars per acre, the county would lose $248,592.00 this year using current millage rate. Long County cannot afford to lose more land and the tax revenue that goes along with it. The home owners + land owners will have to make up the difference in revenue, and we just cannot afford it. Also the timber tax we receive at time of harvest is very important to Long County.

August 27, 2010

TO: Townsend EIS Project Manager

FROM: Marshall Gaddis rmgaddis@darientel.net

SUBJECT: Comments on the proposed Modernization and Expansion of TBR

Thank you for the opportunity to attend the Marine Corps Public Scoping meeting on August 26, 2010 in Darien, GA. The fact sheet, Marine personnel and consultants were very helpful.

First a general comment relative to "Alternatives" (page 7). It would be nice to see three additional criteria:

.....No net loss of revenue to state, county or city governments
.....No net loss of recreational opportunities to citizens
.....Positive economic impact to surrounding area

Second a specific concern is the following. Area 2 is approximately 50% Altamaha River floodplain. No Altamaha River floodplain should be considered for alteration, fencing or interference with the natural work of this critical system.

Third my recommendation would be the following. Alternative 2 (Area 1 & 3) should be selected. The development of the expanded TBR should be carried forward ONLY after the items listed in EIS (page 8) are considered and a plan developed to:

(1) Increase employment and economic activity for McIntosh County and Long County

(2) Create NO net loss of hunting, fishing, boating, canoeing, wildlife viewing and camping activities

(3) Increase opportunities for tourism

(4) Protect ecologically sensitive area with in the TBR

In summary my comments are:
.....NO impact on Altamaha River floodplain
.....NO net loss of revenue or recreation
.....POSITIVE changes in employment and economic activity in McIntosh County and Long County

Sincerely yours,

Marshall Gaddis

Marshall Gaddis

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: ARTHUR F. MORGAN CAPT., USNR Ret., NAVAL AVIATOR

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: NAVY LEAGUE + ASSN. of US NAVY

ADDRESS: 6455 Saddlebridge Court
Cumming, GA 30040

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: IT would Appear To me THAT THE EXtension of the TOWNSEND RANGE for Bombing would be a GOOD THING to increase THE SAFETY factor. My THOUGHT is THAT it would SAVE the expense of HAVING TO go TO A distant Area to Complete TRAINING NECESSARY to deploy, And to Avoid family SEPARATION (MORALE).

TO GAIN the Above with NO significant impact on the ENVIRONMENT should MAKE THIS A EASY decision!

Sincerely,

Arthur Morgan

City of Darien

GEORGIA

Mayor Kelly Spratt
Mayor Pro-Temp Joel Williams
Councilwoman Eunice Moore
Councilman Joe Malbasa
Councilwoman Karen Clark

August 30, 2010

C. Brett Cook, City Manager
Colleen Jolley, Clerk & Treasurer
Gary Moore, City Attorney
Frank Feild, Comm. Dev. Director
Art Crews, Building Inspector

Townsend EIS Project Manager
P. O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

Dear Sir:

The Staff of the City of Darien would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the members of the United States military for their service to our country. Those service members present for the public Scoping Meeting for the proposed expansion of the Townsend Range were outstanding representatives and their conduct was exemplary. They were knowledgeable and the presentation exhibits were clear and concise.

The Staff of the City of Darien supports the proposed expansion of the Townsend Range. As we discussed with the Marine and Air Force representatives at the Scoping Meeting we are in the very final stages of developing plans for a new open-to-the-public airport and believe that our plans compliment and perhaps enhance the expansion of the Townsend Range. When completed our airport will include a 5,000 ft. runway, full parallel taxiway, aircraft apron, aviation gasoline and jet fueling facility, and sites for large hangars. With the demand for civil aviation facilities in our area, we expect to rapidly grow with the compliment of aviation services that are expected for a civil airport of our size.

From the discussions at the Scoping Meeting we understand that there is interest in the development of our new airport. My staff, our consultant, Campbell & Paris Engineers, and I will be glad to meet with you at your convenience to brief you on the details of our work.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at any time for additional information on any of the above. Once again, your service to our country is appreciated.

Sincerely,

C. Brett Cook
City Manager

106 Washington Street
P.O Box 452
Darien, GA 31305

Certified City of Ethics

Tel. 912.437.6686
Fax 912.437.2208
www.cityofdarienga.com

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Ludowici, GA • August 24, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Jasper L. Colson

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: None

ADDRESS: 413 Colson Ln SE
Ludowici, GA. 31316-2955

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: Do Not Want This in our Area.

Julius Rozier
1364 Church of God Rd
Townsend, GA 31331

To who it may concern

The Darien News stated I could complain to you about enlarging the Townsend Bombing Range. "I'm complaining"

My home is not in the presant proposed zone. "But close" the planes has bazed it many times at treetop level in the past

"As I see it" this will much more noise polution for everyone between I 95 & Hwy 84 in McIntosh Co., Long Co., Liberty Co., & Wayne Co.

Also tax payers in McIntosh Co. & Long Co. will have to make up the lost property tax on property taken.

Hwy. 57 could be closed. Even if temporary it would be prodlem for people in a big part of GA.

To people who lose their home & sleeping under a Bridge it wouldn't matter if a forien country took their home rather than their own country.

This looks like a General's trying to make another star or a Bird Col. is tring to make a star.

I think I's uncalled for "my oponion"

Thank you
Julius Rozier

Meridian GA
09-01-2010

SIR:

This is in Reference to the proposed additional acreage being added to the Townsend Bombing Range.

As a Lifelong Resident of McIntosh County, I see no benefit to anyone locally. It will take acreage off the books that the County and taxpayers need.

I understand the Government's position, but don't agree with it.

I'd like to go on the record as opposing this.

Thank you,
Thomas Cobb

Coastal Regional Commission
OF GEORGIA

Serving the Cities and Counties of Coastal Georgia since 1964

September 2, 2010

Mr. Gene Stillman
Townsend EIS Project Manager
PO Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Dear Mr. Stillman:

On behalf of the Coastal Regional Commission, I would like to comment on the Townsend Bombing Range for Expansion Marine Air Corps Station Beaufort in McIntosh and Long Counties.

We consider the proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range an important undertaking for the Department of Defense and the several branches of the Armed Forces that utilize the facility. We also take into consideration the needs and impacts that our local governments may experience. Both of the affected counties have large expanses of rural landscape with little to no economic industry sectors outside of timber production and hunting leases. We would like to express interest in discussing possible alternatives or mitigation measures that may lessen the amount of negative economic impact these counties experience.

If we can be of service in any way please feel free to contact Planning Director, Tricia Reynolds at 912.262.2870 or via email at treynolds@crc.ga.gov.

Sincerely,

Allen Burns
Executive Director

127 F Street, Brunswick, GA 31520 • Ph: 912-262-2800 • Fax: 912-262-2313 • http://crc.ga.gov

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Sonny Perdue
Governor

Chris Clark
Commissioner

September 2, 2010

Townsend EIS Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Dear EIS Project Manager:

The Department of Natural Resources appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range. We understand the importance of this range as a training facility for all branches of the military. Over the past five years, we have worked very closely with the Navy and USMC to buffer this range from incompatible development. The partnership we have forged with the USMC has been very productive for all of us and we are grateful for your support.

Area Two on the proposed expansion map is 14,752 acres, of which 11,200 acres are owned by the Department in fee and we hold a conservation easement that allows public access over an additional 2,830 acres. This area has very high conservation values and numerous rare species as the attached map shows. A large percentage of the tract is bottomland hardwood forests unsuitable for training but critical for water quality and public recreation. The uplands provide habitat for numerous rare plants and animals, one plant that is only known from two places in the world. Another factor to consider is this area was protected through multiple federal and private grants, so any acquisition by the USMC would require extensive consultation with those funders. The Department is open to exploring options with the USMC, but as you can see, Area Two presents many obstacles.

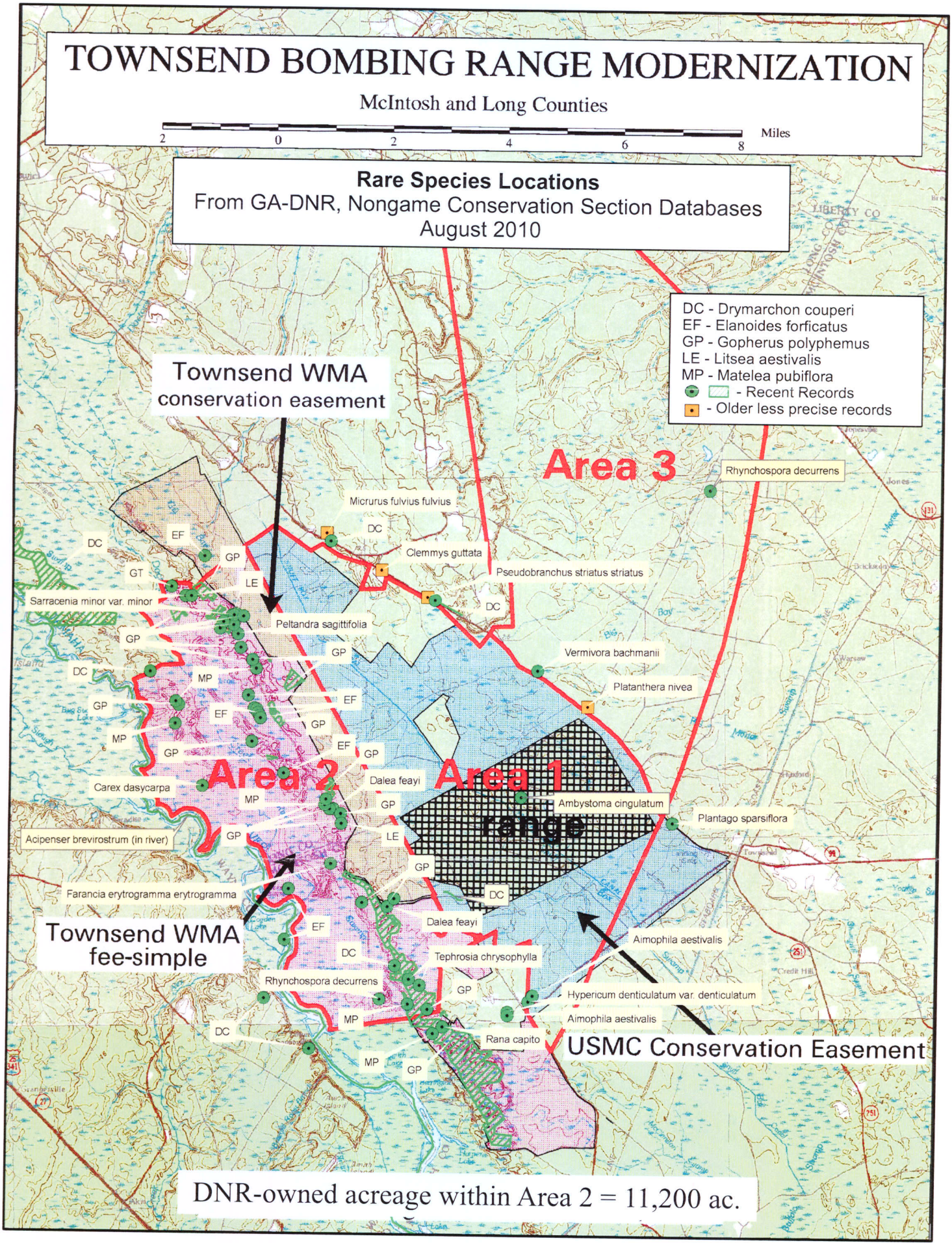
We understand this decision will take time and we are prepared to provide any information you request from us. Once again, we value the partnership and know that you will take our concerns into consideration. Any questions you have of the Department can be addressed to Steve Friedman, our Chief of Real Estate, at 404-656-9173. We appreciate the opportunity to comment and participate in this process.

Sincerely,

Chris Clark

Cc: Steve Friedman, Dan Forster

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, S.E., Suite 1252 | Atlanta, Georgia 30334-9000
404.656.3500 | Fax 404.656.0770 | www.gadnr.org


TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE MODERNIZATION
McIntosh and Long Counties
2 0 2 4 6 8 Miles
Rare Species Locations
From GA-DNR, Nongame Conservation Section Databases
August 2010
DC - Drymarchon couperi
EF - Elanoides forficatus
GP - Gopherus polyphemus
LE - Litsea aestivalis
MP - Matelea pubiflora
- Recent Records
- Older less precise records
Townsend WMA
conservation easement
Area 3
Area 2
Area 1
range
Rhynchospora decurrens
Micrurus fulvius fulvius
Clemmys guttata
Pseudobranchus striatus striatus
Sarracenia minor var. minor
Peltandra sagittifolia
Vermivora bachmanii
Platanthera nivea
Carex dasycarpa
Dalea feayi
Ambystoma cingulatum
Plantago sparsiflora
Acipenser brevirostrum (in river)
Farancia erytrogramma erytrogramma
Aimophila aestivalis
Tephrosia chrysophylla
Hypericum denticulatum var. denticulatum
Rana capito
Townsend WMA
fee-simple
USMC Conservation Easement
DNR-owned acreage within Area 2 = 11,200 ac.

To U.S. Marine Corps

Attached is copy of letter I submitted for EIS process — per your request of 6 oct 2010

3 September 2010

To: Townsend EIS Project Manager
PO Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Re: The Townsend Bombing Range

I, among other individuals living in this area, to include retired military personnel, are concerned that once the Townsend Bombing Range is completed, that the Navy and other military services along the eastern seaboard and in Florida will be given permission to use the range to also complete the same aerial training with precision guided bombs.

The current aircraft noise level with their gatlin gun fire can be heard county wide and as described by a resident near proposed area 2, "The noise is horrendous".

Allowing other military services to use the modified range, in addition to those marines stationed at Beaufort, SC, will only worsen the noise level on a regular basis.

Currently you have informed the citizens of this county that the range will be utilized by marines stationed at Beaufort, SC. In view of the foregoing, you need to make this very clear, not only to our citizens, but also in documents submitted to Congress for the funding of construction and the purchase of land utilized in this project.

John Baker, SR.

CF: County Commission Office

CF: The Darien News

John R. Baker
4169 Julienton Drive NE
Townsend, GA 31331

3 September 2010

To: Townsend EIS Project Manager
PO Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Re: The Townsend Bombing Range

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John Baker, SR.

CF: County Commission Office

CF: The Darien News

John R. Baker
4169 Julienton Drive NE
Townsend, GA 31331

OPPOSED Esp. to. Area 2

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Kathy H. Dawidson

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Resident 4 generations McIntosh County

ADDRESS: 1414 Bond Rd SE Darien, GA 31305

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: I came to meeting.

- I and my family hunt, fish, and camp, use recreational vehicles, do Nature walks and photography, boating activities, etc. in this area.
- Our Coastal Heritage and land/water preservation are extremely important to us.
- We are very concerned about All the Environmental Impacts you have listed on the back of your brochure.
- The MOA area encompasses most of our county-land & water.
- We don't want to be fenced out of the Altamaha River access points. Nor fenced out/fazed out of the new wildlife refuge of Townsend WMA.
- Neither do we want to wait on a lotto system to hunt or fish in those proposed areas. There are too many people doing hunting etc in these areas to only do it once or twice a year, which would put hunters in danger of too high a concentration or neglect alot of people's rights to hunt at all.

• You proposing A MOA of All of our waterways in Almost All the County. I do not like what I see when I look at my river/Sound and for your "30 mile out and 30 mile up" Area. This is all of our recreational and commercial fishing Area and Natural Resources Area of waters.

COMMENTS: • We don't need to loose any more timber harvest tax base. This would impact our property taxes even greater than the strain on us now as many residents are on fixed incomes and are already loosing their property (see local newspapers for tax sales)

• We are concerned about the total impact the TBR would have on raising our families in this area.

Conf. Safety, Recreation, Natural Resources, Noise, Air Quality, Water Resources, Land Use, wetland Demolition, Again hunting, fishing, camping. The Altamaha River basin is a huge lifeline through our county, we need to preserve it from any further damage.

We have very little public land use in this area now, and it will drastically cut that if not remove most of it with expansion.

• Am very concerned about further impact on Native Wild life

☆ What would be wrong with doing training over air space over Ft. Stewart land areas, Hunter Army Air Field, Beaufort Base where there is already secured military land etc. It's all within range! Also NAS Jax and Kings Bay Naval Station, and Mayport, FL. We think the military has enough base space surrounding us as it is! Ft Jackson, Ft Gordon, Camp Blanding.

• Alot of residents here use these rivers and woods to put food on their families tables throughout the year and our unemployment rate is very high - We have to rely on those resources to survive.

• In summary please avoid or minimize any expansion Of the TBR.

• Please don't close our precious waters to recreational and commercial fishing with your MOA.

• How much restricted access would you have with Any expansion? How often would these Areas be totally restricted? Land and Air? River/Ocean?/Sounds?

• We don't need Hwy 57 or 251 restricted or closed ever, for Anything,

OPOSSED ESP TO AREA 2

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Mark Davidson

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: McIntosh County Res. for 20 years

ADDRESS: 1814 Bond Rd S.E.
Darien, Georgia 31305

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS:

How much Training Per-day + Per Night do you plan for if land deal goes through - for How long as in hours per wk.

I want all Roads + River Access that exist NOW and would like to see Inprovements on the existing Sites - Miller Lake - Barrington Park - Buffalo Swamp. and the W.M.A. land.

How much revenue is the county going to loose on timber rights on Paper Co land. This means NO money for timber or higher taxes to Residents of All Affected counties. - is the miliatary going to pay for losses? This county can't they Are Taxing us off our land And out of the County

COMMENTS: Most of the land that is trying to be took over is W.M.A. land and are you going to let the hunters & fishermen still use the land + Roads.

When will we be Notified of Range Closure and when we can use the land for Rec. reason's hunting fishing camping Hiking ect.

Will it Be fenced off - thus changeing trail's and crossing for Wild game.

Are you aware that all land on the Border of the area you want to take is private or leased land. I for I can't join a club to get hunting rights or fishing rights. - also am disabled so I don't go far to fish or Hunt. my wife goes along also she to is disabled on a very tight income and all game + fish help feed my family.

There a A number of Bases that are with in the 165 mile Rad. of Beaufort that has land that is already cleared for such a training exp. and how many hours is 93% of training Both day + Night.

Will Boundry on River Remain open year around

(Cont) pg. 3

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Mark Davidson

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION:

ADDRESS: 1814 Bond Rd S.E.
Darien, Georgia 31305

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS:

1. How much training in ~~thea~~ this area is in the day and how much is at night

2. Your proposed "Lotto" Hunt is how meny times per year and will it be a free Lotto as in no cost to hunt! I hunt area's hard so 2-3 day is not a good hunt I also hunt all-hunting Season's - Both small game + Big game

3.

The Nature Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.™

The Nature Conservancy in Georgia
1330 West Peachtree Street NW
Suite 410
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Tel (404) 873-6946
Fax (404) 873-6984

nature.org/georgia

September 7, 2010

SUBMITTED VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL TO townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com
AND VIA U.S. MAIL TO:

Townsend EIS Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Re: Proposed Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

Dear EIS Project Manager:

The Nature Conservancy (the Conservancy) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR). Since 2005, we have worked very closely with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GDNR), the Navy and the United States Marine Corps (USMC) to protect land in the vicinity of TBR to conserve the incredible natural resources in this area as well as to buffer TBR from incompatible development. We greatly value our partnership with USMC, as it has allowed us to increase the size and scale of our land protection efforts along the Altamaha River. We understand the importance of this range as a training facility for all branches of the military, and the need to expand the range to accommodate advanced training techniques.

Area Two on the proposed expansion map (14,752 acres) has been a conservation priority for the Conservancy since the mid-1990's when it was identified through a watershed-wide ecological inventory. It has very high conservation values, providing habitat for numerous rare species such as the gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake and Radford's dicerandra (a rare mint known from only two locations in the world). A large percentage of Area Two is bottomland hardwood forests unsuitable for training but critical for water quality and public recreation. Area Two also contains sand ridges in the floodplain of the Altamaha River that become islands when the river floods. These sand ridges contain rare habitats such as inland maritime forest that are only found in a few locations. GDNR and the Conservancy have worked together for many years to develop a long-term vision for Area 2 (now owned and managed by GDNR as part of Townsend Wildlife Management Area). That vision includes restoring longleaf pine and prescribed fire to the uplands, protecting the rare species on these critical conservation lands, and

preserving the bottomland hardwood forests that contribute to regional water quality. The Conservancy has helped raise both public and private funds to protect these lands, and is committed to seeing this vision carried out.

The Conservancy understands USMC is considering five scenarios for the potential expansion. Given its ecological significance and our work with the State of Georgia in protecting the Altamaha River corridor, the Conservancy opposes any scenario in which the USMC would acquire Area 2.

We value our partnership with the USMC and appreciate the opportunity to provide input into this process. If you have any questions, please contact Michelle Cable, Director of Protection (404-253-7213). Thank you in advance for taking our concerns into consideration, and please contact me if you have any questions about our comments, or if we can provide you with ecological data to help the USMC better understand the critical conservation features of these lands.

Sincerely,

Shelly Lakly

Shelly Lakly, Ph.D.
Georgia State Director

CC: Ms. Michelle Cable
Joannie Dwoskin, Esq.
Mr. Thomas Farmer
Ms. Alice Howard
Ms. Alison McGee
Mr. Jim Omans
Mr. Paul Stewart

August 27, 2010

TO: Townsend EIS Project Manager

FROM: Marshall Gaddis rmgaddis@darientel.net

SUBJECT: Comments on the proposed Modernization and Expansion of TBR

Thank you for the opportunity to attend the Marine Corps Public Scoping meeting on August 26, 2010 in Darien, GA. The fact sheet, Marine personnel and consultants were very helpful.

First a general comment relative to "Alternatives" (page 7). It would be nice to see three additional criteria:

.....No net loss of revenue to state, county or city governments
.....No net loss of recreational opportunities to citizens
.....Positive economic impact to surrounding area

Second a specific concern is the following. Area 2 is approximately 50% Altamaha River floodplain. No Altamaha River floodplain should be considered for alteration, fencing or interference with the natural work of this critical system.

Third my recommendation would be the following. Alternative 2 (Area 1 & 3) should be selected. The development of the expanded TBR should be carried forward ONLY after the items listed in EIS (page 8) are considered and a plan developed to:

(1) Increase employment and economic activity for McIntosh County and Long County

(2) Create NO net loss of hunting, fishing, boating, canoeing, wildlife viewing and camping activities

(3) Increase opportunities for tourism

(4) Protect ecologically sensitive area with in the TBR

In summary my comments are:
.....NO impact on Altamaha River floodplain
.....NO net loss of revenue or recreation
.....POSITIVE changes in employment and economic activity in McIntosh County and Long County

Sincerely yours,

Marshall Gaddis

Marshall Gaddis

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET

Sonny Perdue
Governor

Debbie Dlugolenski
Director

GEORGIA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE MEMORANDUM
EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 REVIEW PROCESS

TO: Townsend EIS Project Manager
P. O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

FROM: Barbara Jackson BJ
Georgia State Clearinghouse

DATE: October 13, 2010

SUBJECT: REOPENING OF COMMENT PERIOD REGARDING…
Scoping letter for comments relating to EIS
Proposed land acquisitions to expand Townsend Bombing Range (McIntosh County, GA) [5090 NREAO/111]

We received your correspondence on October 12, 2010, regarding the postal problems that were experienced. The enclosed letter from us was indeed returned to the Georgia State Clearinghouse (about 2 weeks ago); therefore, we have resent.

I have forwarded a copy of your letter explaining the situation to several of our reviewing agencies in case they did submit any previous comments to you.

/bj
Encl.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
Office: 404-656-3855 270 Washington Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334 **Fax: 770-344-3568**

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET

Sonny Perdue
Governor

Debbie Dlugolenski
Director

GEORGIA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE MEMORANDUM
EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 REVIEW PROCESS

TO: Townsend EIS Project Manager
P. O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

FROM: Barbara Jackson
Georgia State Clearinghouse

DATE: August 6, 2010

SUBJECT: Scoping letter for comments relating to EIS
Proposed land acquisitions to expand Townsend Bombing Range (McIntosh County, GA [5090 NREAO/111]

I received your request concerning the above-referenced on August 6, 2010. However, Georgia State Clearinghouse itself does not have the knowledge or expertise to provide input concerning environmental issues. Our primary function will be to coordinate processing of this project once you are ready to submit the EIS to us. Once ready, please submit one cover letter/memo, 1 hard copy, and 5 CDs.

I have taken the initiative to make copies of the material you sent to forward to several of our reviewing agencies, asking them to respond to you directly. However, I must inform you that some agencies may opt to wait and review the EIS itself through Clearinghouse's intergovernmental review process.

/bj

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
Office: 404-656-3855 270 Washington Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334 **Fax: 770-344-3568**

CITY OF LUDOWICI
"THE FRIENDLY CITY"

MYRTICE L. WARREN,
MAYOR
TARA R. MANNING ,
CLERK
JOSEPH KITCHINGS,
ATTORNEY
PHONE: (912) 545-2732
FAX: (912) 545-9848

P.O. BOX 800

LUDOWICI, GA.

31316-0800

ALDERMAN
A.A. BILLINGS
JOHNNY MANNING
JIM FULLER
GWENDOLYN DAVIS
FRANK MCCLELLAND, JR.

Townsend EIS
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

Dear Sirs:

Recently I received a letter from your agency, dated October 6, 2010, in reference to the extension of time for public comments about the proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range. I will ensure that my constituents are informed of this extension and solicit comments about the expansion.

I can inform you that from speaking with many of the local residents that most are opposed to the expansion for a variety of reasons. One of the most frequent comments is the loss of additional lands to the federal government. The citizens of Long County feel that they have given more than their fair share in supporting our military. There is probably not a more loyal and supportive group for the military than the citizens of Long County and the City of Ludowici. Saying that then I must also say that erosion of our land by eminent domain destroys the character of our community. We are a rural community, built on rural values. Removing another 2% of taxable and recreational area from Long County land mass on top of the 6,000 plus acres the State of Georgia has purchased as a buffer from the bombing range is detrimental to the future growth of this community. Concerns about increased noise from fighter jets flying low over the city have been mentioned also.

We understand the need for realistic training for the military, but we do ask that serious consideration be given to the citizens concerns about this proposed expansion.

Sincerely,

Myrtice Warren
Mayor

Long County Board of Education
Resolution

Title: Opposition to the Bombing Range Expansion

WHEREAS, The Long County Board of Education acknowledges and values the presence of our military and its impact on this region; and

WHEREAS, The Long County Board of Education is opposed to the expansion of the Military Bombing Range; and

WHEREAS, The proposed bombing range expansion will have a negative impact on county revenue and the environment; and

WHEREAS, The Southern region of the county would endure a higher level of noise, and

WHEREAS, Long County has previously lost taxable acres to eminent domain, and the proposed expansion could take up to an additional 37,000 acres; and

WHEREAS, It has been estimated that Long County could lose more than $250,000 of revenue annually if the expansion goes through; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the military release the final details of the proposed expansion to Long County's government and citizens for input and be it further

RESOLVED, That the military consider other options which do not have a negative economic and environmental impact on Long County.

Sincerely submitted,

Dempsey Golden, Chairman

Florence Baggs, Vice Chairman

Linda Deloach, Board Member

Billy Hall, Board Member

Emma Strickland, Board Member

Dr. Robert Waters, Superintendent

Dated October 18, 2010

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*: Diane Cronin

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: U.S. Citizen

ADDRESS: 4703 Cox Rd. SW, Townsend, GA 31331

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: If the training can now be divided/shared between Georgia and California, it can continue to be done this way. You are asking too much for so small a portion of our military. The effects on the surrounding area — economic, ecological, and on communities — are too profoundly adverse to justify any acquisition.

Abandon the Project.

Diane Cronin

LONG COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

CECIL NOBLES, SHERIFF

LONG COUNTY, LUDOWICI, GA 31316
(912) 545-2118 . FAX (912) 545-2120

20 October 2010

Townsend EIS
Attention: Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL32318

Re: Comments on Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) EIS

Dear Sir:

As Chief Law Enforcement Officer of Long County Georgia, It is my sworn duty to protect the citizens, and to assure public safety. In this connection please accept my comments regarding the Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range and ensuing
environmental documentation.

1. The proposed condemnation of over 51,000 acres of Long and McIntosh County private owned land will have a most adverse environmental effect upon the citizens of this county. We are one of the smallest and poorest counties in the State of Georgia. Literally, the "take" of private lands and removal from tax books of the county will be disastrous to the county and its citizens. In Long County we have an inordinate acreage of government-owned land that does not produce a cent of revenue. Fort Stewart Reservation took over 22,000 acres, and the State of Georgia has considerable public lands in the County resulting in a total of over 47,500 acres which is not taxed. We have no significant industrial or business base to provide employment or tax revenue. If the "take" is consummated, it is estimated the county will lose over 50% of its remaining tax base, and it will be impossible for us to provide essential governmental services, without an unbearable tax burden on the remaining private property owners. My department is operating on a "shoestring" budget now, and with a growing, service demanding population, we will not be able to survive as a local government entity. Senator Graham of South Carolina recently appeared on local TV and was exuberant about the Department of Defense decision to base the JSF at Beaufort MCAS, bringing with it numbers of high tech, lucrative paying jobs to Beaufort County SC, probably one of the richest counties in the State of South Carolina. While Long County Georgia one of the poorest counties in the state must bear the cost of a desecrated tax base for a defense facility that will not add

one job nor provide a cent of income to the people of this county. This is blatant environmental injustice!! Why doesn't the USMC expand the Poinsett Range in Sumter County South Carolina, since it is mostly on public land, and condemn 50,000+ acres in that county to provide the required area. The burden of this take will be on those who derive the most economic benefit.

2. I have a mounting concern about the noise of these new jets using the TBR. I was at a funeral at Middleton Memorial Church near TBR some time ago and the gunnery training by USMC Jets was so loud, and annoying, that I had to use the police radio network to get in touch with the controllers, in Savannah so the funeral could proceed. From the information I have been able to learn from the JSF EIA on the internet, this noise will be more intense than what we are presently experiencing. We also have an elementary school (Smiley Elementary) in the direct route to the TBR. I hear numerous complaints with low flying jets disturbing the school activities there.
3. Our only semblance of industry in the county is forestry. The land proposed for taking, is some of the most pristine productive forest land in the state. By removing this vast acreage of private owned lands, the action is likely to foreclose any chance of the county attracting any industry in the emerging biofuel technology field because we will have fewer natural resources to draw upon.
4. As Sheriff of Long County, I question the safety of placing a surface danger zone for missiles so close to Georgia Highway 57. That highway is our most direct route to the Interstate System, and errant aerial munitions will compromise the safety of the traveling public. Although the documents provided by the USMC state that no high explosive munitions will be used, I have concerns that the rocket propellants, spotting charges, and array of hazardous heavy metals is likely to contaminate the ground water in that part of the county. It is untenable to contaminate such pristine ecosystems when there are already thousands of contaminated acres elsewhere that could be used for this purpose.
5. The loss of such a large acreage in some of the best hunting lands in the South will have a marked effect upon seasonal tourism in the county, although this is not a large business, it does provide some income from sportsmen that use these lands for hunting and fishing. This income will be lost to the county, and our citizens and neighbors from Florida and South Carolina will be denied hunting on lands they have enjoyed for years.
6. The location of the proposed land take will create a serious detraction for law enforcement, in that it will close several roads providing access to the southeastern part of the county. That area being isolated by the Townsend Range Expansion will exacerbate the illegal drug problem that requires so much of our enforcement resources. It will also hamper aerial surveillance, and emergency response service to that portion of the county.

In summary, the citizens of this county are sensitive to national defense needs, having a large military population from Fort Stewart, but we cannot understand why the Department of Defense would consider an action with such adverse environmental impact, especially in the social, economic sector that is so discriminatory against a small local government entity... We know that it is not the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) nor the Policy of the Department of Defense to permit an action that will adversely impact the public to this degree. The environmental injustice that will result from this action should not be tolerated.

Sincerely Yours

Cecil Nobles

CECIL NOBLES

From: Mail Delivery Subsystem <MAILER-DAEMON@rly16h.srv.mailcontrol.com>
To: rge5040 <rge5040@aol.com>
Subject: Returned mail: see transcript for details
Date: Sat, Oct 23, 2010 7:50 am
Attachments: Attachment (425)

```
The original message was received at Sat, 23 Oct 2010 12:49:25 +0100
from imr-ma05.mx.aol.com [64.12.100.31]

   ----- The following addresses had permanent fatal errors -----
<townsendbombingrangreeis@ene.com>
    (reason: 550 5.1.1 User unknown)

   ----- Transcript of session follows -----
... while talking to bufex3.ene.com.:
>>> DATA
<<< 550 5.1.1 User unknown
550 5.1.1 <townsendbombingrangreeis@ene.com>... User unknown
<<< 503 5.5.2 Need Rcpt command.
```

Email refused ?

Attached Message

From:	rge5040@aol.com
To:	townsendbombingrangreeis@ene.com
Subject:	TBR Expansion
Date:	Sat, 23 Oct 2010 07:49:15 -0400 (EDT)

Greetings,

We two Townsend residents whole heartedly support expansion of the TBR for training purposes. It is important to continue all the training options available as well as plan for future needs. Moreover, it seems our pilots are best served by having a good East Coast resource versus having to train elsewhere with attendant extra costs.

To mitigate the impact on local county tax bases, we would hope there would be some amount of payment in lieu of taxes if possible. If not, then the TBR should still be expanded.

We live in an area where the planes often fly over. We are proud and thrilled to hear and see them!

Robert G Emerson III
Glenda Ann Emerson
1001 River Plantation PL
Townsend, GA 31331

912 832 5420

Click here to report this email as spam.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, S.E., Suite 1154, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Chris Clark, Commissioner
Environmental Protection Division
F. Allen Barnes, Director
404/656-2833

November 4, 2010

Townsend EIS Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

RE: Proposed Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range
Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Sir or Madam:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide preliminary comments on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range. We have no preliminary comments. We look forward to reviewing and commenting on the EIS.

Should you have any questions concerning this correspondence, please contact Amy Potter at (404) 656-2833.

Sincerely,

Jim Ussery, P.E.
Assistant Director

JU:ap
File: Townsend Bombing Range, NEPA
S:\RDRIVE\AMY\DoD Unit\NEPA\Navy\no prelim comments TBR.doc

Salter
1185 Stewart Hodges Loop NE
Ludowici, GA 31316-7015

11/04/2010

As Long County residences, my wife and I oppose the U.S. Marine Corps' land acquisition of the Townsend Bombing Range on the Long/McIntosh County line.

Not only would we lose taxes, but our GA. timberland and river access would be lost, as well, for good.

Use Fort Stewarts' bombing Range, it sits ready today. No work or land expansion is needed.

In 2007, all farmers saw a gigantic leap in property taxes, from 375% - 700% reassessment values. We can't afford, in Long County, to lose this tax base, currently in discussion, for the U.S.M.C. Range. This will end our county, people will leave for a lower tax base, in the next county.

We vote X No to the Range in Long Cty,

Ray Salter
Penny Salter

Sincerely,
Ray & Penny Salter
1185 Stewart-Hodges Loop N.E.
Ludowici, GA. 31316

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, Fl. 32318

To Whom It May Concern:

We are writing to let you know that we as 3rd generation tax payers in Long County, Ga., senior citizens on fixed incomes implore you to understand and hear we can not afford to pay more taxes.

Long County is one of the poorest counties in the State of Georgia. There is little industry from forest lands and few businesses that provide employment.

We are very concerned over every aspect of expanding the Townsend Bombing Range. There is Smiley Elementary School in direct route to the bombing range, not to mention the danger, noise and environmental impact it will have. In addition, road closures in that area will impede law enforcement and emergency services.

To take another 36,000 to 40,000 acres of TAX EXEMPT land, adding to the already thousands and thousands of acres taken by state and federal government, which the tax

payers of Long County have to pay. This would only add to the tremendous burden and hardship we already have.

We recently had 7,244 acres taken by Governor Sonny Perdue for yet another WMA (Wildlife Management Area) in Long County. Which make 2 or 3 WMA's in Long County that tax payers are also paying for.

We understand that expanding bombing range, Long County would lose around 50% more of it remaining tax base. We cannot afford.

In closing, no one seems to care how devasting this loss will be for the Long County tax payers.

It appears Long County has only more taxes and death to look forward too.

Sincerely,

The Reddish's
337 Sando Lane NE
Ludowici, Ga 31316

Anthony L. Wilson
Vice President
Transmission

BIN 10240
241 Ralph McGill Boulevard NE
Atlanta, GA 30308-3374

Tel 404.506.1659
Fax 404.506.2717

GEORGIA POWER
A SOUTHERN COMPANY

November 8, 2010
CERTIFIED MAIL

Project Manager, Townsend EIS
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Re: Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

Dear Project Manager,

Georgia Power Company ("Georgia Power") did not receive the August 26, 2010 Federal Register Notice nor did it have the opportunity to attend the public meetings. However, we have since reviewed the notice and, as an affected party, submit the following comments to be considered in drafting the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range in McIntosh County, Georgia.

1. Georgia Power's greatest concern involves the potential environmental impacts that could result from the need to relocate existing electrical transmission (high-voltage) and distribution (low-voltage) utility facilities in the area. There are two transmission lines adjacent to the existing Townsend bombing range. One or both of these lines and the Townsend electrical substation would likely be included in any expansion of the bombing range; see Attachment 1.
2. One of the two transmission lines is a 500-kilovolt (kV) bulk power supply line. This line must be operated and maintained in accordance with the reliability standards for bulk power system as set forth by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC). NERC is certified by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to set and enforce these standards on electric utilities.
3. Loss or disruption in service of the other transmission line (a 115 kV line) could have detrimental service impacts on many communities and businesses in southeast Georgia.
4. If the proposed land use proves to be incompatible with safety and reliability of or access to the utility lines or substation, then relocation of these facilities may be necessary. Relocation would trigger additional environmental impacts including potential impacts to community, cultural, and natural resources. Relocation of these facilities may be the financial obligation of the Marine Corps.

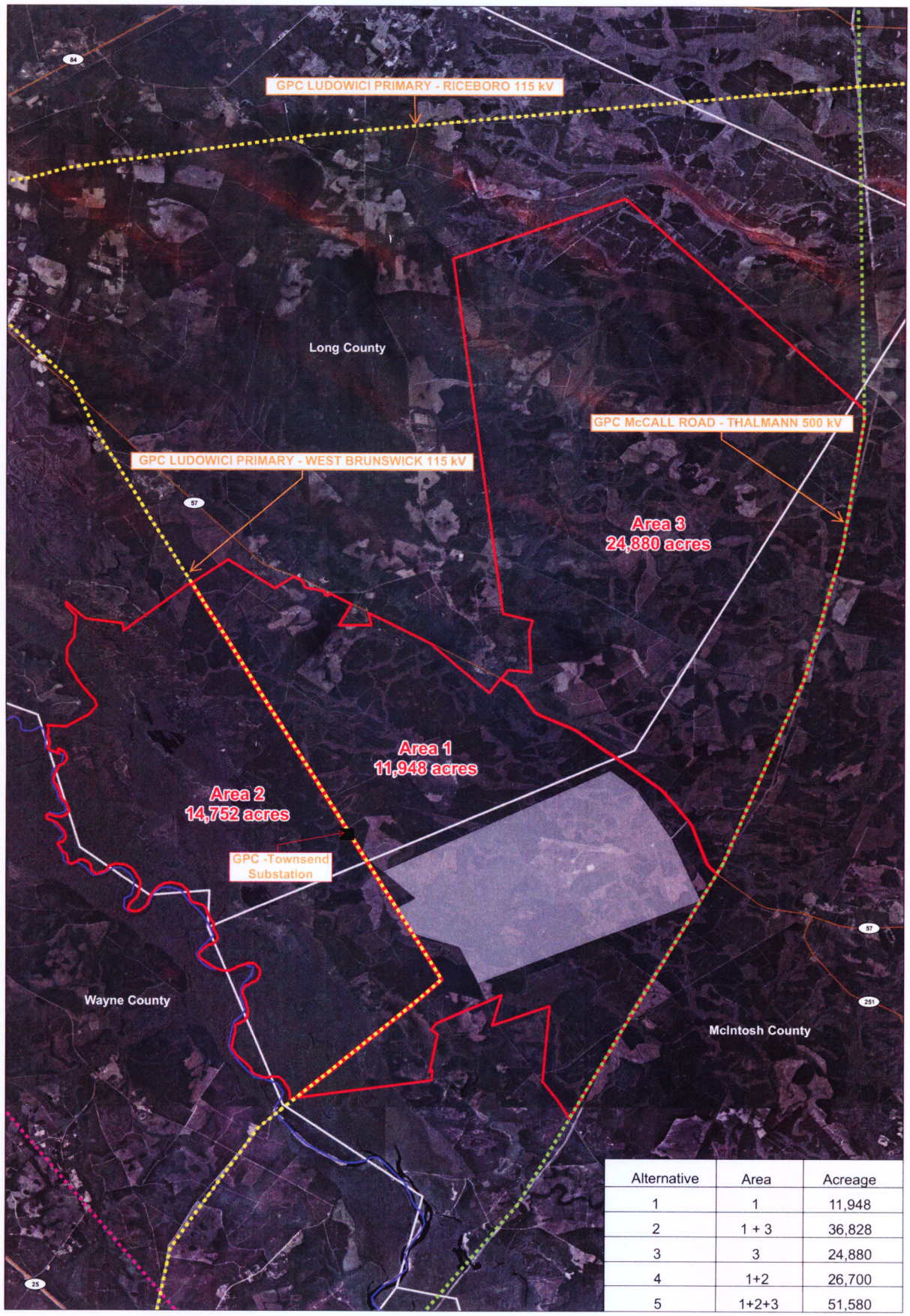
Georgia Power believes it is necessary to consider the above impacts when assessing the total environmental impact of the proposed project. We appreciate the opportunity to comment and offer our technical assistance in any matters relating to electrical transmission and distribution facilities.

By way of this letter, Georgia Power formally requests to receive all future notices issued with respect to the EIS or the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing. Pursuant to Rule 1506.6 of the Council for Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR 1506.6), Georgia Power seeks direct mail notice as both (1) a person who has requested notice, and (2) a party holding property rights potentially impacted. Please direct future correspondence on this Townsend Bombing Range expansion to Mr. Terry Hodges, Risk Management Manager, Bin 10180, 241 Ralph McGill Blvd, NE, Atlanta, GA 30308-3374. Mr. Hodges may be contacted at 404-506-7807 or sthodges@southernco.com.

Sincerely,

Anthony Wilson

Anthony L. Wilson



Alternative	Area	Acreage
1	1	11,948
2	1 + 3	36,828
3	3	24,880
4	1+2	26,700
5	1+2+3	51,580

Existing Range
Acquisition Area
Counties
Natural Gas Line
Power Line
Shared Power Line & Natural Gas ROW
Altamaha River

Land Expansion Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

0 1 2 Miles

Source: BingMaps 2009, US Navy 2009

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Appendix D
Comments Received During Public Scoping Periods

Appendix D.2
Second Scoping Period

Emailed Comments

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Townsend EIS Project Manager
P.O.Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL.32318

To whomever this will hopefully concern, I have doubts about this being anyone; I for one do not want to see the Townsend Bombing Range expansion for reasons listed below.
#1 There is more than enough noise from the jets that already use this Bombing Range expansion will not only mean more jets but also possibly larger jets which will increase noise by levels known by God and possibly the Government.
#2 The Bombing Range has already took land that I hunted when I was younger, and now the proposed land on south side of Blues Reach Road has recently became a Wildlife Management Area which I enjoy hunting and fishing on and have all of my life. I Do Not want to lose this right for my children, my friends, nor myself! (Getting a chance to be drawn for a two day archery or a two day firearm hunt doesn't compare to a season of possibilities.) Even without the hunting and fishing .A lot of this land (area 2) is Altamaha River Swamp ,swamp land in this area has practically all been drained and replaced by pine trees, therefore making this a sight to be preserved, seen, and shared. The Nature Conservancy recognized this and purchased this land giving public access through the State Wildlife Management System.
#3 I have heard rumors of how much it would save the Government to have this facility compared to training on the West Coast. A price cannot be put on nature and enjoyment. Based on the amount of Taxes coming out of my payroll checks this should not be a problem, if you don't use the money there you'll find another way to throw it away. The taxpayers will never see any savings anyway.
#4 You already have a facility on the West Coast in use I suggest you use it and let us use and enjoy the Townsend Wildlife Management Area. Regardless of environmental impact findings, if you take the land it will be useless to us.

Ivy Rozier
1875 Old Townsend Road N.W.
Townsend Georgia 31331

From: Thomas D. Houston [houstontd@windstream.net]

Posted At: Tuesday, September 28, 2010 7:12 AM

Conversation: Comments on TBR Expansion

Subject: Comments on TBR Expansion

I submitted written comments to address shown on Page 3 of Fact Sheet and it was returned by USPO as "No such Address". A friend of mine tried to submit comments by email, and it was rejected. The Public Scoping Period Ended 7 Sept 2010. What is the reasons here?

V/R
Thomas D. Houston

Click here to report this email as spam.

From: Frank Feild [ddadirector@darientel.net]
Posted At: Friday, October 08, 2010 2:01 PM
Conversation: Comments
Subject: Comments

Dear Colonel Snider,

Thank you for your letter of October 6, 2010 explaining the unfortunate misplacement of letters submitted as part of the EIS process on the expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range.

Attached is a copy of the City of Darien Staff comments submitted on August 30, 2010; just in case the U.S. Post Office "Cookie Crushing Machine" ate our letter as well.

In our opinion, this is a good project that should proceed. We do not share the hysteria generated by political opportunists in McIntosh County on the eve of a contentious local election; but instead believe this project is in our national interests and will ultimately have a positive impact on the regional and local economy.

Thank you for your service to our nation.

Frank E. Feild
Community Development Director
106 Washington St.
P.O Box 452
Darien, GA 31305
912.437.6686
912.437.2208 (fax)
www.cityofdarienga.com

Office of Community Development

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August 30, 2010

Townsend EIS Project Manager
P. O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

Dear Sir:

The Staff of the City of Darien would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the members of the United States military for their service to our country. Those service members present for the public Scoping Meeting for the proposed expansion of the Townsend Range were outstanding representatives and their conduct was exemplary. They were knowledgeable and the presentation exhibits were clear and concise.

The Staff of the City of Darien supports the proposed expansion of the Townsend Range. As we discussed with the Marine and Air Force representatives at the Scoping Meeting we are in the very final stages of developing plans for a new open-to-the-public airport and believe that our plans compliment and perhaps enhance the expansion of the Townsend Range. When completed our airport will include a 5,000 ft. runway, full parallel taxiway, aircraft apron, aviation gasoline and jet fueling facility, and sites for large hangars. With the demand for civil aviation facilities in our area, we expect to rapidly grow with the compliment of aviation services that are expected for a civil airport of our size.

From the discussions at the Scoping Meeting we understand that there is interest in the development of our new airport. My staff, our consultant, Campbell & Paris Engineers, and I will be glad to meet with you at your convenience to brief you on the details of our work.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at any time for additional information on any of the above. Once again, your service to our country is appreciated.

Sincerely,

C. Brett Cook
City Manager

From: Colette Edmisten [CEdmisten@flygcairports.com]
Posted At: Monday, October 11, 2010 7:46 AM
Conversation: EIS Comments
Subject: FW: EIS Comments

Colette W. Edmisten, A.A.E.
Operations Manager
Glynn County Airport Commission
(912) 265-2070, Ext. 115

From: Colette Edmisten
Sent: Friday, October 08, 2010 4:00 PM
To: 'townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com'
Subject: EIS Comments

To Whom it May Concern-

The Glynn County Airport Commission received a letter stating the comment period for the possible expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range has been reopened due to an issue with the EIS project's Post Office Box. Please find the attached copy of our comments in case our original which was sent via U.S. mail had been lost.

Thank you,

Colette W. Edmisten, A.A.E.
Operations Manager
Glynn County Airport Commission
(912) 265-2070, Ext. 115

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Read File

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting

Darien, GA • August 26, 2010

NAME *(Please Print)*:

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Glynn County Airport Commission

ADDRESS: 295 Aviation Parkway, Suite 205 Brunswick, GA 31525

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before September 7, 2010.
Your comments will become part of the EIS.

COMMENTS: See attached.

Brunswick Golden Isles Airport
McKinnon St. Simons Island Airport
Glynn County Airport Commission

295 Aviation Parkway, Suite 205
Brunswick, Georgia 31525-7801
(912) 265-2070, Ext. 4 • FAX: (912) 264-0228
E-mail: commission@flygcairports.com
www.flygcairports.com

September 1, 2010

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Reference: Townsend EIS – Comments

The Glynn County Airport Commission, operator of the Brunswick Golden Isles Airport and McKinnon St. Simons Island Airport, attended the Townsend EIS Scoping Meeting on August 26, 2010 in Darien, GA. Steve Brian, Executive Director, and Colette Edmisten, Operations Manager also met with Townsend Airspace Commander Stu Strickland, along with other representatives of Townsend, the Marine Corps, and McIntosh County.

The primary responsibility and concern for the Airport Commission is to protect the Glynn County Airports. Currently, the airports mentioned above are within close proximity to Military Operating Areas (MOA), specifically Coastal 4 and Coastal 1 West. Any expansion of these MOAs due to the land expansion of Townsend Bombing Range would greatly affect air traffic and aircraft operations at the Commission's airports.

In addition, expansion of existing MOAs could greatly impact the southeast region's network of airports. The airports are a tremendous economic impact to local communities and any conditions that could affect aircraft operations could be costly to a community. Aircraft operators sometimes think twice about going to an airport if it is within an active MOA. The Commission understands, as it was confirmed to us, that the MOAs will not be affected by the expansion of Townsend.

Lastly, the Commission was told that the Regional Location Map contained within the Fact Sheet packet (page 4) and on display was incorrect. The MOA extending out from the coastline into and over the Atlantic Ocean does not exist and is not depicted on a current FAA Sectional Map. The Commission was told there is a corridor or military transition route through that area but a MOA does not exist as the map so indicates. The map should be revised to reflect the correct MOAs. (See attached map).

Thank you for your consideration regarding these comments. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the Airport Commission Office at (912) 265-2070.

Sincerely,

Colette W. Edmisten, A.A.E.
Operations Manager

Cc: Carol Comer-GDOT, Aviation Program Manager
Greg Kelly-Savannah Int'l Airport, Assistant Airport Director

Glynn County Airport Commission
295 Aviation Parkway, Suite 205 • Brunswick, Georgia 31525-6804 • (912) 265-2070

History and Mission

History

TBR is a 5,183-acre facility located in McIntosh County, Georgia. The Range is under the jurisdiction of the Marine Corps and is part of the Georgia Air National Guard's Combat Readiness Training Center in Savannah, Georgia. The primary user of TBR is Marine Aircraft Group 31 (MAG 31), based at MCAS Beaufort. TBR serves as an important training facility for 19 users from five states.

TBR, formerly known as "Glynco Bombing Range," was first opened as an aerial gunnery range by the U.S. Navy in the early 1940s. The Range was closed in 1972 in conjunction with the closure of nearby Naval Air Station Glynco. The Marine Corps reopened the Range in 1981 as Townsend Bombing Range, a training facility for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, SC.

Mission

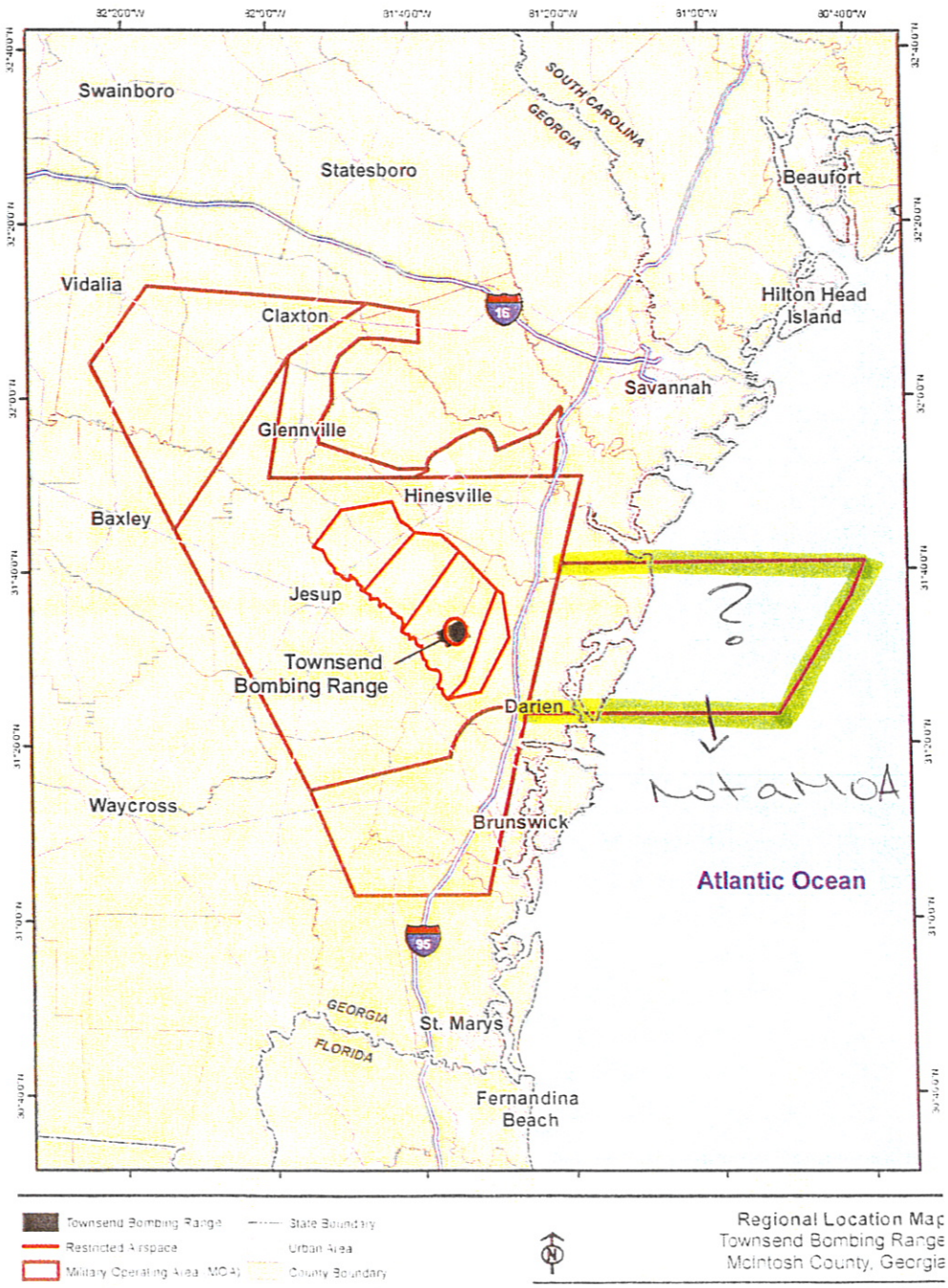
TBR's mission is to provide a realistic target and hostile threat environment to train combat aircrews from all services; to provide an environment for ground forces to conduct training; and to facilitate command and control, information, surveillance and reconnaissance training.

Types of training that accomplish TBR's mission are:

- Air-to-Ground Training;
- Low-Angle Strafing Training;
- Close Air Support Training; and
- Electronic Warfare.

Training and Tactics Evolution

- **1970s and 1980s**
  - Low Altitude
  - Non-guided Weapons
- **1990s to Present:**
  - High Altitude
  - Precision-guided Weapons



From: Thomas Maulden [vmaulden@gmail.com]
Posted At: Monday, October 11, 2010 12:48 PM
Conversation: Comments on Public Scoping of EIS
Subject: Comments on Public Scoping of EIS

I am in receipt of your letter of October 6, 2010 extending the public scoping period. I had previously commented but believe it prudent to resend those comments and a few additional ones in the attached Word document.

Should you have any problems, please do not hesitate to contact me,

Please acknowledge receipt of this email.

thanks,
Vic Maulden
912 545 9207
317 Old Macon Darien Rd SE
Ludowici, Ga 31316

Click here to report this email as spam.

11 Oct 10

Comments on Proposed Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

By: Thomas V. Maulden
317 Old Macon Darien Rd SE
Ludowici, Ga. 31316

1. While the brochure states that larger safety zones are required for inert, non-explosive precision-guided weapons, there is no definitive explanation or technical data included to justify such a large expansion. Nor is any explanation given as to why these specific land tracts where chosen.

2. Long County has recently lost over 16,400 acres of property tax base to State of Georgia in Wildlife Management Areas. This cased an increase tax burden on Long County citizens. The loss of another 36,000 acres will exacerbate the tax burden on the citizens. Is the Marine Corps willing and able to enter a long-term financial agreement to offset the loss of tax base?

3. Another loss to Long County will be the timber taxes paid at time of timber cutting. Is the Marine Corp willing to waive federal sovereignty?

4. While not pertinent to the EIS, what is the range of land cost?

5. The Range now has a problem with insuring that aircraft stay within altitude restrictions, especially the lower limits. It is very disconcerting to people and animals when aircraft engage their after-burners at tree top level. My home is 10.8 mile from the tower and still the aircraft seem to clip the tops out of trees! What additional precautions will Marine Corps institute to eliminate this issue?

6. How was the 165 nautical mile from MCAS Beaufort established as a criterion? There are other Federal installations within Florida, South Carolina and Alabama within 260 nautical miles that may better fit the criteria within negatively impacting:
   a) The Socioeconomics of the local community by reduction of tax base,
   b)Natural Resources by uncontrolled intrusion into the wetlands by errant weapons and retrieval attempts; also, by intrusion into endangered and threatened species habitats, not all are acceptable to relocation,
   c) Recreation by removal of the land from public use for hunting and fishing,
   d) Land Use by reducing the oxygen producing forestland and introducing more carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the local ecological system.

7. Not addressed in the brochure was the periodic flooding of this area when the Altamaha River overflows it banks and completely floods this area to the point that Georgia Highway 57 had to be closed from the Clary Davis hill to the town of Townsend. This has occurred

Comments on Proposed Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

11 Oct 10

By: Thomas V. Maulden
317 Old Macon Darien Rd SE
Ludowici, Ga. 31316

once within the last 15 years and more in the past. What happens to the disturbed earthen areas and any residual explosive material?

8. Does inclusion of Area3 in Alternatives 2, 3, and 5 include any permanent or temporary closure of Georgia Highway 57? This highway is thoroughfare for both private and commercial connection from the inward counties to Interstate 95.

9. The six different areas shown on page 6 of the brochure identify the target locations to be close to the proposed boundaries. What about to “short-fall” weapons?

10. What was the exact methodology in determining the Alternatives? The analysis is not delineated in the brochure; only the four criteria have been identified. Three of the four are fairly straightforward but as stated above in comment 6, there is no justification for the 165 nautical mile criterion. Nor is there any logical methodology leaking the criteria and the alternatives.

From: HJamesMorrison@aol.com

Posted At: Sunday, October 17, 2010 4:50 PM

Conversation: Comment on Townsend Bombing Range

Subject: Comment on Townsend Bombing Range

COMMENT ON PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, McINTOSH COUNTY, GEORGIA

My name is Jim Morrison. I am the former director of the Georgia Wildlife Federation, the state affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation. I have been a resident of McIntosh County for 23 years, and have personally hunted and fished in the Altamaha River area adjacent to the Townsend Bombing Range for 47 years.

Speaking for myself and my fellow sportsmen in McIntosh County, I wish to strongly oppose expansion of the Range into Area 2 in particular, because this is one of the prime wildlife habitat areas in the hardwood bottomlands of the Altamaha.

This area also includes the 10,876 acre Georgia Department of Natural Resources' Townsend Wildlife Management Area, one of the better public hunting areas for deer, wild hogs, turkey, and ducks, in a county where much of the land is tied up in privately owned timberland leased to private hunting clubs at exorbitant rates to out of state hunters.

In addition, Area 2 also contains the prime fishing lakes of Miller Lake and Middleton Lake, which are flooded by the Altamaha River each year, restocking them with warmouth, bream, crappie, catfish, and bass. When the river recedes back in its banks, these fish are trapped in the lake, providing exceptionally good fishing until the heat of summer.

I would also oppose acquisition of Area 1, since this would impede access to Area 2 lands by the public, and apparently would not provide enough area for your operations by itself with the existing range if I understood your presentation in Darien August 20 correctly.

I would however support the acquisition of Area 3, which would not impact wildlife habitat and public use of Areas 1 and 2. Since Area 3 is primarily industrially owned pine monoculture, wildlife habitat and populations might actually be enhanced in this area if a scientific program of controlled burning and modern wildlife management techniques were applied to it under federal ownership and opportunities provided for public hunting as possible.

Sincerely,

Jim Morrison

1995 Seabreeze Dr. SE

Darien, GA 31305

912 437-6808

hjamesmorrison@aol.com

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From: emmett patterson [erauto@windstream.net]

Posted At: Thursday, October 21, 2010 11:12 AM

Conversation: Long Co./ Military/ VS Bombing range

Subject: Long Co./ Military/ VS Bombing range

I am in support of any training that equips and establishes a safer environment for our military troops that fight for our freedom and our allies,but it seems our allies are fewer and fewer,and depend on us more and more !! I am worried about the environmental impact and the local taxable impact this will be (pro or con) for Long County !We are one of the lowest economy counties in Georgia and are paying some premium taxes with little or no help form our government. I am as concerned as all good citizens of Long County as to what this will end up COSTING us now and in the long run!!!!!

Click here to report this email as spam.

From: Wilkinson, Billy [Billy.Wilkinson@weyerhaeuser.com]
Posted At: Friday, October 22, 2010 10:57 AM
Conversation: PROPOSED TBR EXPANSION
Subject: RE: PROPOSED TBR EXPANSION

Per notifications received, I am resending in case first one did not get through.

From: Wilkinson, Billy
Sent: Tuesday, September 07, 2010 1:17 PM
To: townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com
Subject: PROPOSED TBR EXPANSION

My Name: Billy Wilkinson
I am a lifelong resident of McIntosh County
Address: 2231 Steve Nelson Road, NE
Townsend, GA 31331
912-832-5240

First and foremost, let me thank all Military Personnel for your service and dedication to our Country allowing us the freedom to enjoy the areas in question and life in general. I can assure you in the south Georgia area there is a strong support for our Military.

However, I most strongly object to this proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range, and by copy of this response, I ask our Local, State, and Federal Legislators, as well as all local citizens, to actively oppose. The following are bullet points for my opposition and I will be happy to further discuss upon request;

- McIntosh County (and I suspect Long County as well) is a rural county that can ill afford more losses to the tax base. Research will show State and Federal Government Agencies already own a huge portion of county acreage. This would put additional financial burdens on our sparse and relatively low income, population.
- Area 1 Alternative encompasses acreage which is part of the Altamaha River Basin drainage system, including many natural lakes and streams. This area is pristine river swamp terrain that has been used for hunting, fishing, and recreation by ourselves, our ancestors, and our children. Other than logging of timber, this land is pretty much the same as it has always been. Access should never be hindered or denied.
- Even though a rural county with relatively low population , the residents in and around the acquisition areas should not be subjected to additional noise and inconveniences this would bring. This is where they live!
- Fort Stewart Military Base is the largest base east of the Mississippi River, covering 280,000 acres. That is almost five and one half (5 ½) times more land than all of your proposed alternatives combined! My goodness, with some much land already a Military installation, with impact areas already established, no additional environmental or community impact, and within the 165 miles of Beaufort, you do not need any acquisition of additional land around the TBR. As a matter of fact, you do not need the existing acreage!
- Government representatives in the meeting said the previous bullet point (Fort Stewart) would not work because being different branches of the Military, scheduling would be almost impossible, and the Army would not be able to train while Marine pilot training was ongoing. I find this to be an unacceptable excuse for several reasons; One- This is a management issue that surely our competent officers of the various branches can overcome. With 280,000 acres there should be room for everyone to train at the same time, and at the very least, ability to schedule separately. Seems to me practicing attacking and defending an existing Military base would be better training than attacking trees & rivers. Two- In private industry, if two

department leaders said they could not work/ schedule together, they would be managed to do so or be replaced. I cannot imagine our Military branches not working together and still be efficient in defending our country. I know there is a General somewhere, that all branches report to, that can easily and swiftly resolve training coordination and cooperation. Multiple branches already use the existing site for goodness sakes!

- Our Government already owns enough land and through proper & efficient utilization of these lands, more would not be needed. Governments should not be in the land acquisition business and with our astronomical deficits are already so huge, nothing needs to be done to increase the problem.
- More time should be given for comments. Citizens need more time to study and research the proposals so informed positions can be garnered. This timeline has the appearance of rushing through so minimum comments will be received. I ask for an extension of the comment period an additional 30 days.

In summary, The "right answer" is to immediately discontinue the acquisition process, which will mitigate my first three (3) bullet points. An added bonus to our financially burdened county, would be to return the existing acreage to the private sector via bullet points four and five (4 & 5). In addition, I have no problem supporting continued use of the west coast facilities for training instead of these proposed acquisitions. The last two (2) bullet points speak for themselves.

Again, thanks to our Military folks for your service and thank you for the opportunity to comment. I look forward to this acquisition process ceasing and concerns eliminated. However, should this acquisition process continue, I ask that you please notify me of any proceedings going forward as these comments will not be the end of my opposition or actions in this matter.

Billy Wilkinson

Copy: All McIntosh County Commissioners;
Boyd Gault
Nathaniel Grovenor
Charles Jordan
Mark Douglas
David Stevens
Georgia Congress & Senators;
Jeff Chapman
Roger Lane
Federal representatives & Senators;
Jack Kingston
Saxby Chambliss
Johnny Isakson

Note: If I have misspelled names, I apologize.

Click here to report this email as spam.

From: Kathy Walter [KWalter@long.k12.ga.us]
Posted At: Friday, November 05, 2010 12:58 PM
Conversation: Resolution
Subject: Resolution

Please find attached a resolution from Long County Board of Education in opposition to the bombing range expansion. The original will follow in the mail.

If you have any questions please call Dr. Robert Waters, Superintendent of Long County Schools, at 912-545-2367.

Kathy Walter
Payroll Supervisor
Long County Board of Education
(912)545-2367

The information contained in this message, including attachments, may contain

privileged or confidential information that is intended to be delivered only to the

person identified above. If you are not the intended recipient, or the person

responsible for delivering this message to the intended recipient, the Long County School District

requests that you immediately notify the sender and asks that you do not read the message or its

attachments, and that you delete them without copying or sending them to anyone else.

Kathy Walter
Payroll Supervisor
Long County Board of Education
(912)545-2367

The information contained in this message, including attachments, may contain

privileged or confidential information that is intended to be delivered only to the person identified above. If you are not the intended recipient, or the person responsible for delivering this message to the intended recipient, the Long County School District requests that you immediately notify the sender and asks that you do not read the message or its attachments, and that you delete them without copying or sending them to anyone else.

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Long County Board of Education
Resolution

Title: Opposition to the Bombing Range Expansion

WHEREAS, The Long County Board of Education acknowledges and values the presence of our military and its impact on this region; and

WHEREAS, The Long County Board of Education is opposed to the expansion of the Military Bombing Range; and

WHEREAS, The proposed bombing range expansion will have a negative impact on county revenue and the environment; and

WHEREAS, The Southern region of the county would endure a higher level of noise, and

WHEREAS, Long County has previously lost taxable acres to eminent domain, and the proposed expansion could take up to an additional 37,000 acres; and

WHEREAS, It has been estimated that Long County could lose more than $250,000 of revenue annually if the expansion goes through; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the military release the final details of the proposed expansion to Long County's government and citizens for input and be it further

RESOLVED, That the military consider other options which do not have a negative economic and environmental impact on Long County.

Sincerely submitted,

Dempsey Golden, Chairman

Florence Baggs, Vice Chairman

Linda Deloach, Board Member

Billy Hall, Board Member

Emma Strickland, Board Member

Dr. Robert Waters, Superintendent

Dated October 18, 2010

From: punkie1965@comcast.net [mailto:punkie1965@comcast.net]
Posted At: Saturday, November 06, 2010 2:20 PM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: Opposition to expansion
Subject: Opposition to expansion

I have been a resident of Long County for the past 5 years. In that time I have seen our population increase due to Fort Stewart expansion. I'm all for that, but the problem is there has been no expansion in business or industry for us. Without that, the residents have had to shoulder the increase cost of providing utility and infrastructure for the new residents. If the land in question is given to the military and we lose more of our tax base, how can we survive as a county. My city and county taxes for 2009 increased nearly $600.00. Most of us live on fixed incomes and are not able to withstand another large increase like that any time soon. If the land is acquired by the federal government, then they should have to compensate the Long County for the loss of tax revenue. Thank you for the chance to comment on this important issue in Long County.

Click here to report this email as spam.

From: Elliott York [mailto:ElliottYork@semtribe.com]
Posted At: Monday, November 15, 2010 4:36 PM
Posted To: Comments
Conversation: Townsend Bombing Range EIS
Subject: Townsend Bombing Range EIS

To Whom It May Concern,

The Seminole Tribe of Florida's Tribal Historic Preservation Office (STOF-THPO) has reviewed the correspondence associated with the aforementioned project. The STOF-THPO would like to request a copy of the Environmental Impact Statement for review prior to making any comments on possible effects to cultural resources within the project's APE. The STOF-THPO appreciates the opportunity to comment and looks forward to working with you in the future.

Thank You,

Elliott York
Compliance Review
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Seminole Tribe of Florida
34725 West Boundary Road
Clewiston, FL 33440
Phone: 863-983-6549 ext: 12216
Fax: 863-902-1117

Click here to report this email as spam.

Appendix D
Comments Received During Public Scoping Periods

Appendix D.2
Second Scoping Period

Web Site Comments

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Bruce Rozier
148 Java LN

Hortense, 31543

We do not want and extension of the Bombing Range at Townsend Ga. The state just aquired this land and as hunters we having more and more took from us. Go somewhere else

Kenny Nobles
9512 Cecil Nobles Hwy

Ludowici, 31316

The citizens of Long county does want any more of their land taken up by the Gov. for training. I realize that the training is vital to toward protection of our country. Long Co. is a poor county that does not have any industry to tax. The tax base comes from home and land owners. The Goverment does not pay tax. Also as a hunter and fisherman we will lose alot of acres that will be closed to the public most of the time. I say no to the land annex.

Kerry Hunt
113 Wilson St SW
PO Box 144
Ludowici, 31316

Bombing Range Expansion is detrimental to our county Tax Base. I OPPOSE the expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range. Respectfully, Kerry L. Hunt

LINDA HALL
144 CHRISTIAN LANE, NE

LUDOWICI, 31316

LONG COUNTY PROPERTY OWNERS CAN NOT STAND ANY MORE PROPERTY TO COME OFF THE TAX DIGEST. IT IS ALL WE CAN DO NOW TO PAY OUR TAXES. WE DO NOT HAVE ANYTHING HERE THAT WOULD PUT BACK REVENUE INTO THE COUNTY. mAKE THEM TAKE LAND FROM SOMEWHERE ELSE.

Ava Reddish
1006 Reddish Rd. NE

Ludowici, 31316

I'm glad this web site has been set up for the Environment Impact of this decision, unfortunately no one seems to care about the human impact of this decision. Long County is a small, poor county. We have no industrial and minimal business imput to the tax base. The vast majority of property taxes falls on the small land owners, of which my husband is one. He is now retired from Ft. Stewart and we're living on a fixed income. The same can be said of his brother and many, many others in this county. We simply cannot afford the increase in property taxes that would result from the addition grab of land by the Federal or State government. If these additional acres are removed from the tax base, the only solution I see is the dissolution of Long County. In these economic times the last thing the people here need is and increase in property taxes which would be inevitable. Some claim there could be a payment to Long Co. by the Federal Government in lieu of taxes, the last time I looked, the Fed. Gov. also receives it's money from the taxpayers. Also any payment in lieu of taxes would vary according to the whims of whatever political party weilds power over the Federal budget in any given year. The people of Long County simply cannot afford it.

David Repass
501 Riverside Avenue
Suite 901
Jacksonville, 32202

I am not in favor of this contemplated expansion. My uncle, R. Lee Smith, owns approximately 350 acres just north of the Townsend Bombing Range. Our family spends much of the year on this property including holidays. Additionally, I lease over 5000 acres adjacent and to the north of the Townsend Bombing Range. We have enjoyed hunting, forestry and other recreational activities. My family, lease members and guests contribute to the local economy by using local contractors, service people, shopping, etc. This expansion will of course preclude us and many others from coming to McIntosh and Long County in the future, and it will also take away from our family and friends our recreational property that we have spent so much time, money and effort making a success. Further, I have felt my automobile shake on a mumber of occassions while traveling down HWY 57 when the planes are flying and dropping bombs. I do not think it is in the public's interest, from a health and safety standpoint, to have a further expanded bombing range so close to residential areas, HWY 57 and I95. It seems that the most ideal and practical place for an active bombing range would be in the rural western states with very little impact on residents and tourism.

Peyton Lingle
2317 Julienton Dr NE

Townsend, 31331

I am 100 percent in favor of providing our combat pilots with whatever training they need. If enlarging the bombing range is needed to do that, I endorse it. The amount of noise is negligible when our combat readiness and proficiency is needed. When the bombing range in Puerto Rico was closed, the Townsend Bombing Range became even more important to the defensive and offensive skills needed for our National Defense.

ROGER HOUSTON
1547 ELIM CHURCH RD

LUDOWICI, 31316

This plan will essentially cause Long County to cease to exist. The wholesale removal of up to 50,000 acres from the County's digest will cripple the County's ability to have an effective local government and school system. The remaining land in the County under private ownership cannot cover the digest through taxation, especially with the State's millage ceiling in place. Why does the Marine Corps need that much land for a PGM target anyway? If it is for safety buffer, why not just set up a lease agreement with the affected landowners. Better yet, in this era of "Joint Operations", it seems that the Marines could establish a memoranda of understanding with the Army and use Ft Stewart . The area is large enough that one could use live munitions out there . In the big picture, this planned land acquisition makes little sense with us just coming off of another round of BRAC. Are the Marines really willing to destroy the poorest community in Georgia(Long County) in order to boost the richest in South Carolina(Beaufort)?

Appendix B

Public Comment Summary Report

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Public Comment Summary Report

for the

Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

January 2013

United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort
Beaufort, South Carolina

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Executive Summary

This Executive Summary presents an overview of the public comment process conducted for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia.

ES.1 Description of the Proposed Project

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) prepared a DEIS that evaluated potential environmental impacts of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of precision-guided munitions (PGMs) at TBR, Georgia. Through the use of PGMs at TBR, the USMC can more efficiently meet current training requirements for pilots by significantly increasing air-to-ground training capabilities at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, South Carolina. The DEIS examined four action alternatives and the No Action Alternative. All four action alternatives would involve the acquisition and management of land and a timber easement, the modification of existing airspace, and the infrastructure to support PGM training, and would result in the improvement of training capabilities.

ES.2 DEIS Comment Period

Notification

The USMC initiated a 45-day public comment period from July 13 to August 27, 2012, through the publication of the Notice of Availability (NOA) in the *Federal Register*. During the initial 45-day period, the USMC extended the public comment period for an additional 30 days through September 27, 2012. The USMC mailed letters to various government agencies, representatives, organizations, landowners, tribal nations, and members of the public to inform them of the availability of the DEIS, the opening of the public comment period, the methods for providing comments, and the public meeting dates, times, and locations, as announced in the NOA published in the *Federal Register*.

Public Meetings

Two open-house public meetings were held to provide the opportunity for local communities, government agencies, special interest groups, and the general public to learn about the USMC's Proposed Action and to express their thoughts regarding the DEIS. The first meeting was held in Darien, Georgia, on August 7, 2012, and the second in Ludowici, Georgia, on August 9, 2012. The goals of these meetings were to provide project information and findings of the DEIS, answer questions from community members, and solicit public input on important issues and concerns.

Additional Public Outreach

In addition to the public meetings, the USMC reached out to various regional and local stakeholders. As a result, the USMC attended various regional and local interest group meetings and accepted invitations for briefings to various groups, associations, and councils. These include but are not limited to the Long County Board of Commissioners, Altamaha Riverkeepers, Georgia Power, Fort Stewart, Federal Aviation Administration, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, United States Army Corps of Engineers, and representatives from offices of elected officials. During the comment period the USMC distributed two press releases to representatives from approximately 25 media outlets.

Other Media

To provide the public with current project information, resources, and updates, the USMC maintains a project Web site (http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com) that has been and will continue to be maintained and updated throughout the EIS process. In addition to the advertisements in local newspapers, the USMC conducted interviews with a regional television station and a regional radio station. On August 16, 2012, LtCol Oscar Alvarez (Operations Officer at MCAS Beaufort) and Captain Jordan Cochran (Public Affairs Officer at MCAS Beaufort) were interviewed by WTOC News (Savannah, Georgia), which aired a story on the proposed expansion. Similarly, on August 16, 2012, LtCol Alvarez, Captain Cochran, and William Drawdy (Natural Resources and Environmental Resources Office at MCAS Beaufort) participated in an interview with Clear Channel Radio News/1290 WTKS (Savannah, Georgia). The USMC also ran a notification of the DEIS and public meetings on a local public access television channel in Darien, Georgia, from July 13 through September 27, 2012.

ES.3 Comments on the DEIS

Comment Methods

The public was offered the opportunity to provide comments during the public comment period via a number of methods, including submitting a comment form at one of the public meetings, email, mail, and the public Web site (http:www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com). The USMC advertised these methods in the NOA and the DEIS notification letters, on the public Web site, in press releases to the local media, in display advertisements in local newspapers, and on the public meeting comment sheets and display boards. A total of 100 comments were received during the public comment period (Table ES-1).

Table ES-1
Comments Received During the Public Comment Period

Comment Method		Number of Comments Received	Totals
Public Meetings	Written [(a)]	14	**24**
	Oral [(b)]	10	
Mail		21	**21**
Email		13	**13**
Web Site		42	**42**
Totals		100	**100**

Notes:
(a) Six written comments were provided at the Darien, Georgia, meeting, and eight were provided at the Ludowici, Georgia, meeting.
(b) No oral comments were provided at the Darien, Georgia, meeting, and 10 oral comments were provided at the Ludowici, Georgia, meeting.

Stakeholder Groups

During the public comment period for the proposed TBR Modernization and Expansion DEIS, comments were received from a variety of stakeholder and interest groups including local residents and landowners, local governments, and environmental groups, among others.

DEIS notification letters were sent to 20 tribal organizations. To date, three tribes have responded and/or provided comments on the DEIS. Currently, the United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians has no environmental concerns with the project, but reserves the right to comment at a later date. The Tuscacora Nation responded with interest in the project, as it pertains to the discovery of human remains, funerary and sacred objects, and old village sites during construction activities. Lastly, the Chickasaw

Nation responded with no objection to the proposed project and concurred with the findings of the DEIS, as they are not aware of any specific historic properties or properties of significant religious or sacred value within the project area.

Public Comments

Public comments on the DEIS received during the public comment summary identified various resources of concern, as well as both support and opposition to the project. Similar comments were voiced to Project Team members during the public meetings.

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Table of Contents

Section Page

Executive Summary iii

List of Tables ix
List of Figures ix
Acronyms and Abbreviations x

1 Introduction 1-1
1.1 Purpose of the DEIS Review Process 1-1
1.2 Description of the Proposed Project 1-1

2 DEIS Review Process 2-1
2.1 Public Comment Period 2-1
2.2 DEIS Notification 2-1
2.2.1 *Federal Register* Notice of Availability 2-1
2.2.2 DEIS Availability Letters 2-1
2.2.3 Press Releases and Newspaper Advertisements 2-2
2.2.4 Public Web Site 2-3
2.2.5 Other Media 2-3

3 Public Meetings 3-1
3.1 Public Meeting Attendance 3-1
3.2 Public Meeting Format 3-1

4 Additional Public Outreach 4-1

5 DEIS Comment Summary 5-1
5.1 Comment Methods 5-1
5.2 Stakeholder Groups 5-1
5.3 Public Comments 5-2
5.4 Other Concerns 5-4

Appendices

A Public Notification Documentation
- **A.1 Notices**
  - *Notices of Availability and Public Meeting*
  - *Notices of Public Comment Period Extension*
- **A.2 Mailing List**
- **A.3 DEIS Notification Letters**
  - *Notices of Availability and Public Meeting*
  - *Notices of Public Comment Period Extension*
- **A.4 Newspaper Affidavits**
  - *Notices of Availability and Public Meeting*
  - *Notices of Public Comment Period Extension*
- **A.5 Press Releases**
- **A.6 Newspaper Articles**

B Public Meeting Materials

C Comments Received During DEIS Review Period with Responses
- **C.1 Federal Government**
- **C.2 State Government**
- **C.3 Local Government**
- **C.4 Tribal Government**
- **C.5 Citizens and Organizations**

List of Tables

Table Page

2-1 Notice of Availability Newspaper Advertisements 2-2
2-2 Townsend Bombing Range Environmental Impact Statement, Newspaper Articles 2-2
3-1 Schedule of Public Meetings and Attendance 3-1
4-1 Public Outreach Meetings and Briefings 4-1
5-1 Comments Received During the Public Comment Period 5-1
5-2 Commenting Stakeholder Groups 5-2

List of Figures

Figure Page

3-1 Public Meeting Room Layout 3-2

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DON	(United States) Department of the Navy; *also* Navy
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FR	*Federal Register*
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
Navy	(United States) Department of the Navy; *also* DON
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOA	Notice of Availability
PGMs	precision-guided munitions
ROD	Record of Decision
TBR	Townsend Bombing Range
U.S.C.	United States Code
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USMC	United States Marine Corps

1 Introduction

This Public Comment Summary Report presents a summary and overview of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) review process conducted as part of the EIS for the proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia, pursuant to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] 4321 et seq.); Executive Orders 11514 and 11991; Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508); the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C 4371 et seq.); Department of the Navy (DON) NEPA regulations (32 CFR Part 775); and United States Marine Corps (USMC) NEPA directives (Marine Corps Order P5090.2A, change 2).

Following this introduction, the report is organized as follows: Section 2 discusses the DEIS review process, including notification methods used by the USMC to inform the public of opportunities for involvement during the public comment period; Section 3 summarizes the public meetings, including preparation, locations, attendance, and format; and Section 4 summarizes additional public outreach efforts conducted by the USMC. Section 5 describes the methods by which comments were received, the number of comments received, and the stakeholders who provided them.

1.1 Purpose of the DEIS Review Process

When the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) publishes the Notice of Availability (NOA) for a DEIS, the public is invited to participate in the NEPA process by reviewing the DEIS and providing comments on its findings. Similar to the Public Scoping period, the lead federal agency responsible for the DEIS holds public meetings that further allow the public to participate in the NEPA process. NEPA requires that the DEIS Review Period last a minimum of 45 days; however, federal agencies may extend this comment period as necessary to thoroughly solicit public input on the project, including the Proposed Action, Alternatives and Preferred Alternative, Environmental Impacts, and Cumulative Effects.

This Public Comment Summary Report discusses the materials prepared for, as well as comments on the DEIS obtained during, the public comment period. Although this report identifies and addresses the comments obtained during this period, it does not make decisions regarding the Proposed Action, nor does it set forth policies.

1.2 Description of the Proposed Project

The USMC prepared a DEIS that evaluated potential environmental impacts of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of precision-guided munitions (PGMs) at TBR, Georgia. Through the use of PGMs at TBR, the USMC can more efficiently meet current training requirements for pilots by significantly increasing air-to-ground training capabilities at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, South Carolina. The DEIS examined four action alternatives and the No Action Alternative. All four action alternatives would involve the acquisition and management of land and a timber easement, the modification of existing airspace, the infrastructure to support PGM training, and would result in the improvement of training capabilities.

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2 DEIS Review Process

2.1 Public Comment Period

The USMC initiated a 45-day public comment period from July 13 to August 27, 2012, through the publication of the NOA in the *Federal Register* as detailed in Section 2.2.1. During the initial 45-day period, the USMC extended the public comment period through September 27, 2012, to allow more time for citizens to provide comments.

2.2 DEIS Notification

The USMC utilized several methods to notify the public of opportunities for involvement and comment during the public review period. These methods included:

- An NOA in the *Federal Register* to announce the DEIS was available for review;
- A mailing of notification letters to government agencies, special interest groups, and local landowners/residents;
- A public Web site;
- Press releases;
- Newspaper advertisements; and
- Public-access television advertisement on Darien TV from July 13 through September 27, 2012.

Details of these notification methods are outlined below and copies of these materials are provided in Appendix A.

2.2.1 *Federal Register* Notice of Availability

As required by NEPA, an NOA for the DEIS was published in the *Federal Register* (77 FR 41385) on Friday, July 13, 2012 (Appendix A). This notice set forth the availability of the DEIS for public review. The NOA announced the Proposed Action, proposed alternatives, and the purpose and need for the Proposed Action. The NOA also provided the public meeting times and locations, the project Web site location, contact information for questions about the proposal, and the closing date of the public comment period.

2.2.2 DEIS Availability Letters

The USMC mailed letters to various government agencies; federal, state, and local elected officials; organizations; landowners; tribal nations; and members of the public to inform them of the availability of the DEIS, the opening of the public comment period, the methods for providing comments, and the public meeting dates, times, and locations, as announced in the NOA published in the *Federal Register*. When the public comment period was extended, letters were again mailed to the same aforementioned stakeholders, in addition to public meeting attendees.

The mailing list in Appendix A has been used throughout the NEPA process to ensure that all interested parties are kept informed. The mailing list has been continually updated over the course of the EIS process and will continually be modified through the mailing of the Record of Decision (ROD).

2.2.3 Press Releases and Newspaper Advertisements

In addition to publication of the NOA, the USMC issued a press release on July 13, 2012, announcing the availability of the DEIS, as well as the dates, times, locations, and purpose of the public meetings. An additional press release was issued on August 15, 2012, to announce the extension of the public comment period.

The press releases were distributed to approximately 25 media representatives. Furthermore, advertisements announcing the public comment period were placed in four local newspapers as detailed in Table 2-1. The press releases and publication affidavits are provided in Appendix A.

In addition to the DEIS advertisements, various local and regional newspapers printed articles on the proposed changes at TBR and the scoping process. Table 2-2 lists these publications and the dates the articles appeared. All newspaper articles are provided in Appendix A.

Table 2-1
Notice of Availability/Public Meeting and Comment Period Extension Newspaper Advertisements

Newspaper	Publication Dates
Press-Sentinel (Jesup, GA)	• July 18, 2012; July 21, 2012; July 25, 2012 (Notice of Availability [NOA]/Notice of Public Meetings) • August 22, 2012; August 25, 2012 (Notice of Comment Period Extension)
Darien News (Darien, GA)	• July 19, 2012; July 26, 2012 (NOA/Notice of Public Meetings) • August 23, 2012 (Notice of Comment Period Extension)
Savannah Morning News (Savannah, GA)	• July 15, 2012; July 16, 2012, July 17, 2012 (NOA/Notice of Public Meetings) • August 21, 2012; August 22, 2012; August 23, 2012 (Notice of Comment Period Extension)
Brunswick News (Brunswick, GA)	• July 16, 2012; July 18, 2012; July 20, 2012 (NOA/Notice of Public Meetings) • August 21, 2012; August 22, 2012 (Notice of Comment Period Extension)

Notes:
Press-Sentinel is a bi-weekly distribution newspaper.
Darien News is a weekly distribution newspaper.
Savannah Morning News is a daily distribution newspaper.
Brunswick News is a daily distribution newspaper with the exception of Sunday.

Table 2-2
Townsend Bombing Range Environmental Impact Statement Newspaper Articles

Newspaper	Publication Dates
Darien News (Darien, GA)	July 19, 2012, August 2, 2012, August 16, 2012, and August 30, 2012
Coastal Courier (Hinesville, GA)	August 12, 2012
Beaufort Gazette (Beaufort, SC)	August 15, 2012
Brunswick News (Brunswick, GA)	August 28, 2012
Florida Times-Union (Jacksonville, FL)	September 11, 2012
Atlanta Constitution-Journal (Atlanta, GA)	September 12, 2012

2.2.4 Public Web Site

To provide the public with project information, resources, and updates, the USMC developed a project Web site (http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com) that has been and will continue to be maintained and updated throughout the EIS process. In addition to a downloadable copy of the DEIS (both volumes), the Web site provides relevant studies, press releases, and other public notification information, scoping and public meeting displays and handouts, and an online comment form that was available for use during the public scoping and public comment periods. Furthermore, the Web site provides a link to a "Frequently Asked Questions" downloadable handout that has been updated throughout the NEPA process. Other information, such as the project description, anticipated project schedule, and associated maps/figures, is also available on the Web site.

2.2.5 Other Media

In addition to the advertisements in local newspapers, the USMC conducted interviews with a regional television station and a regional radio station. On August 16, 2012, LtCol Oscar Alvarez (Operations Officer at MCAS Beaufort) and Captain Jordan Cochran (Public Affairs Officer at MCAS Beaufort) were interviewed by WTOC News (Savannah, Georgia), which aired a story on the proposed expansion. Similarly, on August 16, 2012, LtCol Alvarez, Captain Cochran, and William Drawdy (Natural Resources and Environmental Resources Office at MCAS Beaufort) participated in an interview with Clear Channel Radio News/1290 WTKS (Savannah, Georgia). The USMC also ran a notification of the DEIS and public meetings on a local public access television channel in Darien, Georgia, from July 13 through September 27, 2012.

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3 Public Meetings

Two open-house public meetings were held to provide the opportunity for local citizens, government agencies, special interest groups, and the general public to learn about the USMC's Proposed Action and to express their thoughts regarding the DEIS. The first meeting was held in Darien, Georgia, on August 7, 2012, and the second in Ludowici, Georgia, on August 9, 2012.

3.1 Public Meeting Attendance

Table 3-1 summarizes the public meeting times, locations, and the number of attendees. The meetings were held in communities that are centrally located and that serve those areas anticipated to be most affected by the Proposed Action.

Table 3-1
Schedule of Public Meetings and Attendance

Meeting Date	Location	Time	Attendance
August 7, 2012	McIntosh County Middle School Gymnasium 500 Greene Street, Darien, GA 31305	4:00 – 7:00 pm	41
August 9, 2012	City of Ludowici City Hall Meeting Room 469 N. Macon Street, Ludowici, GA	4:00 -- 7:00 pm	75
TOTAL			**116**

3.2 Public Meeting Format

The public meetings were presented as an "open house," a format that was specifically designed to create a personable and informative atmosphere. Using this format, public participants could speak individually with USMC and Navy personnel and other members of the Project Team. The goals of these meetings were to provide project information and findings of the DEIS, answer questions from community members, and solicit public input on important issues and concerns.

The meeting format (see Figure 3-1) consisted of a sign-in table at the meeting room entrance and six information stations, each staffed by knowledgeable USMC and Navy personnel to provide technical expertise in their subject matter area. Information station topics included Public Involvement, History and Mission, Proposed Action and Alternatives, Resource Analysis (1), Resource Analysis (2), and Real Estate Acquisition. Similarly, a multi-page fact sheet/newsletter provided supplementary information for each information station. The USMC provided a computer station that used digital overlays of the alternative boundaries and aerial photographs to allow concerned stakeholders to determine the proximity of their own real property in relation to the lands proposed for acquisition under the various scenarios.

Materials presented and available at the public comment meetings continue to be available at the project Web site and are contained in Appendix B.

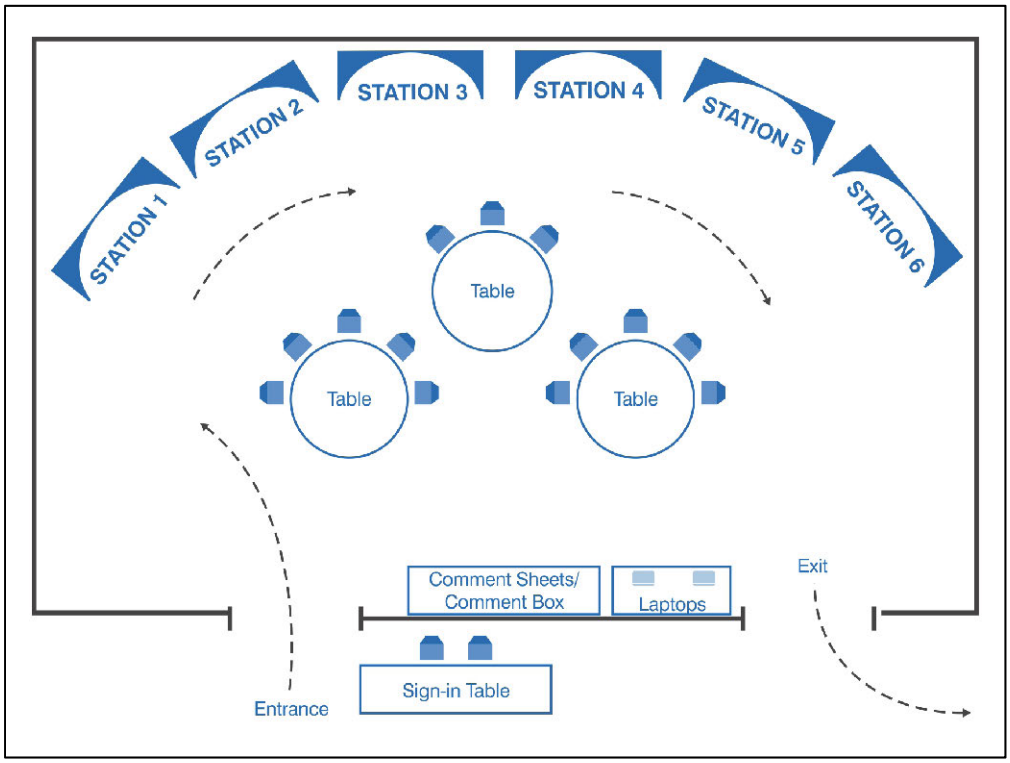

Figure 3-1: Public Meeting Room Layout

4 Additional Public Outreach

As listed in Table 4-1, the USMC has attended various regional and local interest group meetings and accepted invitations for briefings to various groups, associations, and councils. These include, but are not limited to Long County Board of Commissioners, Altamaha Riverkeepers, Georgia Power, Fort Stewart, Federal Aviation Administration, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, United States Army Corps of Engineers, and representatives from offices of elected officials.

Table 4-1
Public Outreach Meetings and Briefings

Date	Meeting / Interested Entity / Individual
July 11, 2012	Long County Board of Commissioners: Bobby Walker, Chairman
July 17, 2012	Beaufort Chamber of Commerce Military Enhancement Committee
July 23, 2012	Coastal Regional Commission in Brunswick, Georgia (covers McIntosh and Long Counties): Lupita McClenning, Planning Director and Allen Burns, Executive Director
August 1, 2012	Association of County Commissioners of Georgia: Dave Willis; Representative from Senator Saxby Chambliss' office: Kathryn Murph; Representative from Senator Johnny Isaakson's office: Jered Downs; Representative from Congressman Jack Kingston's office: Charles Wilson; and Coastal Regional Commission in Brunswick, Georgia (covers McIntosh and Long Counties): Lupita McClenning, Planning Director and Allen Burns, Executive Director
August 23, 2012	Long County Board of Commissioners; Long County Sheriff Craig Nobles; and Association of County Commissioners of Georgia: Dave Willis organized by Congressman Jack Kingston's district staff
August 27, 2012	Altamaha Riverkeepers
September 6, 2012	Georgia Power
September 6, 2012	Representatives from Fort Stewart's environmental, forestry, and airfield operations programs.
September xx, 2012	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
September 19, 2012	Federal Aviation Administration, Eastern Service Center: Kristi Ashley
September 19, 2012	United States Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District: Mark Padgett
September 21, 2012	Long County Board of Commissioners: Bobby Walker, Chairman
September 21, 2012	Representatives from Congressman Jack Kingston's office: Brooke Childers, Merritt Myers, Michael Lake, and Charles Wilson
September 21, 2012	Representatives from Senator Saxby Chambliss' office: Kathryn Murph and Todd Harmer
October 1, 2012	Long County resident: Nell Fischette

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5 DEIS Comment Summary

5.1 Comment Methods

The public was offered the opportunity to provide comments during the public comment period via a number of methods, including submitting a comment form at one of the public meetings, email, mail, and the public Web site (http:// www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com). The USMC advertised these methods in the NOA and the DEIS notification letters, on the public Web site, in press releases to the local media, in display advertisements in local newspapers, and on the public meeting comment sheets and display boards. A total of 100 comments were received during the public comment period (see Table 5-1 and Appendix C).

Table 5-1
Comments Received During the Public Comment Period

Comment Method		Number of Comments Received	Totals
Public Meetings	Written [(a)]	14	**24**
	Oral [(b)]	10	
Mail		21	**21**
Email		13	**13**
Web Site		42	**42**
Totals		100	**100**

Notes:
(a) Six written comments were provided at the Darien, Georgia, meeting, and eight were provided at the Ludowici, Georgia, meeting.
(b) No oral comments were provided at the Darien, Georgia, meeting, and 10 oral comments were provided at the Ludowici, Georgia, meeting.

5.2 Stakeholder Groups

During the public comment period for the DEIS, comments were received from a variety of stakeholder and interest groups including local residents and landowners, local governments, environmental groups, and local hunt club representatives, among others. Table 5-2 illustrates the various stakeholder groups that submitted comments during the public comment period.

The majority of comments (72 comments; 72% of the total received) came from local residents/citizens. Some commenting stakeholders, particularly local landowners, used multiple commenting mechanisms to voice their opinions. It is important to note that the numbers discussed in this section represent all the comments that were received. However, duplicate comments from the same commenting party that were submitted through different media were not counted more than once. All comments are provided in Appendix C.

DEIS notification letters were sent to 20 tribal organizations. To date, three tribes have responded and/or provided comments on the DEIS. Currently, the United Keetowah Band of Cherokee Indians has no environmental concerns with the project, but reserves the right to comment at a later date. The Tuscacora Nation responded with interest in the project, as it pertains to the discovery of human remains, funerary and sacred objects, and old village sites during construction activities. Lastly, the Chickasaw Nation responded with no objection to the proposed project and concurred with the findings of the DEIS, as they are not aware of any specific historic properties or properties of significant religious or sacred value within the project area.

Table 5-2
Commenting Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholder	Comment Method				Totals
	Meeting	Mailed	Emailed	Web Site	
Federal Government	0	3	2	0	**5**
State Government	0	5	0	0	**5**
Local Government	4	1	3	0	**8**
Tribal Nations	0	2	1	0	**3**
Citizens and Organizations	20	10	7	42	**79**
Totals	**24**	**21**	**13**	**42**	**100**

5.3 Public Comments

A previously stated, the majority of comments (72 comments; 72% of total received) came from local residents/citizens. A total of 20 comments were received in support of the Proposed Action. Based on comments heard and received in writing, the most pressing concerns include:

- Socioeconomics;
- Safety;
- Training Concerns;
- Cultural Resources;
- Noise;
- Natural Resources; and
- Road Closures/Access.

5.4 Other Concerns

Various other concerns were identified by stakeholders, but in fewer or individual comments. These include, but are not limited to:

- Water quality/control;
- Lack of trust/overall discontent with the military and/or federal government;
- Airspace;
- Newspaper advertisement/comment period;
- Air quality;
- Mineral rights; and
- Electric transmission lines.

Appendix A

Public Notification Documentation

A.1 Notices
Notices of Availability and Public Meeting
Notices of Public Comment Period Extension

A.2 Mailing List

A.3 DEIS Notification Letters
Notices of Availability and Public Meeting
Notices of Public Comment Period Extension

A.4 Newspaper Affidavits
Notices of Availability and Public Meeting
Notices of Public Comment Period Extension

A.5 Press Releases

A.6 Newspaper Articles

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Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.1
Notices

Notices of Availability and Public Meeting

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[Docket Nos. ER11–4580–000; ER12–50–000]

California Independent System Operator Corporation; Notice of FERC Staff Attendance

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) hereby gives notice that on the following date members of its staff will participate in teleconferences and meetings to be conducted by the California Independent System Operator (CAISO). The agenda and other documents for the teleconferences and meetings are available on the CAISO's Web site, *www.caiso.com.*

July 12, 2012 Board of Governors and Audit Committee Market Update

Sponsored by the CAISO, the teleconferences and meetings are open to all market participants and staff's attendance is part of the Commission's ongoing outreach efforts. The teleconferences and meetings may discuss matters at issue in the above captioned dockets.

For further information, contact Saeed Farrokhpay at *saeed.farrokhpay@ferc.gov* (916) 294–0322 or Maury Kruth at *maury.kruth@ferc.gov,* (916) 294–0275.

Dated: July 6, 2012.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–17045 Filed 7–12–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

[AD12–17–000, et al.]

Supplemental Notice of Technical Conference

Review of Small Generator Interconnection Agreements and Procedures	Docket Nos. AD12–17–000.
Solar Energy Industries Association	Docket Nos. RM12–10–000.
California Independent System Operator Corporation	Docket Nos. ER12–502–001, ER12–502–002.
PJM Interconnection, LLC	Docket Nos. ER12–1177–001.
California Independent System Operator Corporation	Docket Nos. ER12–1855–000.

On June 13, 2012, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) announced that a Technical Conference on issues related to a petition for rulemaking recently submitted by the Solar Energy Industries Association (Docket No. RM12–10–000) will be held on Tuesday, July 17, 2012. Please note that the time for the conference has been changed; the conference will be convened from 9 a.m. to approximately 4 p.m. (EDT). The staff-led conference will be held in the Commission Meeting Room at the Commission's headquarters at 888 First Street NE., Washington, DC 20426. Members of the Commission may attend the conference, which will also be open for the public to attend. Advance registration is not required, but is encouraged. We will provide nametags for those who register on or before July 10, 2012. Participants may register at the following Web page: *https://www.ferc.gov/whats-new/registration/small-generator-7–17–12-form.asp.*

Attached to this supplemental notice is an agenda for the conference. If any changes are made, the revised agenda will be posted prior to the event on the Calendar of Events on the Commission's Web site, *www.ferc.gov.*

Notice is also hereby given that discussions at the conference may address matters at issue in the above-referenced individual proceedings that are either pending or within their rehearing period.

A free webcast of the technical conference will be available. Anyone with Internet access who desires to listen to this event can do so by navigating to the Calendar of Events on the Commission's Web site and locating this event in the Calendar. The event will contain a link to its webcast. The Capitol Connection provides technical support for webcasts and will offer the option of listening to the conference via phone-bridge for a fee. If you have any questions about the webcast, visit *www.CapitolConnection.org* or call (703) 993–3100.

This conference will also be transcribed. Transcripts will be available from Ace Reporting Company (202–347–3700 or 800–336–6646).

FERC conferences are accessible under section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. For accessibility accommodations please send an email to *accessibility@ferc.gov* or call toll free (866) 208–3372 (voice) or (202) 502–8659 (TTY), or send a fax to (202) 208–2106 with the requested accommodations.

Anyone wishing to comment on issues raised at the technical conference should submit written comments to the Commission no later than August 16, 2012.

For information related to the agenda, please contact Leslie Kerr at *leslie.kerr@ferc.gov* or (202) 502–8540. For information related to logistics, please contact Sarah McKinley at *sarah.mckinley@ferc.gov* or (202) 502–8368.

Dated: July 3, 2012.

Kimberly D. Bose,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2012–16883 Filed 7–12–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6717–01–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[ER–FRL–9003–9]

Environmental Impacts Statements; Notice of Availability

Responsible Agency: Office of Federal Activities, General Information (202) 564–7146 or *http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/.*

Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements

Filed 07/02/2012 Through 07/06/2012

Pursuant to 40 CFR 1506.9.

Notice

Section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act requires that EPA make public its comments on EISs issued by other Federal agencies. EPA's comment letters on EISs are available at: *http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/eisdata.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA is seeking agencies to participate in its e-NEPA electronic EIS submission pilot. Participating agencies can fulfill all requirements for EIS filing, eliminating the need to submit paper copies to EPA Headquarters, by filing documents online and providing feedback on the process. To participate in the pilot, register at: *https://cdx.epa.gov.*

EIS No. 20120223, Draft EIS, USFWS, TX, Edwards Aquifer Recovery Implementation Program Habitat Conservation Plan, Application for an Incidental Take Permit of 11 Federally Listed or Petitioned Species, Several Counties, Texas, *Comment Period Ends:* 10/10/2012, *Contact:* Adam Zerrenner 512–490–0057.

EIS No. 20120224, Draft EIS, FHWA, IL, Illiana Corridor Project Tier One Transportation System Improvements, Will and Kankakee Counties, IL and Lake County, IN, *Comment Period Ends:* 08/29/2012, *Contact:* Norman Stoner 217–492–4600.

EIS No. 20120225, Draft EIS, USFS, AZ, Bill Williams Mountain Restoration Project, Kaibab National Forest, Coconino County, AZ, *Comment Period Ends:* 08/27/2012, *Contact:* Martie Schramm 928–635–5630.

EIS No. 20120226, Final EIS, USFS, CA, Creeks II Forest Restoration Project, Proposal to Protect Rural Communities from Hazards by Constructing Fuel Breaks known as Defensible Fuel Profile Zones (DFPZs), Lassen National Forest, Almanor Ranger District, Plumas County, CA, *Review Period Ends:* 08/13/2012, *Contact:* Al Vazquez 530–258–2141.

EIS No. 20120227, Draft EIS, USMC, GA, Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Acquiring Additional Property and Constructing Infrastructure to Allow the Use of Precision-Guided Munitions, McIntosh and Long Counties, GA, *Comment Period Ends:* 08/27/2012, *Contact:* Veronda Johnson 571–256–2783.

EIS No. 20120228, Final EIS, NHTSA, 00, Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards Passenger Cars and Light Truck, Model Years 2017–2025, To Reduce National Energy Consumption by Increasing the Fuel Economy of Passenger Cars and Light Trucks sold in the U.S., *Review Period Ends:* 08/13/2012, *Contact:* James MacIsaac 202–366–9108.

This document is available on the Internet at: *http://www.nhtsa.gov/fuel-economy.*

EIS No. 20120229, Draft EIS, FHWA, CA, I–710 Corridor Project, Improvements, from Ocean Boulevard in the City of Long Beach to State Route 60 in East Los Angeles, Funding, Los Angeles County, CA, *Comment Period Ends:* 08/27/2012, *Contact:* Cesar E. Perez 916–498–5065.

Amended Notices

EIS No. 20120161, Draft EIS, USFS, NM, North Fork Eagle Creek Wells, Special Use Authorization Project, Operation of Four Municipal Supply Water Wells, Lincoln National Forest, Lincoln County, NM, *Comment Period Ends:* 09/07/2012, *Contact:* Dave Warnack 575–257–4095 Revision to FR Notice Published 5/25/2012; Extending Comment Period to 09/07/2012.

EIS No. 20120196, Draft EIS, NPS, OH, Cuyahoga Valley National Park Comprehensive Trail Management Plan, Cuyahoga and Summit Counties, OH, *Comment Period Ends:* 08/20/2012, *Contact:* Stan Austin 330–657–2752 Revision to FR Notice Published 06/22/2012; Change Comment Period from 08/06/201 to 8/20/2012.

Dated: July 10, 2012.

Cliff Rader,

Director, NEPA Compliance Division, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 2012–17188 Filed 7–12–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[FRL–9700–3]

Meetings of the Local Government Advisory Committee and the Small Communities Advisory Subcommittee (SCAS)

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Small Communities Advisory Subcommittee (SCAS) will meet via teleconference on Tuesday, July 24, 2012, 2:30 p.m.–4 p.m. (ET). The Subcommittee will discuss sustainable communities, decentralized wastewater treatment, and other issues and recommendations regarding environmental issues affecting small communities. The Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC) will meet via teleconference on Tuesday, July 31, 2012, 1 p.m.–2 p.m. (EDT). The Committee will discuss air quality issues, water quality issues, environmental justice and/or Title VI, and other environmental issues of importance to local governments.

ADDRESSES: EPA's Local Government Advisory Committee meetings will be held via teleconference. Meeting summaries will be available after the meeting online at *www.epa.gov/ocir/scas_lgac/lgac_index.htm* and can be obtained by written request to the DFO.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC) contact Frances Eargle at (202) 564–3115 or email at *eargle.frances@epa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Small Communities Advisory Subcommittee (SCAS) will meet via teleconference on Tuesday, July 24, 2012, 2:30 p.m.–4 p.m. (ET). The Subcommittee will discuss sustainable communities, decentralized wastewater treatment, and other issues and recommendations regarding environmental issues affecting small communities. This is an open meeting and all interested persons are invited to participate. The Subcommittee will hear comments from the public between 2:35 p.m.–2:45 p.m. on Tuesday, July 24, 2012. Individuals or organizations wishing to address the Committee will be allowed a maximum of five minutes to present their point of view. Also, written comments should be submitted electronically to *davis.catherinem@epa.gov*. Please contact the Designated Federal Officer (DFO) at the number listed below to schedule a time on the agenda. Time will be allotted on a first-come first-serve basis, and the total period for comments may be extended if the number of requests for appearances requires it. The Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC) will meet via teleconference on Tuesday, July 31, 2012, 1 p.m.–2 p.m. (EDT). The Committee will discuss air quality issues, water quality issues, environmental justice and/or Title VI, and other environmental issues of importance to local governments. This is an open meeting and all interested persons are invited to participate. The Committee will hear comments from the public between 1:15 p.m.–1:25 p.m. (EDT) on Tuesday, July 31, 2012. Individuals or organizations wishing to address the Committee will be allowed a maximum of five minutes to present their point of view. Also, written comments should be submitted electronically to *eargle.frances@epa.gov.* Please contact the Designated Federal Officer (DFO) at the number listed below to schedule a time on the agenda. Time will be allotted on a first-come first-serve basis, and the total period for comments may be extended if the number of requests for appearances requires it.

Information Services for Those with Disabilities: For information on access or services for individuals with disabilities, please contact Frances Eargle at (202) 564–3115 or *eargle.frances@epa.gov.* To request accommodation of a disability, please request it 10 days prior to the meeting,

awarding of master's and doctoral degrees in the biomedical sciences and public health. The President, USU will present a report and Regents will also receive information from both academic and administrative University officials. These actions are necessary for the University to pursue its mission, which is to provide outstanding health care practitioners and scientists to the uniformed services.

Meeting Accessibility: Pursuant to Federal statute and regulations (5 U.S.C. 552b, as amended, and 41 CFR 102–3.140 through 102–3.165) and the availability of space, most of the meeting is open to the public. Seating is on a first-come basis. Members of the public wishing to attend the meeting should contact Janet S. Taylor at the address and phone number in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. The closed portion of this meeting is authorized by 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(6) as the subject matter involves personal and private observations.

Written Statements: Interested persons may submit a written statement for consideration by the Board of Regents. Individuals submitting a written statement must submit their statement to the Designated Federal Officer at the address in **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT**. If such statement is not received at least 10 calendar days prior to the meeting, it may not be provided to or considered by the Board of Regents until its next open meeting. The Designated Federal Officer will review all timely submissions with the Board of Regents Chairman and ensure such submissions are provided to Board of Regents Members before the meeting. After reviewing the written comments, submitters may be invited to orally present their issues during the August 2012 meeting or at a future meeting.

Dated: July 10, 2012.

Aaron Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2012–17111 Filed 7–12–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Public Meetings for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, GA

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section (102)(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 United States Code [U.S.C.] Sections 4321–4370h); the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500–1508); Department of the Navy Procedures for Implementing NEPA (32 CFR part 775); and Marine Corps NEPA directives (Marine Corps Order P5090.2A), the U. S. Marine Corps (USMC)as prepared and filed with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that evaluates potential environmental impacts of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of inert precision-guided munitions (PGMs) at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia. Through the use of PGMs at TBR, the USMC can more efficiently meet current training requirements for pilots by significantly increasing air-to-ground training capabilities for Marine Air Group (MAG) 31 stationed at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, South Carolina.

With the filing of the Draft EIS, the USMC is initiating a 45-day public comment period and has scheduled two public open house meetings to receive oral and written comments on the Draft EIS. Federal, state and local agencies and interested parties are encouraged to provide comments in person at the public meetings, or in writing anytime during the public comment period. This notice announces the dates and locations of the public meetings and provides supplementary information about the environmental planning effort.

DATES AND ADDRESSES: The Draft EIS public review period will begin July 13, 2012 and end August 27, 2012. The two public meetings will inform the public about the proposed action and the alternatives under consideration, and provide an opportunity for the public to comment on the Draft EIS. USMC representatives will be on hand to discuss the NEPA process, findings, and the Proposed Action presented in the Draft EIS. The public meetings will be held from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on the following dates and at the following locations in Georgia:

(1) Tuesday, August 7, 2012 at McIntosh County Middle School Gymnasium 500 Green Street Darien, GA 31305.

(2) Thursday, August 9, 2012 at City Hall of Ludowici Meeting Room 469 North Macon Street Ludowici, GA 31316.

Copies of the Draft EIS are available for public review at the following public libraries:

Ida Hilton Public Library, 1105 North Way, Darien, GA, 31305;

Long County Public Library, 28 S. Main Street, Ludowici, GA, 31316; and Hog Hammock Public Library, 1023 Hillery Lane, Sapelo Island, GA, 31327.

The Draft EIS was distributed to Federal, State, and local agencies, elected officials, and other interested parties and individuals on July 13, 2012. The document can be viewed online and downloaded from *http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com*.

A copy of the Draft EIS will also be made available upon written request to Townsend Bombing Range EIS Project Manager, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, Florida, 32318.

Comments: Attendees will be able to submit written comments at the public meeting; a stenographer will also be present to transcribe oral comments. Equal weight will be given to oral and written statements. Comments on the Draft EIS can be submitted via the project email address (*townsendbombingrangeeise@ene.com*), project Web site or submitted in writing to: Townsend Bombing Range EIS Project Manager, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, Florida, 32318. All comments must be postmarked or electronically dated on or before August 27, 2012 to be sure they become part of the public record. All statements, oral transcription and written, submitted during the public review period will become part of the public record on the Draft EIS and will be responded to in the Final EIS.

FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE: Contact Capt. Cochran, 596 Geiger Blvd. MCAS Beaufort, SC 29904 at 843–228–6123. Please submit requests for special assistance, sign language interpretation for the hearing impaired, or other auxiliary aids at the public meeting to Capt. Cochran.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A Notice of Intent to prepare this EIS was published in the **Federal Register** on August 6, 2010 (Vol. 75, No. 151, pp. 47564–47565).

Purpose and Need: The purpose of the Proposed Action is to provide an air-to-ground training range capable of providing a wider variety of air-to-ground operations, including the use of PGMs, to meet current training requirements. The Proposed Action is needed to more efficiently meet current training requirements for USMC aviation assets by significantly increasing air-to-ground training

capabilities in the Beaufort, South Carolina Region.

Proposed Action: The Proposed Action evaluated in the Draft EIS is to modernize and expand TBR to accommodate the MAG–31 requirement to train with inert PGMs and the larger Weapons Danger Zones (WDZs) their use requires. To accomplish this, the USMC proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities. The Proposed Action includes five interrelated components:

(1) Acquisition of land adjacent to TBR to accommodate the larger WDZs required for PGM training. To effectively deliver PGMs at TBR, the land area must be increased to ensure the containment of the WDZs, allow for their realistic combat employment, and ensure the safety of military personnel and civilians present at and around TBR.

(2) Acquisition of a timber easement within the current TBR boundary to ensure public safety. It is necessary for the USMC to own all the timberland and to manage it in support of mission requirements.

(3) Modification of existing airspace Restricted Area R–3007C by extending the current restricted area laterally to the proposed acquisition area boundary. The purpose of this additional airspace is to exclude non-participating aircraft from intruding into hazardous operations, as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. The proposed modification would eliminate the current gap from 100 feet Above Ground Level down to the surface of the ground over the areas proposed for acquisition.

(4) Construction of Infrastructure to support PGM training. This includes the placement and/or construction of new targets, a new observation tower, and support facilities, as well as additional utilities, roads, and fencing.

(5) Improvement of training capabilities of the individual aircrew air-to-ground ordnance delivery training syllabus for the F/A–18. Currently, MAG 31 pilots can accomplish less than half of their air-to-ground training requirements at TBR. The expansion of TBR and the creation of new target areas would increase capabilities from 47 percent to 85 percent of the individual air-to-ground ordnance delivery training syllabus for the F/A–18 at TBR.

Alternatives Considered in the Draft EIS: The Draft EIS examines four action alternatives and a No Action Alternative. All four action alternatives would involve the acquisition and management of land and a timber easement, the modification of existing airspace, the infrastructure to support PGM training, and would result in the improvement of training capabilities. The land acquired under each action alternative would involve different strategic combinations of three possible land acquisition areas (referred to in the Draft EIS as ''Acquisition Area 1A,'' ''Acquisition Area 1B,'' and ''Acquisition Area 3''). Similarly under all four action alternatives, the USMC proposes to modify the existing airspace based on the amount of land acquired. Any combination of the land proposed to be acquired would be under the current Restricted Area R–3007.

Alternative 1 includes Acquisition Area 1A and Acquisition Area 1B, totaling an acquisition of 11,187 acres. Alternative 1 also includes the acquisition of a 3,007-acre timber easement. Restricted Area R–3007A would be modified by extending the current restricted area laterally to the proposed acquisition area boundary. The proposed modification would eliminate the current gap from 100 feet above ground level down to the surface of the ground over the areas that are proposed for acquisition. Alternative 1 includes the construction of three new target areas: Target Area 6 (Airfield Site with Simulated Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants [POL] Site/Fuel Farm); Target Area 7 (Urban Target Area [UTA]); and Target Area 8 (Fuel Farm/POL Site). Under Alternative 1, air-to-ground training capabilities would increase from 47 percent up to 72 percent.

Alternative 2 includes Acquisition Area 3, totaling an acquisition of 23,480 acres. Like Alternative 1, Alternative 2 also includes the acquisition of the timber easement and the same modification to existing airspace. Alternative 2 includes the construction of five new target areas: Target Area 1 (UTA); Target Area 2 (Terrorist Training Camp); Target Area 3 (Conventional Bull's Eye); Target Area 4 (Convoy Site); and Target Area 5 (Train Depot). Under Alternative 2, air-to-ground training capabilities would increase from 47 percent up to 85 percent.

Alternative 3 includes Acquisition Area 1A, Acquisition Area 1B, and Acquisition Area 3, totaling an acquisition of 34,667 acres. Like Alternatives 1 and 2, Alternative 3 includes the acquisition of the timber easement and the same modification to existing airspace. Alternative 3 includes the construction of eight new target areas (Target Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8), and training capabilities would increase from 47 percent up to 85 percent.

Alternative 4 (Preferred Alternative) includes Acquisition Area 1B and Acquisition Area 3, totaling an acquisition of 28,436 acres. Like Alternatives 1, 2, and 3, Alternative 4 includes the acquisition of the timber easement and the same modification to existing airspace. Alternative 4 includes the construction of six new target areas (Target Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8), and training capabilities would increase from 47 percent up to 85 percent.

No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Action would not take place and the status quo would continue, the USMC would not acquire any land for training purposes, and training operations at TBR would not change. The No Action Alternative would not provide a local East Coast range capable of supporting the use of PGMs by MAG–31. Aviation units stationed at MCAS Beaufort would continue to deploy to the southwestern United States to undergo PGM training and meet individual aircrew training requirements. TBR would continue to support current training operations, but would be unable to accommodate PGM training.

Environmental Issues: The Draft EIS evaluates the potential environmental effects associated with each of the alternatives. Issues addressed include: Land use; socioeconomics; recreation; wetlands; water resources; airspace; noise; biological resources; cultural resources; air quality; transportation; noise; biological resources; cultural resources; topography, geology, and soils; utilities and infrastructure; and hazardous materials and waste. The Draft EIS also analyzes cumulative impacts from other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions occurring near the project area. Environmental consequences of the Proposed Action would principally arise from tax revenue and timber sales tax revenue lost in both McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia. Relevant and reasonable measures that could alleviate environmental effects have been considered.

Schedule: A 45-day public comment period will start upon publication of the EPA Notice of Availability (NOA) in the **Federal Register**. Comments on the Draft EIS must be received by August 27, 2012. The Department of the Navy (DoN) will consider and respond to all comments received on the Draft EIS when preparing the Final EIS. The DoN expects to issue the Final EIS in spring 2013, at which time a NOA will be published in the **Federal Register** and

local print media. A Record of Decision is expected in summer 2013.

J.M. Beal,

Lieutenant Commander, Office of the Judge Advocate General, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–17098 Filed 7–12–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications for New Awards; Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Vocational Rehabilitation and Developing Strategies To Meet Employer Needs in Changing Economic Environments

AGENCY: Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice.

Overview Information:

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)—Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program—Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (RRTCs) on Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) and Developing Strategies to Meet Employer Needs in Changing Economic Environments.

Notice inviting applications for new awards for fiscal year (FY) 2012.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 84.133B–1.

Dates:

Applications Available: July 13, 2012.

Date of Pre-Application Meeting: August 3, 2012.

Deadline for Transmittal of Applications: August 27, 2012.

Full Text of Announcement

I. Funding Opportunity Description

Purpose of Program: The purpose of the Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program is to plan and conduct research, demonstration projects, training, and related activities, including international activities; to develop methods, procedures, and rehabilitation technology that maximize the full inclusion and integration into society, employment, independent living, family support, and economic and social self-sufficiency of individuals with disabilities, especially individuals with the most severe disabilities; and to improve the effectiveness of services authorized under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (Rehabilitation Act).

Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers (RRTCs)

The purpose of the RRTCs, which are funded through the Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program, is to improve the effectiveness of services authorized under the Rehabilitation Act, through advanced research, training, technical assistance, and dissemination activities in general problem areas, as specified by NIDRR. Such activities are designed to benefit rehabilitation service providers, individuals with disabilities, and the family members or other authorized representatives of individuals with disabilities. Additional information on the RRTC program can be found at: *www.ed.gov/rschstat/research/pubs/res-program.html#RRTC.*

Priorities: This competition includes two absolute priorities. The *General RRTC Requirements* priority is from the notice of final priorities for the Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers Program, published in the **Federal Register** on February 1, 2008 (73 FR 6132) and the *RRTC on Vocational Rehabilitation and Developing Strategies to Meet Employer Needs in Changing Economic Environments* priority is from the notice of final priority for this program, published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**.

Absolute Priorities: For FY 2012 and any subsequent year in which we make awards from the list of unfunded applicants from this competition, these priorities are absolute priorities. Under 34 CFR 75.105(c)(3) we consider only applications that meet these priorities.

These priorities are:

(1) *General RRTC Requirements.*

(2) *RRTC on Vocational Rehabilitation and Developing Strategies to Meet Employer Needs in Changing Economic Environments.*

Note: The full text of these priorities is included in the pertinent notice of final priority or priorities published in the **Federal Register** and in the application package for this competition.

Program Authority: 29 U.S.C. 762(g) and 764(b)(2).

Applicable Regulations: (a) The Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR parts 74, 75, 77, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, and 97. (b) The Education Department suspension and debarment regulations in 2 CFR part 3485. (c) The regulations for this program in 34 CFR part 350. (d) The notice of final priorities for the Disability and Rehabilitation Research Projects and Centers program, published in the **Federal Register** on February 1, 2008 (73 FR 6132). (e) The notice of final priority for this program, published elsewhere in this issue of the **Federal Register**.

Note: The regulations in 34 CFR part 86 apply to institutions of higher education (IHEs) only.

II. Award Information

Type of Award: Discretionary grants.

Estimated Available Funds: $650,000.

Contingent upon the availability of funds and the quality of applications, we may make additional awards in FY 2013 from the list of approved but unfunded applicants from this competition.

Maximum Award: We will reject any application that proposes a budget exceeding $650,000 for a single budget period of 12 months. The Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services may change the maximum amount through a notice published in the **Federal Register**.

Estimated Number of Awards: 1.

Note: The Department is not bound by any estimates in this notice.

Project Period: Up to 60 months.

III. Eligibility Information

1. *Eligible Applicants:* States; public or private agencies, including for-profit agencies; public or private organizations, including for-profit organizations; IHEs; and Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

2. *Cost Sharing or Matching:* This competition does not require cost sharing or matching.

IV. Application and Submission Information

1. *Address to Request Application Package:* You can obtain an application package via the Internet or from the Education Publications Center (ED Pubs). To obtain a copy via the Internet, use the following address: *www.ed.gov/fund/grant/apply/grantapps/index.html.* To obtain a copy from ED Pubs, write, fax, or call the following: ED Pubs, U.S. Department of Education, P.O. Box 22207, Alexandria, VA 22304. Telephone, toll free: 1–877–433–7827. Fax: (703) 605–6794. If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) or a text telephone (TTY), call, toll free: 1–877–576–7734.

You can contact ED Pubs at its Web site, also: *www.EDPubs.gov* or at its email address: *edpubs@inet.ed.gov.*

If you request an application package from ED Pubs, be sure to identify this competition as follows: CFDA number 84.133B–1.

Individuals with disabilities can obtain a copy of the application package in an accessible format (e.g., braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc)

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND PUBLIC MEETINGS ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION OF TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the United States Marine Corps (USMC) has completed a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) for the above-referenced project. The Draft EIS has been prepared to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of inert (with spotting charges) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia.

The Draft EIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed modernization and expansion of TBR in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia, that would provide a modern and realistic training environment for the F/A-18 pilots of Marine Air Group 31 (MAG-31), stationed at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, South Carolina. To implement the Proposed Action, the USMC would acquire lands and a timber easement in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities, modify existing airspace, construct the required infrastructure to support PGM training, and improve training capabilities. The Draft EIS also evaluates past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions from a cumulative impacts perspective.

The Draft EIS has been distributed to various federal, state, and local agencies, elected officials, and interested parties, and is available for public review at:

Ida Hilton Public Library: 1105 North Way, Darien, GA, 31305
Long County Public Library: 28 S. Main Street, Ludowici, GA, 31316
Hog Hammock Public Library: 1023 Hillery Lane, Sapelo Island, GA, 31327

Electronic copies of the Draft EIS are available upon request by contacting the Townsend Draft EIS Project Manager at (843) 228-7370. Comments on the Draft EIS should be mailed to:

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

Comments may also be emailed to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com or posted to our Web site at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com. All comments must be received by August 27, 2012.

Two public meetings, using an informal open house format, will be held from 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. on the following dates and at the following locations:

August 7, 2012	**August 9, 2012**
McIntosh County	City of Ludowici
Middle School Gymnasium	City Hall Meeting Room
500 Green Street	469 North Macon Street
Darien, GA 31305	Ludowici, GA 31316

All written comments postmarked by August 27, 2012, will become part of the official public record and will be responded to in the Final EIS.

Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.1
Notices

Notices of Public Comment Period Extension

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policy.'' A lead agency request to EPA to reduce time periods or another Federal agency (not the lead agency) request to formally extend a time period should be submitted in writing to the Director, Office of Federal Activities, and outline the reasons for the request. These requests can be submitted by email to: *EISfiling@epa.gov.* EPA will accept telephone requests; however, agencies should follow up such requests in writing so that the documentation supporting the decision is complete. A meeting to discuss the consequences for the project and any decision to change time periods may be necessary. For this reason, EPA asks that it be made aware of any intent to submit requests of this type as early as possible in the NEPA process. This is to prevent the possibility of the time frame for the decision on the time period modification from interfering with the lead agency's schedule for the EIS. EPA will notify CEQ of any reduction or extension granted.

6. Retention

Filed EISs are retained in the *e-NEPA* Filing system for two years. After two years the EISs are sent to the National Records Center. After a total of twenty (20) years the EISs are transferred to the National Archives Records Administration (NARA).

Please note that EPA maintains a Web site that will make available copies of the filed EISs to the public. The retention schedule does not affect the availability of these electronic copies.

Dated: August 21, 2012.

Cliff Rader,

Director, NEPA Compliance Division, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 2012–20914 Filed 8–23–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[ER–FRL–9004–6]

Environmental Impacts Statements; Notice of Availability

AGENCY: Office of Federal Activities, General Information (202) 564–7146 or *http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/*

Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements Filed 08/13/2012 Through 08/17/2012 Pursuant to 40 CFR 1506.9.

Notice

Section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act requires that EPA make public its comments on EISs issued by other Federal agencies. EPA's comment letters on EISs are available at: *http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/eisdata.html.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Starting October 1, 2012, EPA will not accept paper copies or CDs of EISs for filing purposes; all submissions on or after October 1, 2012 must be made through e-NEPA. While this system eliminates the need to submit paper or CD copies to EPA to meet filing requirements, electronic submission does not change requirements for distribution of EISs for public review and comment. To begin using e-NEPA, you must first register with EPA's electronic reporting site—*https://cdx.epa.gov/epa_home.asp.*

EIS No. 20120268, Draft EIS, USFWS, WV, Proposed Issuance of an Incidental Take Permit for the Beech Ridge Energy Wind Project Habitat Conservation Plan, Implementation, Greenbrier and Nicholas Counties, WV, Comment Period Ends: 10/23/2012, Contact: Laura Hill 304–636–6586, ext 18.

EIS No. 20120269, Final EIS, FHWA, CA, State Route 91 Corridor Improvement Project, Widening SR 91 from SR 91/State Route 241 Interchange in Orange County to Pierce Street in Riverside County, Orange and Riverside Counties, CA, Review Period Ends: 09/24/2012, Contact: Aaron Burton 909–388–2841.

EIS No. 20120270, Final Supplement, FHWA, MN, Trunk Highway 60 between Windom and St. James, Implementation of Transportation System Improvements, Funding, USACE Section 404 Permit, Cottonwood and Watonwan Counties, MN, Review Period Ends: 09/24/2012, Contact: Philip Forst 651–291–6110.

EIS No. 20120271, Final EIS, USFWS, NV, Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge Project, Draft Resource Conservation Plan, Implementation, Humboldt and Washoe Counties, NV and Lake County, OR, Review Period Ends: 09/24/2012, Contact: Aaron Collins 541–947–3315, ext. 223.

EIS No. 20120272, Final EIS, USN, CA, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton Project, Base wide Water Infrastructure, Construction and Operation, San Diego County, CA, Review Period Ends: 09/24/2012, Contact: Jesse Martinez 619–532–3844.

EIS No. 20120273, Final EIS, FHWA, CO, Breckenridge Ski Resort Peak 6 Project, Implementation, White River National Forest, Summit County, CO, Review Period Ends: 09/24/2012, Contact: Joe Foreman 970–262–3443.

EIS No. 20120274, Draft EIS, USFS, AZ, Prescott National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, Implementation, Yavapai and Coconino Counties, AZ, Comment Period Ends: 10/08/2012, Contact: Mary C. Rasmussen 928–443–8265.

EIS No. 20120275, Draft EIS, USFS, MT, Wild Cramer Forest Health and Fuels Reduction Project, Swan Lake Ranger District, Flathead National Forest, Flathead County, MT, Comment Period Ends: 10/08/2012, Contact: Richard Kehr 406–837–7500.

Amended Notices

EIS No. 20120201, Draft Supplement, USACE, IN, Indianapolis North Flood Damage Reduction, Modifications to Project Features and Realignment of the South Warfleigh Section, Marion County, IN, Comment Period Ends: 08/31/2012, Contact: Michael Turner 502–315–6900.

Revision to FR Notice Published 07/20/2012; Extending Comment Period from 08/31/2012 to 09/28/2012.

EIS No. 20120227, Draft EIS, USMC, GA, Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Acquiring Additional Property and Constructing Infrastructure to Allow the Use of Precision-Guided Munitions, McIntosh and Long Counties, GA, Comment Period Ends: 09/27/2012, Contact: Veronda Johnson 571–256–2783.

Revision to FR Notice Published 7/13/2012; Extending Review Period from 8/27/12 to 09/27/2012.

EIS No. 20120247, Final EIS, USACE, 00, Mississippi River Gulf Outlet Ecosystem Restoration, To Develop a Comprehensive Ecosystem Restoration Plan To Restore the Lake Borgne Ecosystems, LA and MS, Review Period Ends: 09/06/2012, Contact: Tammy Gilmore 504–862–1002.

Revision to FR Notice Published 7/27/2012; Extending Review Period from 08/27/2012 to 09/06/2012.

Dated: August 21, 2012.

Cliff Rader,

Director, NEPA Compliance Division, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 2012–20913 Filed 8–23–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

Chairperson and ensure they are provided to members of the United States Air Force Scientific Advisory Board before the meeting that is the subject of this notice.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The United States Air Force Scientific Advisory Board Executive Director and Designated Federal Officer, Lt. Col. Matthew E. Zuber, 240–612–5503, United States Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, 1500 West Perimeter Road, Ste. #3300, Joint Base Andrews, MD 20762, *matthew.zuber@pentagon.af.mil.*

Henry Williams Jr.,

Acting Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–20841 Filed 8–23–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–10–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army; Corps of Engineers

Notice of Availability for the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Widening of the Pascagoula Lower Sound/Bayou Casotte Channel, Jackson County, MS

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: On April 6, 2011, the Jackson County Port Authority (JCPA) submitted a joint application to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Mobile District, Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources (MDMR) for authorization to impact wetlands and other waters of the United States associated with the proposed widening of the Pascagoula Lower Sound/Bayou Casotte Channel (the proposed project). The proposed project is located in the Pascagoula Lower Sound/Bayou Casotte, Pascagoula, Jackson County, Mississippi (Latitude 30.365° North, Longitude 88.556° West). The Corps prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project and to promote informed decision-making by appropriate agencies; the DEIS was released April 13, 2012. The Corps is now publishing a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. The proposed project is the dredging of approximately 38,200 feet (7.2 miles) of the existing Pascagoula Lower Sound/Bayou Casotte Channel segment to widen the channel from the Federally authorized width of 350 feet and depth of −42 feet mean lower low water (MLLW) (with 2 feet of allowable over-depth and 2 feet of advanced maintenance) to a width of 450 feet, parallel to the existing channel centerline and to the existing Federally authorized depth of −42 feet MLLW. The proposed project would include the placement of approximately 3.4 million cubic yards of dredged material resulting from the channel modification.

DATES: The Corps invites the public to comment on the Final EIS during the public comment period, which ends September 25, 2012. The Corps will consider all comments postmarked or received during the public comment period in preparing the Record of Decision and will consider late comments to the extent practicable.

Additional information on how to submit comments is included below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Written and emailed comments to the Corps will be received until September 25, 2012. Correspondence concerning this Notice should refer to Public Notice Number SAM–2011–00389–PAH and should be directed to the U.S. Army Engineer District, RD–C–M Attention: Mr. Philip Hegji, Post Office Box 2288, Mobile, Alabama 36628–0001, via email at *philip.a.hegji@usace.army.mil* or by phone at (251) 690–3222. We encourage any additional comments from interested public, agencies and local officials. For additional information about our Regulatory Program, please visit our Web site at *www.sam.usace.army.mil/rd/reg/.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The JCPA requested a Department of the Army permit pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, including a Section 404(b)(1) analysis to help ensure compliance. The Corps is the lead Federal agency for the preparation of this FEIS in compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the President's Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing NEPA. The National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Coast Guard are cooperating agencies for the preparation of the EIS.

Dated: August 15, 2012.

Craig J. Litteken,

Chief, Regulatory Division.

[FR Doc. 2012–20942 Filed 8–23–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3720–58–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Extension of Public Comment Period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Navy (DoN) is extending the public comment period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia (GA) until September 27, 2012. A Notice of Availability (NOA) and a Notice of Public Meetings (NOPMs) for the Draft EIS were published in the **Federal Register** on Friday, July 13, 2012 (**Federal Register**/Vol. 77, No. 135, Pages 41385–41387 (NOPMs) and Page 41403 (NOA)). Those notices announced the initial public comment period, including public meetings that took place on Tuesday, August 7, 2012 and Thursday, August 9, 2012, and provided additional information on the background and scope of the Draft EIS. The initial public comment period requested the submission of all comments on the Draft EIS to the DoN by August 27, 2012. The DoN is extending the public comment period until September 27, 2012.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Contact Capt. Cochran, 596 Geiger Blvd. MCAS Beaufort, SC 29904 at 843–228–6123.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The DoN, as lead agency, has prepared and filed the Draft EIS for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of TBR, GA in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 United States Code 4321 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations (40 Code of Regulations parts 1500–1508). The Draft EIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of inert precision-guided munitions (PGMs) at TBR, GA.

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to provide an air-to-ground training range capable of providing a wider variety of air-to-ground operations, including the use of PGMs, to meet current training requirements. The Proposed Action is needed to more efficiently meet current training requirements for the United States

Marine Corps aviation assets by significantly increasing air-to-ground training capabilities in the Beaufort, South Carolina Region. The Draft EIS has identified and considered four action alternatives and a No Action alternative.

More information of the Draft EIS can be found in the previously published NOA and NOPM (see **Federal Register** on Friday, July 13, 2012 (**Federal Register**/Vol. 77, No. 135, Pages 41385–41387 (NOPMs) and Page 41403 (NOA)). Federal, State, and local agencies, elected officials, and other interested parties and individuals, are invited and encouraged to review and comment on the Draft EIS. Comments on the Draft EIS can be submitted via the project email address (*townsendbombingrangeeise@ene.com*), project Web site or submitted in writing to: Townsend Bombing Range EIS Project Manager, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, Florida, 32318. All comments must be postmarked or electronically dated on or before September 27, 2012 to be sure they become part of the public record.

The Draft EIS has been distributed to various Federal, State, local agencies, and Native American Tribes, as well as other interested parties and individuals. In addition, copies of the Draft EIS are available for public review at the following public libraries: Ida Hilton Public Library, 1105 North Way, Darien, GA, 31305; Long County Public Library, 28 S. Main Street, Ludowici, GA, 31316; and Hog Hammock Public Library, 1023 Hillery Lane, Sapelo Island, GA, 31327.

An electronic copy of the Draft EIS is also available for public viewing at *http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com.*

To be considered, all comments on the Draft EIS must be received by September 27, 2012. The DoN will consider and respond to all comments received on the Draft EIS when preparing the Final EIS. The DoN expects to issue the Final EIS in spring 2013, at which time a NOA will be published in the **Federal Register** and local print media. A Record of Decision is expected in summer 2013.

Dated: August 17, 2012.

C.K. Chiappetta,

Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy, Office of the Judge Advocate General, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. 2012–20872 Filed 8–23–12; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810–FF–P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Public Hearings for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Outdoor Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Activities, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division, Dahlgren, VA

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Section (102)(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 1500–1508), the Department of the Navy (DoN) has prepared and filed with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental effects of expanding Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division's (NSWCDD) research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) activities within the Potomac River Test Range (PRTR) complex, Explosives Experimental Area (EEA) Range complex, the Mission Area, and Special-Use Airspace (SUA) located at Naval Support Facility (NSF) Dahlgren, Dahlgren, VA.

The DoN will conduct three public hearings to receive oral and written comments on the Draft EIS. Federal, state, and local agencies, elected officials, and other interested individuals and organizations are invited to be present or represented at the public hearings. This notice announces the dates and locations of the public hearings for this Draft EIS.

DATES AND ADDRESSES: Public hearings will be held on the following dates and locations:

1. September 11, 2012 at the Newburg Volunteer Rescue Squad and Fire Department, 12245 Rock Point Road, Newburg, MD 20664;
2. September 12, 2012 at the A.T. Johnson Alumni Museum, 18849 Kings Highway, Montross, VA 22520; and
3. September 13, 2012 at the Mary Washington University-Dahlgren Campus, 4224 University Drive, King George, VA 22485.

All meetings will be held from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. and will begin with a presentation followed by a public comment period.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Commander, Naval Surface Warfare Center Dahlgren Division, 6149 Welsh Road, Suite 203, Dahlgren, VA 22448–5130, Attn: Code C6 (NSWCDD PAO), Fax: 1–540–653–4679, Email: *DLGR_NSWC_EIS@NAVY.MIL,* Phone: 1–540–653–8154, or Web site: *http://www.navsea.navy.mil/nswc/dahlgren/EIS/index.aspx*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: A Notice of Intent to prepare the NSWCDD Outdoor RDT&E Activities Draft EIS was published in the **Federal Register** on June 18, 2007 (72 FR 33456–33457). Five public scoping meetings were held on the following dates and locations:

1. July 23, 2007, Shiloh Baptist Church, 13457 Kings Highway, King George, VA 22485;
2. July 24, 2007, Christ Episcopal Church, 37497 Zach Fowler Road, Chaptico, MD 20621;
3. July 25, 2007, La Plata Volunteer Fire Department, 911 Washington Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646;
4. July 30, 2007, Saint Mary's Episcopal Church, 203 Dennison Street, Colonial Beach, VA 22443; and
5. July 31, 2007, Callao Rescue Squad Hall, 1348 Northumberland Highway, Callao, VA 22435.

The proposed action is to expand NSWCDD's RDT&E capabilities within the PRTR Complex, the EEA Range Complex, Mission Area, and SUA. These RDT&E activities include outdoor operations that require the use of ordnance, high-power electromagnetic (EM) energy, high-energy (HE) lasers, and chemical and biological simulants (non-toxic substances used to mimic dangerous agents). Under the proposed action, the average number of events that could take place annually (with the exception of large-caliber gun firing events) would increase above current baseline levels. To ensure that equipment and materials work effectively, even in less-than-ideal conditions, some activities would take place under conditions in which activities are now rarely/never conducted, such as at dusk, dawn, and night and in adverse weather.

The purpose of the proposed action is to enable NSWCDD to meet current and future mission-related warfare and force-protection requirements by providing RDT&E of surface ship combat systems, ordnance, HE lasers and directed-energy systems, force-level warfare, and homeland and force protection.

The need for the proposed action is to enable the DoN and other stakeholders to successfully meet current and future national and global defense challenges required under 10 U.S.C. 5062 (2006) by developing a robust capability to carry out assigned RDT&E activities within the PRTR and EEA Range Complexes,

Notice to Extend Public Comment Period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the United States Marine Corps (USMC) has completed a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) for the above-referenced project. The Draft EIS has been prepared to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of inert (with spotting charges) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia.

The USMC initiated a 45-day Draft EIS Comment Period that was scheduled to end on August 27, 2012. The USMC has decided to extend the Draft EIS Comment Period to September 27, 2012. The public may submit comments during the extended comment period via the project Web site (www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com) and project email address (townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com).

All written comments must be postmarked by September 27, 2012. Written comments may be sent to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

All written comments postmarked by September 27, 2012 will become part of the official public record and will be responded to in the Final EIS.

Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.2
Mailing List

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Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
Federal Government	
Federal Elected Officials	
Senator Saxby Chambliss 100 Galleria Parkway Suite 1340 Atlanta GA 30339	Senator Saxby Chambliss ATTN: Ms. Kathryn Murphy P.O. Box 13832 Savannah, GA 31416
Senator Johnny Isakson One Overton Park, Suite 970 3625 Cumberland Blvd Atlanta GA, 30339	Senator Johnny Isakson ATTN: Mr. Jared Downs P.O. Box 10688 Savannah, GA 31412
Senator Lindsey Graham 508 Hampton Street, Suite 202 Columbia, SC 29201	Senator Jim DeMint 39 Broad Street Suite 300 Charleston, SC 29401
Representative Jack Kingston ATTN: Ms. Merritt Myers 1510 Newcastle Street Suite 200 Brunswick, GA 31520	Representative Joe Wilson 903 Port Republic Street Beaufort, SC 29901
Representative Tim Scott 2000 Sam Rittenberg Blvd, Suite 3007 Charleston, SC 29407	
Federal Agencies	
Mr. Douglas Murphy Regional Administrator Federal Aviation Administration Southern Region FAA Southern Regional Office PO Box 20636 1701 Coumbia Ave. College Park, GA 30337 Atlanta, GA 30320	Major Phillip May Regional Administrator Federal Emergency Management Agency Region 4 3003 Chamblee Tucker Road Atlanta, GA 30341
Dr. Roy Crabtree Regional Administrator National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association Southeastern Region Fisheries Service Southeast Regional Office 263 13th Ave S St. Petersburg, FL 33701	Colonel Eric Conrad Commander U.S. Army Corps of Engineers South Atlantic Division 60 Forsyth St. SW Atlanta, GA 30345
Rodney Barry Division Administrator U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration Georgia Division 61 Forsyth, SW Suite 17T100 Atlanta, GA 30303	Ms. Gwendolyn Keyes Fleming Regional Administrator U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4 Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center 61 Forsyth Street, SW Atlanta, GA 30303
Cynthia Dohner Regional Director U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Southeast Region 1875 Century Boulevard, NE Suite 400 Atlanta, GA 30345	Elizabeth Agpaoa Regional Forester U.S. Forest Service Region 8, Southern Region 1720 Peachtree Rd, N.W. Atlanta, GA 30309
Gregory Hogue Regional Environmental Officer U.S. Department of Interior, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance Atlanta Region 75 Spring Street SW Suite 1144 Atlanta, GA 30303	Dr. Willie R. Taylor Director U.S. Department of Interior, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance 1849 C. Street NW Washington, DC 20240

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
Federal Agencies *(continued)*	
Leonard Jordan Regional Conservationist, East U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service 14th and Independence Ave, SW Room 6101-A Washington, DC 20250	Mr. Mark D. Ward Group Manager Federal Aviation Administration Operations Support Group, Eastern Service Center Air Traffic Organization 1701 Columbia Drive Mail Code: AJV-E2 College Park, GA 30337
Mr. Don Musser Military and Special Operations, Jacksonville ARTCC (ZJX) Federal Aviation Administration Airspace and Procedures Office 37075 Aviation Lane Hillard, FL 32046	Mr. Heinz Mueller Chief, NEPA Program Office U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4 61 Forsyth Street, SWMail Code: 9T25 Atlanta, GA 30303
James E. Tillman, Sr. State Conservationist Natural Resources Conservation Service Georgia USDA Office 355 East Hancock Ave Stop Number 200 Athens, GA 30601	Mr. Dave Purser NEPA Coordinator U.S. Forest Service Region 8, Southern Region 1720 Peachtree Rd, N.W. Atlanta, GA 30309
Mr. Strant Colwell Field Supervisor U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Brunswick Ecological Services Field Office/Coastal Sub-Office 4980 Wildlife Drive N. E. Townsend, GA 31331	Colonel Jeffrey M. Hall Commander U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Savannah District PO Box 889 ATTN: Mark Padgett Savannah, GA 31402
State Government	
State Elected Officials	
Nathan Deal Governor Governor of Georgia 203 State Capitol Atlanta, GA 30334	Nikki Haley Governor Governor of South Carolina 1205 Pendleton Street Columbia, SC 29201
Tommie Williams Senator Georgia State Senate District 19; Senator from Long County; President Pro Tempore 148 Williams Avenue Lyons, GA 30436	William T. Ligon, Jr. Deputy Whip Georgia State Senate District 3; Senator from McIntosh County 158 Scranton Connector Brunswick, GA 31525
Earl "Buddy" Carter Senator Georgia State Senate District 1; Senator for Bryan County and portions of Chatham and Liberty Counties 406 Purple Finch Drive Pooler, GA 31322	Roger Lane Representative Georgia State House of Representatives District 167; Respresentative for Long and McIntosh Counties P.O. Box 899-D Darien, GA 31305
Al Williams Representative Georgia State House of Representatives District 165; Represents poritons of Liberty county including Hinesville. 9041 East Oglethorpe Highway Midway, GA 31320	Chad Nimmer Representative Georgia State House of Representatives District 178; Represents portions of Wayne County including Jesup 3401 Twin Lake Road Blackshear, GA 31516

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
State Elected Officials *(continued)*	
Shannon Erickson Representative South Carolina State House of Representatives District 124 129 S. Hermitage Road Beaufort, SC 29902	Kenneth Hodges Representative South Carolina State House of Representatives District 121 P.O. Drawer 355 Green Pond, SC 29446
Tom Davis Senator South Carolina State Senate District 46; Senator from Beaufort County P.O. Drawer 1107 Beaufort, SC 29901-1107	
State Agencies	
Maj Gen Jim Butterworth Adjutant General of Georgia Georgia Department of Defense P.O. Box 1970 Marietta, GA 30061	Maj Gen Thomas R. Moore Assistant Adjutant General and Commander of the Georgia Air National Guard Georgia Department of Defense HQ GA ANG/CC, 1388 First Street, Building 840 Dobbins ARB, GA 30069
Colonel Todd A. Freeseman Commander Georgia Air National Guard Savannah Combat Readiness Training Center ATTN: Maj. Brian Ellis 1401 Robert B. Miller Jr. Drive Garden City, GA 31408-9001	Ms. Katrina Morris Environmental Review Coordinator Georgia Department of Natural Resources Non-Game Conservation Section 2065 U.S. Highway 278 SE Social Circle, GA 30025
Mike Beatty Commissioner Georgia Department of Community Affairs 60 Executive Park South Atlanta, GA 30329	Mr. Keith Golden Commissioner Georgia Department of Transportation 600 W. Peachtree St., NW Atlanta, GA 30308
Mr. Rahn Milligan Regional Representative Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission Region 6 151 Langston Chapel Road Suite 700 Statesboro, GA 30459	Mr. Brent L. Dykes Executive Director Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission Headquarters 4310 Lexington Road Athens, GA 30603
Mr. Robert Farris Director Georgia Forestry Commission Districts 8 and 10 5645 Riggins Mill Road Dry Branch, GA 31020	Chris Cummiskey Commissioner Georgia Department of Economic Development (GDEcD) 75 Fifth Street, N.W. Suite 1200 Atlanta, GA 30308
Colonel Mark McDonough Commissioner Georgia Department of Public Safety P.O. Box 1456 Atlanta, GA 30371	Mr. Gary W. Black Commissioner Georgia Department of Agriculture 204 Agricultural Building 19 Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr., SW Atlanta, GA 30334
Mr. Judson Turner Director Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division 2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive Suite 1152 East Tower Atlanta, GA 30334	Mr. Daniel Forster Director Georgia Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Resources Division 2070 U.S. Hwy. 278, SE Social Circle, GA 30025

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
State Agencies *(continued)*	
Mr. Michael Harris Chief Georgia Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Resources Division, Nongame Conservation Section 2070 U.S. Hwy. 278, SE Social Circle, GA 30025-4711	Chris Clark President and CEO Georgia Chamber of Commerce 233 Peachtree Street, NE Atlanta, GA 30303-1564
Ms. Betsy Shirk Georgia Historic Protection Division 254 Washington Street, SW Ground Level Atlanta, GA 30334	Ms. Leigh Cureton Georgia Wildlife Resources Division 2070 US Highway 278, SE Social Circle, GA 30025
Ms. Doralyn Kirkland Georgia Envrionmental Protection Division 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd. Suite 1152 Atlanta, GA 30334	Mr. Brad Gane Ecological Services Section Chief Georgia Department of Natural Resources Coastal Resources Division One Conservation Way Brunswick, GA 31520
Mr. A.G. Woodward Director Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Resources Division One Conservation Way Brunswick, GA 31520-8686	
Local Government	
Ms. Kelly Spratt Chairperson McIntosh County Board of Commissioners Commissioner at Large PO Box 662 Darien, GA 31305	Mr. Stephen Jessup Sheriff McIntosh County Sheriff's Office 12317 Georgia Hwy 251 Darien, GA 31305
Mr. Brett Cook County Manager McIntosh County P.O. Box 452 Darien, GA 31305	Dr. Tina Kirby Interim Superintendent McIntosh County Schools 200 Pine Street Darien, GA 31305
Mr. Paul Griffin Chair McIntosh County Board of Tax Assessors P.O. Box 801 Darien, GA 31305	Mr. Charles Jordan Commissioner McIntosh County Board of Commissioners P.O. Box 584 Darien, GA 31305
Mr. David Stevens Vice-Chairman McIntosh County Board of Commissioners P.O. Box 584 Darien, GA 31305	Mr. Mark Douglas Commissioner McIntosh County Board of Commissioners P.O. Box 584 Darien, GA 31305
Mr. Clifton DeLoach Commissioner Long County Board of Commissioners P.O. Box 453 Ludowici, GA 31316	Mr. David Richardson Vice-Chairman Long County Board of Commissioners Rt. 2 Box 109 Ludowici, GA 31316
Mr. Patrick Zoucks County Clerk McIntosh County P.O. Box 584 Darien, GA 31305	Mr. J. Andy Fuller Commissioner Long County Board of Commissioners P.O. Box 905 Ludowici, GA 31316

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
Local Government *(continued)*	
Mr. Joel Williams Commissioner McIntosh County Board of Commissioners P.O. Box 584 Darien, GA 31305	Mr. Wallace Shaw Commissioner Long County Board of Commissioners Rt. 3 Box 31-2 Ludowici, GA 31316
Hugh "Bubba" Hodge Mayor City of Darien City Council c/o City of Darien PO Box 452 Darien, GA 31305	Brett Cook City Manager Office of Mayor, City of Darien c/o City of Darien PO Box 452 Darien, GA 31305
Mr. Robert C. Walker Chairman Long County Board of Commissioners District 5 P. O. Box 476 PO Box 223 Ludowici, GA 31316	Craig Nobles Sheriff Long County Sheriff's Office PO Box 368 Ludowici, GA 31316
Becky Fowler Tax Commissioner Long County Tax Commissioner P.O. Box 628 479 South McDonald, Suite A Ludowici, GA 31316	Beverly Johnson Chief Appraiser Long County Tax Assessor's Office P.O. Box 642 Ludowici, GA 31316
Mr. Mark Hall Long County Development Authority 479 Millpond Road, SE Ludowici, GA 31316	Mr. Frank Middleton Clerk Long County P.O. Box 458 Ludowici, GA 31316
Dr. Robert Waters Superintendent Long County School System P.O. Box 428 Ludowici, GA 31316	James Fuller Mayor City of Ludowici City Council PO Box 396 Ludowici, GA 31316
Billy Keyserling Mayor City of Beaufort City Council Administration Building Room 150 100 Ribaut Road Beaufort Beaufort, SC 22902	Weston Newton Chairman Beaufort County County Council, District 4 P.O. Box 1938 Bluffton, SC 29910
Paul Sommerville Councilman Beaufort County County Council, District 7 1509 Pigeon Point Road Beaufort, SC 29902	Samuel Murray Mayor Town of Port Royal City Council 612 16th Street Port Royal, SC 29935
Jerry "Shag" Wright Chaiman Wayne County Commission District 2 P.O. Box 270 Jesup, GA 31598	Herb Shaw Mayor City of Jesup 162 East Cherry Street Jessup, GA 31546

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
Local Government *(continued)*	
Mr. Mike Deal City Manager City of Jesup 162 East Cherry Street Jessup, GA 31546	John D. McIver Chairman Liberty County Board of Commissioners P. O. Box 829 Hinesville, GA 31313
Jim Thomas, Jr. Mayor City of Hinesville 115 East M.L. King, Jr. Drive Hinesville, GA 31313	William Austin Mayor City of Riceboro 4614 S. Coastal Highway Riceboro, GA 31313
Tribal Nations	
George Blanchard Governor Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma 2025 Gordon Cooper Drive Shawnee, OK 74801	Tarpie Yargee Chief Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town P.O. Box 187 Wetumka, OK 74883
Bill Harris Chief Catawba Indian Nation 996 Avenue of the Nations Rock Hill, SC 29730	Chadwick Smith Principle Chief Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma P.O. Box 948 Tahlequa, OK 74465
Bill Anoatubby, Governor Chickasaw Nation P.O. Box 1548 Ada, OK 74821	Gregory Pyle Chief Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma P.O. Box 1210 ATTN: Dr. Ian Thompson,Director Historic Preservation Department Durant, OK 74702
Kevin Sickey Chairman Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana P.O. Box 455 Elton, LA 70532	Michell Hicks Principal Chief Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina P.O. Box 455 Cherokee, NC 28719
Glenna J. Wallace Chief Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma P.O. Box 350 Seneca, MO 64865	Mekko Tiger Hobia Town King/Mekko Kialegee Tribal Town P.O. Box 332 Wetumka, OK 74883
Phyllis Anderson Tribal Chief Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians 101 Industrial Road Choctaw, MS 39350	Steven Terry Land Resource Manager Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida Mile Marker 70 US Hwy 41 Miami, FL 33194
A.D. Ellis Principal Chief Muscogee (Creek) Nation P.O. Box 580 Okmulgee, OK 74447	Buford Rolin Chairman Poarch Band of Creek Indians 5811 Jack Springs Road Atmore, AL 36502
Leonard Harjo Principal Chief Seminole Nation of Oklahoma P.O. Box 1498 Wewoka, OK 74868	Ron Sparkman Chairman Shawnee Tribe P.O. Box 189 Miami, OK 74355

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Tribal Nations *(continued)*	
Mitchell Cypress Chairman Seminole Tribe of Florida 6300 Stirling Road Hollywood, FL 33204	Leo Henry Chief Tuscarora Nation 2235 Mount Hope Road Sanborn, NY 14123
George Scott Town King Thlopthlocco Tribal Town P.O. Box 188 Okemah, OK 74859	George Wickliffe Chief United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee P.O. Box 746 Tahlequa, OK 74465
Other Organizations and Groups	
Allen Burns Executive Director Coastal Regional Commission 127 F Street Brunswick, GA 31520	Mr. Craig Russell Account Manager Forest Resource Consultants 1233 Tram Road, NW Townsend, GA 31331
Jeff Ricketson Director Fort Stewart Growth Management Partnership 306 North Main Street Suite 1C Hinesville, GA 31313	Dave Willis Government Relations Manager Association of County Commission Governments of Georgia 50 Hurt Plaza Suite 1000 Atlanta, GA 30303
David Bockel Executive Director, Major General (Ret) Georgia Military Affairs Coordinating Committee 270 Peachtree Street NW, Suite 2200 Atlanta, GA 30303	Jan Chamberlain Chair Darien-McIntosh Chamber of Commerce 105 Fort King George Road Darien, GA 31305
Wally Orrel Executive Director McIntosh County Industrial Development Authority P.O. Box 896 Darien, GA, 31305	Mr. Gerald Cail President Portal Hunting Club 1909 Stuckey Lane Statesboro, GA 30461
Tom Kramer Manager, Air Traffic Services Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association Government Affairs 421 Aviation Way Frederick, MD 21701	Hope Macaluso President Georgia Airports Association Atlanta Regional Airport, Falcon Field Peachtree City, GA 30269
Mr. Danny Lindsey Vice President, Transmission Georgia Power ATTN: Mr. Terry Hodges BIN 10180, 241 Ralph McGill Blvd, NE Atlanta, GA 30308	Mr. D.L. Seals Cleary Davis Hunting Club PO Box 1534 Ponte Vedra, FL 32004
Michael Smith President and CEO Georgia Transmission 2100 E. Exchange Place Tucker, GA 30084	Thomas Wright Navy League/Savannah Maritime Association/Propellor Club 710 Bradley Point Road Savannah, GA 31410
Col. (Ret.) Bill Cain Deputy Executive Director, Georgia Military Affairs Coordinating Committee 233 Peachtree Street, NE, Suite 2000 Atlanta, GA 30303	Verizon Wireless of the East LP 180 Washington Valley Road Bedminster, NJ 07921

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Other Organizations and Groups *(continued)*	
Ms. Hope Macaluso President, Georgia Airports Association Atlanta Regional Airport – Falcon Field Peachtree City, GA 30269	Mr. Rob Teilhet Executive Director, Georgia Conservation Voters 175 Trinity Avenue, SW, Suite 200 Atlanta, GA 30303
Mr. Mark Woodall Chapter Chair, The Sierra Club, Georgia Chapter 743 E. College Ave, Suite B Decatur, GA 30030	Mr. John W. Somerhalder II President, Atlanta Gas Light P.O. Box 4569 Atlanta, GA 30302
Conservation Organizations	
Ms. Deborah Sheppard Riverkeeper Altamaha Riverkeeper P.O. Box 2642 Darien, GA 31305	Thomas Farmer Director, Government Relations The Nature Conservancy, Georgia Chapter 1330 West Peachtree Street, NW, Suite 410 Atlanta, GA 30309
Howard Pierre President Georgia Conservancy 817 W. Peachtree Street, Suite 200 Atlanta, GA 30308	Mark Woodall Chapter Chair The Sierra Club Georgia Chapter 743 E. College Ave., Suite B Decatur, GA 30030
Jason Goldstein Southern Natural Gas 569 Brookwood Village, #501 Birmingham, AL 35209-4525	Mickey Desai President The Georgia Lakes Society P.O. Box 440994 Kennesaw, GA 30160
Jamie Hawk Executive Director Atlanta Audubon Society 4055 Roswell Road Atlanta, GA 30342	Jacqueline McRae President Georgia Native Plant Society P.O. Box 422085 Atlanta, GA 30342
Nathaniel Hunt Associate Attorney Southern Environmental Law Center The Candler Building 127 Peachtree St. Atlanta, GA 30303	April Ingle Executive Director Georgia River Network 126 South Milledge Avenue Suite E3 Athens, GA 30605
Mary Topa Executive Director Georgia Forest Watch 15 Tower Road Elijay, GA 30540	Hazel Langrall Executive Director Central Savannah, River Land Trust P.O. Box 148 Augusta, GA 30903
Jerry McCollum President and CEO Georgia Wildlife Federation 11600 Hazelbrand Road Covington, GA 30014	Altamaha River Partnership 239 NE Park Avenue Suite E Baxley, GA 31513
Anne Spengler Southeast Land Preservation Trust 11 Wildwood Valley Atlanta, GA 30350	Stutts Steve President Georgia Land Trust 428 Bull Street, Suite 210 Savannah, GA 31401
Rob Teilhet Executive Director Georgia Conservation Voters 175 Trinity Avenue SW Atlanta, GA 30303	

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
Media	
Mr. Andrew Burt (a) Inside the Navy 1919 S. Eads Street, Suite 201 Arlington, VA 22202	Mr. Joe Parker, Jr. (a) 259 Old Gun Road Midway, GA 31320
Ms. Kathleen Russell The Darien News P.O. Box 4910 Darien, GA 31305	Ms. Maggie Toussaint The Darien News PO Box 4910 Darien, GA 31305
The Florida Times-Union P.O. Box 1949 Jacksonville, FL 32231	Ms. Erika Capek The Brunswick News P.O. Box 1557 Brunswick, GA 31521
Mr. Frank Tilton 1281 Gillican Avenue, NE Townsend, GA 31331	The Beaufort Gazette P.O. 5727 Hilton Head Island, SC 29938
Mr. Mark Riddle Coastal Courier 125 S. Main Street Hinesville, GA 31310	
Landowners	
Mr. Lee Thomas President and CEO Rayonier Forest Resources LP ATTN: Mr. Curtis Hensyl 1901 Island Walkway Fernandina Beach, FL 32034	Mr. L. Michael Kelly President FIATP SSF Timber, LLC 3575 Piedmont Road NE Atlanta, GA 30305
Mr. L. Michael Kelly President Goodwood Georgia, LLC Forest Investment Associates LP 15, Piedmont Center Suite 1250 Atlanta, GA 30305	Mr. William Tan Chief Executive Officer RTOC Limited Partnership P.O. Box 728 Fernandina Beach, FL 32035
Mr. R. Lee Smith Mid-Ohio Securities Corp 1888 River Road Jacksonville, FL 32207	Cory Collins Molpus Woodlands Group 654 N. State Street Jackson, MS 39202
Mr. Frank Williams P.O. Box 62 Meridian, GA 31319	Mr. Billy Smith 67 Low Country Lane SW Ludowici, GA 31316
Ellis Rozier 1038 Moore Road Columbus, GA 31904	Lewis Weiner Counsel to Rayonier Forest Resources, L.P. Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP 1275 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2415
Citizens and Organizations that Attended Scoping/Public Meetings or Commented During Public Scoping/Comment Period	
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Edward Stelle 4097 Julienton Dr., NE Townsend, GA 31331	Linda Lamb P.O. Box 1106 Darien, GA 31305
Sandra Cauley P.O. Box 142 Townsend, GA 31331	Clay Davis P.O. Box 2580 Darien, GA 31305

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
Citizens and Organizations that Attended Scoping/Public Meetings or Commented During Public Scoping/Comment Period *(continued)*	
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Linda Hall 144 Christian Lane, NE Ludowici, GA 31316	Ivy Rozier 1875 Old Townsend Road, NW Townsend, GA 31331
James W. Phillips P.O. Box 309 Darien, GA 31305	Paul Griffin 1088 Mission Dr., SE Darien, GA 31305
Marshall Gaddis PO Box 2094 Darien, GA 31305-2094	Mike and Terri McGowan 91 Mike Herbert Place Ludowici, GA 31316
Thomas V. Maulden 317 Old Macon Darien Rd., SE Ludowici, GA 31316	Kerry Hunt 113 Wilson Street, SW Ludowici, GA 31316
David Repass 501 Riverside Ave., Suite 901 Jacksonville, FL 32202	Jasper L. Colson 413 Colson Lane, SE Ludowici, GA 31316
John Baker 4169 Julienton Drive, NE Townsend, GA 31331	Mark and Kathy Davidson 1814 Bond Road, SE Darien, GA 31305
Robert and Glenda Emerson 1001 River Plantation Place Townsend, GA 31331	Thomas Gore P.O. Box 70 Meridian, GA 31319
Deonne Rozier Cave 801 Stonewall Jackson Place Waycross, GA 31503	Janet Yeager 1175 Julienton Road, NE Townsend, GA 31331
Joel Feldman 9785 Laview Circle Roswell, GA 30075	Richard Marsh 2441 Coopers Point Drive Townsend, GA 31331
Thomas McCay 207 Atkinson Ave. Savannah, GA 31404	Ava Reddish 1006 Reddish Road, NE Ludowici, GA 31316
Bill and Barbara Weaver 205 W. Common Dr. St. Simmons Island, GA 31522	William T. Austin P.O. Box 269 Riceboro, GA 31323
Rosalaine D. Chambers 1609 Eagle Neck Dr. NE Townsend GA, 31331	Michelle Poppell Long County Code Enforcement 49 McDonald Street Ludowici, GA 31316
Sunny Emmert Georgia Department of Natural Resources One Conservation Way Brunswick, GA 31520-8687	Johnny L. Gordon 9895 W. Old Barrington Rd. P.O. Box 203 Ludowici, GA 31316
George W. Guyett P.O. Box 2217 Hinesville, GA 31310	Kate Henry CDM Smith Northcreek Office Park 3715 Northside Parkway, NW Building 300, Suite 400 Atlanta, GA 30327
Sean Martin Fort Stewart Growth Management Partnership 306 N. Main St. #1C Hinesville, GA 31313	Dewitt Middleton 2928 Tibet Hwy SE Ludowici, GA 31316

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
Citizens and Organizations that Attended Scoping/Public Meetings or Commented During Public Scoping/Comment Period *(continued)*	
David Mixon Georgia Department of Natural Resources One Conservation Way Brunswick, GA 31520-8687	Gary Swindell Sr. 281 Gary Swindell Ln. Ludowici, GA 31316
Phil Swindell 5370 Rye Patch Rd. Ludowici, GA 31316	Christy Walker PO Box 458 Ludowici, GA 31316
Hilton H. Wiggins Jr. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Game Management 221 Fantasia Drive, NE Ludowici, GA 31316	Sam Brown 401 W St. Darien, GA 31305
Teresa Couranna Department of Community Affairs P.O. Box 2045 Statesboro, GA 30459	Edwin and Tanis Cross 1154 River Dr. SW Darien, GA 31331
Archie Davis 205 W. Fourth St. Darien, GA 31305	Boyd L. Gault P.O. Box 985 Darien, GA 31305
Paul Glenn P.O. Box 899 Darien, GA 31305	Dorset Hurley 4703 Cox Rd. Townsend, GA 31331
John and Gertie Lewis 1501 Lewis Lane SW Townsend, GA 31331	Bob and Cherry Monroe P.O. Box 2298 Darien, GA 31305
Sheila Noble Blood of Judah Ministry P.O. Box 1009 Darien, GA 31305	Kevin Ryals 3750 GA Hwy 57 Townsend, GA 31331
Alvin Selle 256 Pleasant Hill Rd. Blountville, TN 37617	Juliette Sowell 1044 Mission Dr. SE Darien, GA 31305
Donald Waddell Eagle Neck Airpark 1034 Hammerhead Way NE Townsend, GA 31331	Martha B. Williams P.O. Box 62 Meridian, GA 31319
Frank B. Williams Jr. P.O. Box 99 Meridian, GA 31319	Roger Houston 1547 Elim Church Road Ludowici, GA 31316
Charlie Hinson 4200 S. US Highway 341 Jesup, GA 31546	Marilou Moore 106 Wesley Oak Drive Saint Simons Island, GA 31522
Emily B. Davis P.O. Box 442 Darien, GA 31305	Daniel A. Tucker Portal Hunting Club 330 Gleason Ave. Pooler, GA 31322
Sheryl Schooley 91 Screven Street Darien, GA 31305	Cary A. Wicker 1481 Parnell Road Townsend, GA 31331
Mark A. Werner 1819 Ocean Dr. South Jacksonville Beach, FL 32250	Billy Wilkinson 2231 Steve Nelson Road, NE Townsend, GA 31331
James Holland 232 Buck Swamp Road Brunswick, GA 31523	Janisse Ray 895 Catherine T. Sanders Road Reidsville, GA 30453

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
Citizens and Organizations that Attended Scoping/Public Meetings or Commented During Public Scoping/Comment Period *(continued)*	
Peyton Lingle 2317 Julienton Dr., NE Townsend, GA 31331-5021	Ron and Cheryl Popiel 5690 Cox Road, SW Townsend, GA. 31331
Frank E. Field Community Development Director, City of Darien 106 Washington St. Darien, GA 31305	Colette W. Edmisten Operations Manager, Glynn County Airport Commission 400 Airways Ave. Savannah, GA 31408
Jim Morrison 1995 Seabreeze Drive, SE Darien, GA 31305	Thomas D. Houston 1702 Elim Church Road, NE Ludowici, GA 31316
Jim Ussery Assistant Director, GA DNR 2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, SE, Suite 1252 East Tower Atlanta, GA 30334	Diane Cronin 4703 Cox Road, SW Townsend, GA 31331
Captain Arthur Morgan 6455 Saddlebridge Court Cumming, GA 30040	Julius Rozier 1364 Church of God Road Townsend, GA 31331
Ray and Penny Salter 1185 Stewart Hodges Loop, NE Ludowici, GA 31316	The Reddish's 337 Sands Lane, NE Ludowici, GA 31316
Chris and Erin Crounse P.O. Box 477 Darien, GA 31305	James Williams 141 Sunset Blvd. Beaufort, SC 29907
Jeffrey Spratt P.O. Box 662 Darien, GA 31305	Kevin Kiernan 1316 Oak Street Saint Simons Island, GA 31522
Kenny Nobles 9512 Cecil Nobles Highway Ludowici, GA 31316	Wayne Owens 1078 Live Oak Cove, NE Townsend, GA 31331
Bruce Rozier 148 Java Lane Hortense, GA 31543	Mr. Patrick S. Graham Savannah Airport Commission 400 Airways Ave. Savannah, GA 31408
Jeff Bewsher Legacy Wildlife 4818 U.S. Hwy 90, Suite 100 Lake City, FL 32055	Billy and Jane Clark 3582 Tibet Hwy SE Ludowici, GA 31316
Larry Golden PO Box 705 Hinesville, GA 31313	Charles and Linda Gordon 189 Pearl Davis Rd. SE Ludowici, GA 31316
George Hamby 417 Newcastle St. Brunswick, GA 31520	Jim McGowan 91 Mike Herbert Place NE Ludowici, GA 31316
Harry Middleton 3672 Tibet Hwy Ludowici, GA 31316	Kenneth E. Moody P.O. Box 200 Allenhurst, GA 31301
Emma Strickland 66 Hope Cemetery Rd. Ludowici, GA 31316	Mike Swindell 409 Darwel Long Rd. NE Ludowici, GA 31316
Ruben R. Walling Sr. 8690 Hwy 57 Ludowici, GA 31316	Will Berson Georgia Conservacy 428 Bull St. Savannah, GA 31401

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
Citizens and Organizations that Attended Scoping/Public Meetings or Commented During Public Scoping/Comment Period *(continued)*	
Tom Carr Georgia Department of Transportation 4005 Fulton Industrial Blvd. Atlanta, GA 30036	Luke Cousins Campbell and Paris Engineering 365 Hickory Bluff Dr. Waverly, GA 31565
Calvin Johnson 1341 Mentionville Rd. SW Darien, GA 31305	Edgar Davis Jr. 10517 SW Cox Townsend, GA 31331
Lloyd Flanders Lower Altamaha Historical Society P.O. Box 542 Darien, GA 31305	Hunter Glenn 1344 Manchester Rd. SE Townsend, GA 31331
Danny Grissette Altamaha Coastal Tours 229 Fort King George Dr. Darien, GA 31305	Mike Harris Georgia Department of Natural Resources 2070 U.S. Hwy 278 SE Social Circle, GA 30025-4711
David C. Idleman 104 21st St. W. Darien, GA 31305	Christi Lambert P.O. Box 59 Darien, GA 31305
Larry Lyons Rayonier Forest Resources LP 1901 Island Walkway Fernandina Beach, FL 32034	Stephen Mooney CAP Brunswick 118 Rivera Dr. St. Simons Island, GA 31522
Steve Raper Georgia Department of Natural Resources 2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. SE, Suite 1252, East Tower Atlanta, GA 30334	Frank Scott 16 Fariway Drive St. Simons Island, GA 31522
Luther Smart 103 Sapelo Street Saint Simons Island GA 31322	Will White P.O. Box 259 Crescent, GA 31304
Rebecca Williams P.O. Box 62 Meridian, GA 31319	Joel Williams P.O. Box 294 Darien, GA 31305
Johnny Zoucks Darien Telephone 1011 North Way Darien, GA 31305	Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wells 149 Game Warden Rd. SE Ludowici, GA 31316
Concerned Citizen 2206 Old Barrington Road Ludowici, GA 31316	Concerned Citizen 2202 Old Barrington Road Ludowici, GA 31316
Mr. Gary Gordon 994 Old Barrington Road SW Ludowici, GA 31316	Mr. Robert Long 140 Moody Bridge Road NE Ludowici, GA 31316
Concerned Citizen P.O. Box 818 Ludowici, GA 31316	Mr. Thomas Wright 710 Bradley Point Road Savannah, GA 31410
Concerned Citizen 2553 Cecil Nobles Highway Ludowici, GA 31316	Mr. Robert Berry 412 Lamar Berry Lane Glenville, GA 30427
Mr. Randy Simmons Long County Rec. Department 374 Arnold Drive SE Ludowici, GA 31316	Mr. John Jones Long County Zoning Board 49 Jones Dr. SE Ludowici, GA 31316

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
Citizens and Organizations that Attended Scoping/Public Meetings or Commented During Public Scoping/Comment Period *(continued)*	
Ms. Alison McGee The Nature Conservancy PO Box 484 Darien, GA 31405	Mr. Mark I. Hall Long County Development Authority 479 Millpond Rd. SE Ludowici, GA 31316
Mr. Larry Middleton 2447 Old Barrington Rd SW Ludowici, GA 31316	Mr. and Mrs. Johny Reddish 337 Sando Lane Ludowici, GA 31316
Mr. Craig Stafford PO Box 339 Hinesville, GA 31310	Mr. Darrell Ballancie PO Box 770 Ludowici, GA 31316
Mr. Grant Dean PO Box 1535 Darien, GA 31305	Ms. Nell Fischette PO Box 1831 Darien, GA 31305
Concerned Citizen 5552 Highway 196 West Hinesville, GA 31313	Mr. Harold Long 1401 Darwell Long Rd. Ludowici, GA 31316
Ms. Lillian Banks 614 Deloach Road NE Ludowici, GA 31316	Mr. Dempsy Golden Long County Board of Education 1293 Jones Creek Loop NW Ludowici, GA 31316
Mr. Larry Anderson *Correspondence was returned and no replacement address could be located.*	Concerned Citizen 10330 Tibet Highway SE Allenhurst, GA 31301
Mr. Danny Norman 99 Griffin Road SE Allenhurst, GA 31301	Mr. Andy Mock PO Box 325 Ludowici, GA 31316
Ms. Brooke Chiders One Diamond Causeway #7 Savannah, GA 31406	Concerned Citizen 1843 Pearl Davis Rd. SE Ludowici, GA 31316
Concerned Citizen 159 Martha Eason Rd. NE Ludowici, GA 31316	Concerned Citizen 227 Wingate Rd SW Ludowici, GA 31316
Mr. Charlie Strickland 66 Hope Cemetery Rd. Ludowici, GA 31316	Ms. Beth Reddish 556 Dukes Field Rd. NE Ludowici, GA 31316
Mr. Mark Long *Correspondence was returned and no replacement address could be located.*	Mr. Shad Dasher PO Box 691 Ludowici, GA 31316
Concerned Citizen 2849 Marcus Nobles Rd. NE Glennville, GA 30427	Ms. Sharon Kitchen Save the Sacred Sites Alliance PO Box 324 Townsend, GA 31331
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hay PO Box 63 Sapelo Island, GA 31327	Mr. Jayson Gardner Beaufort Regional Chamber PO Box 910 Beaufort, SC 29901
Mr. Brian Ellis 1401 Robert B. Miller Road Garden City, GA 31408	Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Braxton PO Box 206 Townsend, GA 31331
Ms. Brenda Rist Davis Timber 10511 Cox Road Townsend, GA 31331	Mr. Edgar Davis Davis Timber 10517 Cox Road Townsend, GA 31331

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
Citizens and Organizations that Attended Scoping/Public Meetings or Commented During Public Scoping/Comment Period *(continued)*	
Concerned Citizen Davis Timber 1481 Parnell Road Townsend, GA 31331	Mr. Adam Poppell 111 Broad Street Townsend, GA 31305
Ms. Kara Nitschke Georgia DNR One Conservation Way Brunswick, GA 31520	Ms. Marja Ramage 6104 Cox Road SW Townsend, GA 31331
Mr. Adam Williamson 1196 Magnolia St. NE Townsend, GA 31331	Mr. David Widincamp 1229 Goulds Landing Rd. NE Townsend, GA 31331
Mr. Jim McGhee 5155 Highway 17 N. Brunswick, GA 31525	Mr. and Mrs. Dan Tray *Correspondence was returned and no replacement address could be located.*
Ms. Patricia Alisau 8501 Georgia Highway 57 Ludowici, GA 31316	Mr. William Amerson 1262 SW Big Oak Road Townsend, GA 31331
Mr. Anthony Baker 7 Cedar Marsh Retreat Savannah, GA 31411	Mr. Max Baldwin 2 River Otter Lane Savannah, GA 31411
Ms. Marjorie Sweerus Bell 2002 Gillian Street Placentia, CA 92870	Ms. Gina Boltz 4848 North Crestridge Toledo, OH 43623
Mr. Thomas Brown 664 Pelzer Drive Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464	Mr. Robert Gephart 207 Hampshire Road Savannah, GA 31410
Mr. Freddie Goode PO Box 451 Ludowici, GA 31316	Ms. Alice Hartley 121 J. Barrett Lane NE Ludowici, GA 31316
Ms. Martha Hatfield 15 Hilda Ave. Beaufort, SC 29907	Mr. Lawrence Hooten 1375 Ann Ct. Perris, CA 92570
Mr. Harley Jones 6490 Deep Valley Court Flowery Branch, GA 30542	Ms. Marcia Lane 2105 Willow Oak Road Mulberry, FL 33860
Mr. Don Lewis 166 Merion St. Simons Island, GA 31522	Mr. Ralph Maggioni 4 Dinghy Place Savannah, GA 31410
Mr. Saunders McMullian 8 Stuyvesant Oval Apt. 11-E New York, NY 10009	Mr. Tony Middleton 4334 Fern Creek Jacksonville, FL 32277
Mr. Jim Morgan 95100 Willett Way Amelia Island, FL 32034	Ms. Rita Oglesby 3904 Georgia Highway 57 Ludowici, GA 31316
Mr. David Reilly 1062 Greenwillow Drive St. Marys, GA 31558	Mr. Jon Rembold 37 East River Drive Beaufort, SC 29907
Mr. McLeod Rominger 112 Harlan Drive Savannah, GA 31406	Mr. Richard Ryals 20 Eagle Court Ormand Beach, FL 32174
Mr. Robert Ryals 4130 Buttercup Way Tallahassee, FL 32311	Ms. Linda Smith 159 Roy Smith Road, SE Ludowici, GA 31316

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Mailing List	
Citizens and Organizations that Attended Scoping/Public Meetings or Commented During Public Scoping/Comment Period *(continued)*	
Ms. Patricia Smith 159 Roy Smith Road, SE Ludowici, GA 31316	Mr. Buddy Sullivan 179 Sandhurst Drive Richmond Hill, GA 31324
Pat Tatum 11378 Georgia Highway 23 Glennville, GA 30427	Mr. Wendell Theus 2553 Cecil Nobles Ludowici, GA 31316
Ms. Bonnie Tomassetti 4985 S. Honeytown Road Wooster, OH 44691	Mr. Robb Wells 105 Byan Drive Beaufort, SC 29902
Ms. Linda Williams 1017 Williams Street Miamisburg, OH 45342	Mr. Alan Yovich 19 Lake Heron Court West Pooler, GA 31322
Mrs. Charles Houston *Mailing address was not provided and one could not be located.*	Mr. Norman Mock *Mailing address was not provided and one could not be located.*
Jalen Reddish *Mailing address was not provided and one could not be located.*	Mr. Mike Riddle *Mailing address was not provided and one could not be located.*

Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.3
DEIS Notification Letters

Notices of Availability and Public Meeting

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

IN REPLY REFER TO:
5090.12
GF
JUL 13 2012

Colonel Eric Conrad
United States Army Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division
60 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

Dear Col. Conrad:

This letter is to inform you of the completion of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed land acquisition to expand and modernize Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia. This proposed action is necessary to support Marine Corps aviation training and readiness proficiency in the use of precision-guided munitions (PGM).

Modernizing TBR to accommodate inert PGM training would significantly enhance east coast aviation unit training efficiency. Presently, TBR can accommodate only 47% of the required F/A-18 Hornet individual fixed-wing air crew training syllabus. The proposed action would allow air crews to meet up to 85% of their proficiency requirements at TBR.

The EIS process began in the summer of 2010 with the publication of a public notice in the Federal Register on August 6, 2010 announcing the study. The Marine Corps held Public Scoping meetings and received comments during the Fall of 2010. In August of 2011, the Marine Corps informed the public of their decision to remove land acquisition Area 2 from further study in the EIS after studying Area 2's military utility, other factors and in light of public comments received during the Scoping period.

The comment period for the Draft EIS will begin Friday, July 13, 2012 with the publication of a public notice in the Federal Register. The 45-day public comment period will end Monday, August 27, 2012. The Marine Corps will also hold two open house style, public meetings to inform the public about the proposed action and the alternatives that are under consideration. These meetings are also an opportunity for the public to comment on the proposed action, the alternatives, and the adequacy and accuracy of the Draft EIS. Although the public meetings will not have formal presentations, Marine Corps and

Georgia Air National Guard representatives will be present to discuss and answer questions on the proposed action, the National Environmental Policy Act process, and the findings in the Draft EIS.

The public meetings will be held from 4 to 7 p.m. at the following locations:

Date: **Tuesday, August 7, 2012**
Location: McIntosh County Middle School Gymnasium
500 Green Street
Darien, GA 31305

Date: **Thursday, August 9, 2012**
Location: City of Ludowici Meeting Room
City Hall, 469 North Macon Street
Ludowici, GA 31316

I have enclosed a short summary page for your reference that outlines the current status of the project. The Marine Corps requests and welcomes your comments on the Draft EIS. Comments may be submitted at the public meetings or in writing to Townsend EIS Project Manager, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318.

Please be assured the Marine Corps remains committed to working with neighbors and stakeholders during this process. For more information, please visit the project website at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com. Should you have any questions or need further information, please contact Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort's Public Affairs Office at (843) 228-6123.

Sincerely,

D. L. THACKER, JR.
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Deputy Commander

Enclosure: 1. Project Update Notice, "Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement"

TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE MODERNIZATION

PROJECT UPDATE — *July 2012*

Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

This Project Update Notice offers a means to provide easily accessible, wide-spread distribution of new project information. This information augments the regular update of project documents that can be found on the Townsend Bombing Range Environmental Impact Statement website. Please visit the website (www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com) to view these project documents for an overview and key background information on the project.

BACKGROUND:

On August 6, 2010, the United States Marine Corps (Marine Corps) published a Notice of Intent to produce an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to study alternatives to modernize Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia, to better meet Marine Corps aviation training requirements. This publication of the Notice of Intent officially identified the 30-day Public Scoping Period, which was held August 6 through September 7, 2010. Due to a problem with the post office box, the Public Scoping Period was reopened from October 10 through November 8, 2010. During the Public Scoping Period, two public meetings were held (Ludowici on August 24 and Darien on August 26, 2010). The Marine Corps received 110 comments during the Public Scoping Periods. These comments helped to identify the issues and alternatives that were studied during the preparation of the Draft EIS.

TRAINING REQUIREMENT AND PROPOSED ACTION:

The Marine Corps continues to successfully deter threats, prevent conflict and provide humanitarian effort because it conducts realistic training exercises. These exercises allow the Marines to acquire and maintain critical combat skills at the level necessary to meet real-world events. In addition, Marine Corps aviators must train and be highly skilled in multiple mission areas, which include the delivery of precision-guided munitions and use of air-to-ground weapons against a range of target types. Precision-guided munitions are a modern class of weapons that permit Marine aviators to attack specific threats and isolate targets.

TBR is the primary air-to-ground training range for the aviation units stationed at Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, which is the home of Marine Aircraft Group 31. The Marine Corps proposes to modernize and expand TBR to provide a modern and realistic training environment for the Fighter/Attack 18 (F/A-18) Hornet aircrew by accommodating the use of inert (with spotting-charges) precision-guided munitions and the larger weapon danger zones their use requires. Weapon Danger Zones are sometimes informally known as "safety zones."

CHANGES SINCE THE PUBLIC SCOPING PERIOD:

- In August 2011 the Marine Corps announced its decision to remove Study Area 2, from further consideration in the EIS. Study Area 2 was located southeast of the current boundary of TBR between the Altamaha River and the power line. This decision eliminated the original Alternatives 4 and 5 and reduced the project's study area for potential land acquisition by 14,752 acres from up to 51,580 acres to a maximum of 34,667 acres.
- During the preparation of the Draft EIS, the Marine Corps split Study Area 1 into two subareas, which are Study Areas 1A and 1B. The Marine Corps then developed a new fourth alternative, Alternative 4, which is Area 1B and Area 3 (28,436 acres). The Marine Corps identified Alternative 4 as the Preferred Alternative since it offers the best balance between operational capability and environmental impact.

TO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT EIS:

Mail: Townsend EIS Project Manager,
Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, Florida 32318
E-mail: townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Visit: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com
Contact: Public Affairs Office 843-228-6123

TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE MODERNIZATION

PROJECT UPDATE — *July 2012*

PROJECT UPDATE:

On July 13, 2012, the Marine Corps published the Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS in the Federal Register. The Notice of Availability officially announced the publication of the Draft EIS and beginning of the 45-day public comment period for the Draft EIS. The comment period for the Draft EIS is being held from July 13 through August 27, 2012.

Public meetings will be held on Tuesday, August 7, 2012 in Darien, Georgia, and Thursday, August 9, 2012 in Ludowici, Georgia. A Final EIS will be published in Spring 2013. The Final EIS will directly address the comments from the public that were received on the Draft EIS.

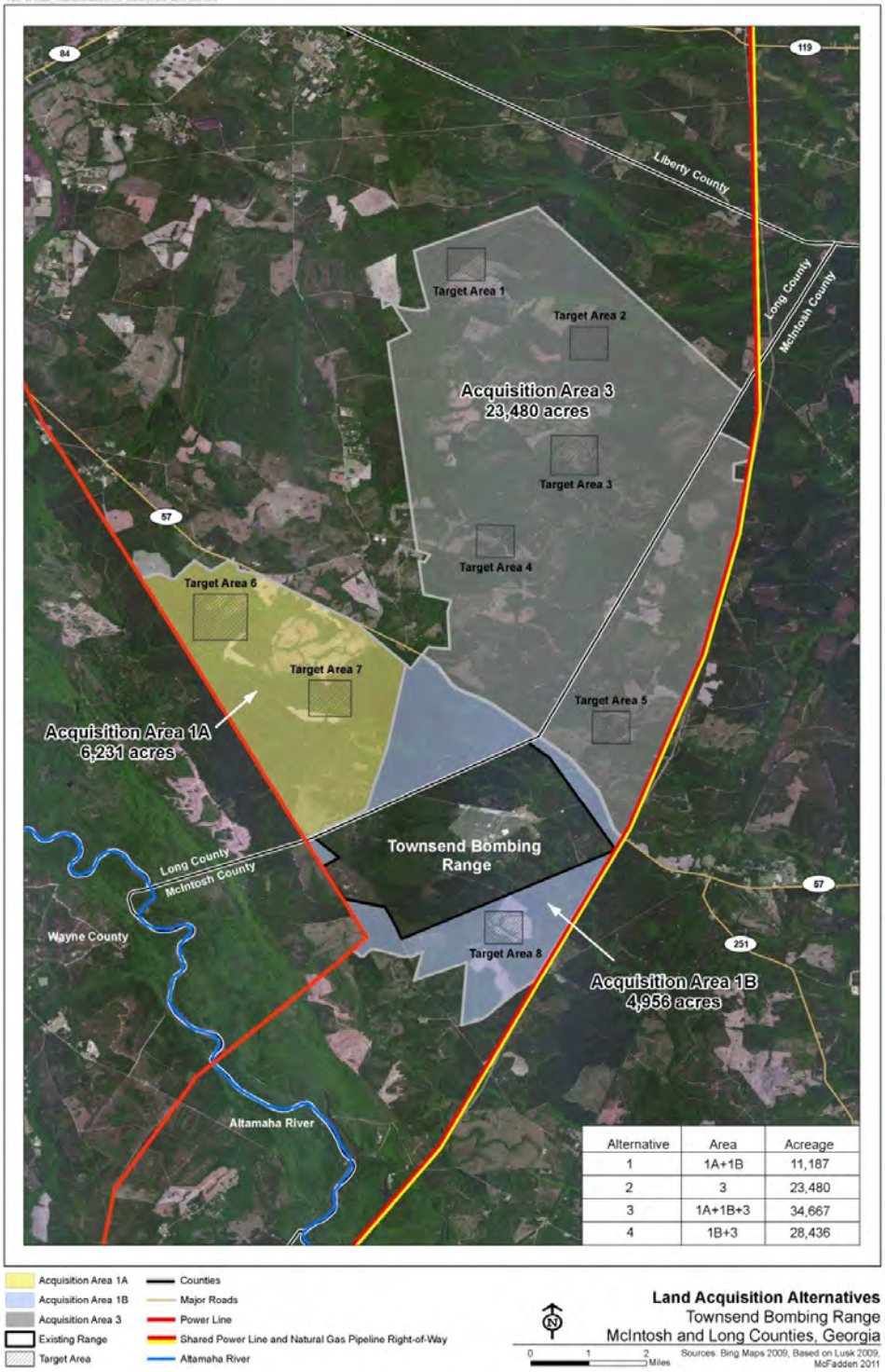
A Record of Decision on the project will be published by the Department of the Navy Summer 2013.

If the Record of Decision recommends land acquisition, Congress would have to review and approve funds for the purchase of lands at fair market value.

NEXT STEPS:

The Marine Corps welcomes comments from the public on the Draft EIS. Comments can be submitted during the 45-day comment period (July 13 through August 27, 2012). Please see the information in the tan box below to submit your comment or for more information please visit:

www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com.



Alternative	Area	Acreage
1	1A+1B	11,187
2	3	23,480
3	1A+1B+3	34,667
4	1B+3	28,436

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Contact: Public Affairs Office 843-228-6123

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

11000
NREAO
July 2, 2012

Mr. Robert C. Walker, Chairman
Long County Board of Commissioners
District 5
P. O. Box 476
PO Box 223
Ludowici, GA 31316

Dear Mr. Walker:

SUBJECT: TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

This letter is to inform you of the completion of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed land acquisition to expand and modernize Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia. This proposed action is necessary to support Marine Corps aviation training and readiness proficiency in the use of precision-guided munitions (PGM).

Modernizing TBR to accommodate inert PGM training would significantly enhance east coast aviation unit training efficiency. Presently, TBR can accommodate only 47% of the required F/A-18 Hornet individual fixed-wing air crew training syllabus. The proposed action would allow air crews to meet up to 85% of their proficiency requirements at TBR.

The EIS process began in the summer of 2010 with the publication of a public notice in the Federal Register on August 6, 2010 announcing the study. The USMC held Public Scoping meetings and received comments during the Fall of 2010. In August of 2011, the Marine Corps informed the public of the Marine Corps' decision to remove land acquisition Area 2 from further study in the EIS after studying Area 2's military utility, other factors and in light of public comments received during the Scoping period.

The comment period for the Draft EIS will begin Friday, July 13, 2012 with the publication of a public notice in the Federal Register. The 45-day public comment period will end Monday, August 27, 2012. The Marine Corps will also hold two open house style, public meetings to inform the public about the proposed action and the alternatives that are under consideration. These meetings are also an opportunity for the public to comment on the proposed action, the alternatives, and the adequacy and accuracy of the Draft EIS. Although the public meetings will not have formal presentations, Marine Corps and Georgia Air National Guard representatives will be present to discuss and answer questions on the proposed action, the National Environmental Policy Act process, and the findings in the Draft EIS.

11000
NREAO
July 2, 2012

The public meetings will be held from 4 to 7 p.m. at the following locations:

Date: **Tuesday, August 7, 2012**
Location: McIntosh County Middle School Gymnasium
500 Green Street
Darien, GA 31305

Date: **Thursday, August 9, 2012**
Location: City of Ludowici Meeting Room
City Hall, 469 North Macon Street
Ludowici, GA 31316

I have enclosed a short summary page for your ready reference that outlines the current status of the project. The Marine Corps requests and welcomes your comments on the Draft EIS. Comments may be submitted at the public meetings or in writing to Townsend EIS Project Manager, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318.

Please be assured that the Marine Corps remains committed to working with neighbors and stakeholders during this process. For more information, please visit the project website at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com. Should you have any questions or need further information, please contact my Public Affairs Office at (843) 228-6123.

Very Respectfully,

B. C. MURTHA
Colonel, U.S Marine Corps
Commanding Officer
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort

Enclosure: 1. Project Update Notice, "Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement"

TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE MODERNIZATION

PROJECT UPDATE — *July 2012*

Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement

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TRAINING REQUIREMENT AND PROPOSED ACTION:

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CHANGES SINCE THE PUBLIC SCOPING PERIOD:

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TO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT EIS:

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Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, Florida 32318
E-mail: townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Visit: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com
Contact: Public Affairs Office 843-228-6123

TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE MODERNIZATION

PROJECT UPDATE — *July 2012*

PROJECT UPDATE:

On July 13, 2012, the Marine Corps published the Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS in the Federal Register. The Notice of Availability officially announced the publication of the Draft EIS and beginning of the 45-day public comment period for the Draft EIS. The comment period for the Draft EIS is being held from July 13 through August 27, 2012.

Public meetings will be held on Tuesday, August 7, 2012 in Darien, Georgia, and Thursday, August 9, 2012 in Ludowici, Georgia. A Final EIS will be published in Spring 2013. The Final EIS will directly address the comments from the public that were received on the Draft EIS.

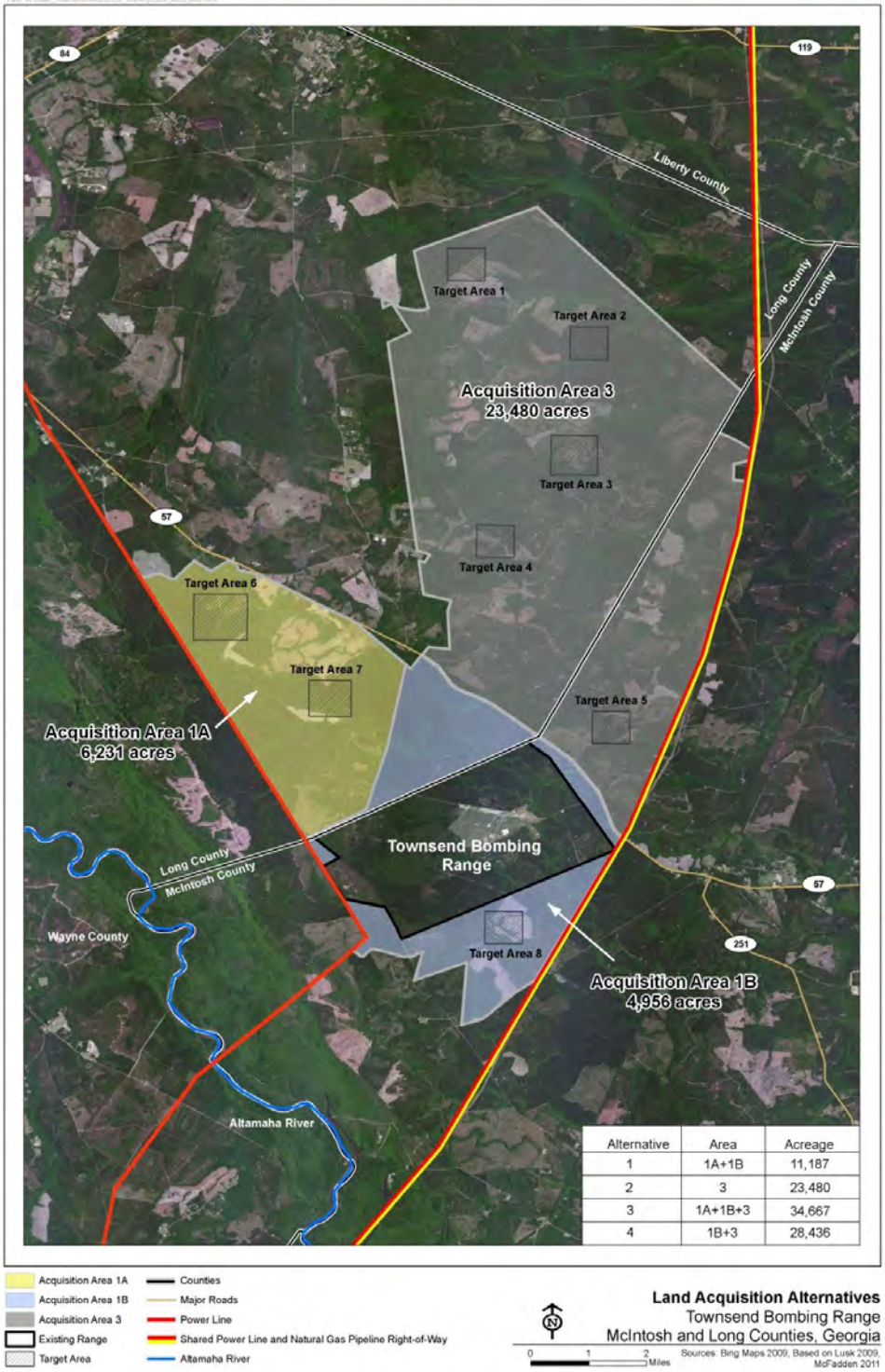
A Record of Decision on the project will be published by the Department of the Navy Summer 2013.

If the Record of Decision recommends land acquisition, Congress would have to review and approve funds for the purchase of lands at fair market value.

NEXT STEPS:

The Marine Corps welcomes comments from the public on the Draft EIS. Comments can be submitted during the 45-day comment period (July 13 through August 27, 2012). Please see the information in the tan box below to submit your comment or for more information please visit:

www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com.



Alternative	Area	Acreage
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TO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT EIS:

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Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, Florida 32318
E-mail: townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Visit: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com
Contact: Public Affairs Office 843-228-6123

ecology and environment, inc.
Global Environmental Specialists
325 John Knox Road, Building F, Suite 140
Tallahassee, FL 32303
Tel: (850) 523-0954, Fax: (850) 201-6947

July 11, 2012

Dear Sir/Madam:

Thank you for your interest in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. The Draft EIS has been distributed to various federal, state, and local agencies, elected officials, and interested parties, and is available for public review at:

- **Ida Hilton Public Library:** 1105 North Way, Darien, GA, 31305
- **Long County Public Library:** 28 S. Main Street, Ludowici, GA, 31316
- **Hog Hammock Public Library:** 1023 Hillery Lane, Sapelo Island, GA, 31327

Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS is being published in the *Federal Register* on July 13, 2012, and is succeeded by a 45-day comment period that will end on August 27, 2012.

Additionally, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) will host two open-house public meetings. During these meetings, the public will be provided an opportunity to view project-related displays, speak with USMC and Georgia Air National Guard representatives, and submit comments on the Draft EIS and its findings. The public comment meetings will be held from 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. on the following dates and at the following locations in Georgia:

- Tuesday, August 7, 2012, McIntosh County Middle School Gymnasium, 500 Green Street, Darien, GA 31305; and
- Thursday, August 9, 2012, City of Ludowici City Hall Meeting Room, 469 North Macon Street, Ludowici, GA 31316.

Notices for the public meetings will be published in the following local newspapers: *The Darien News*, *The Press-Sentinel*, *The Brunswick News*, and the *Savannah Morning News*.

Additional information concerning the Draft EIS and public meetings is available on the EIS Web site at: http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com. Comments or questions should be directed to Townsend EIS Project Manager, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318; email: townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com. All written comments must be received or postmarked no later than August 27, 2012.

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ecology and environment, inc.
Global Environmental Specialists
325 John Knox Road, Building F, Suite 140
Tallahassee, FL 32303
Tel: (850) 523-0954, Fax: (850) 201-6947

July 10, 2012

Ms. Lisa Wolfe
Library Manager, Long County Public Library
28 S. Main Street
Ludowici, GA 31316

Dear Ms. Wolfe:

Please find enclosed a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. The Draft EIS has been prepared to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of precision-guided munitions (PGMs) at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia.

The Draft EIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed modernization and expansion of TBR in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia, that would provide a modern and realistic training environment for the F/A-18 pilots of Marine Air Group 31 (MAG-31), stationed at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, South Carolina. To implement the Proposed Action, the USMC would acquire lands and a timber easement in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities, modify existing airspace, construct the required infrastructure to support PGM training, and improve training capabilities. The Draft EIS also evaluates past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions from a cumulative impacts perspective.

Copies of the Draft EIS are being distributed to local libraries in the vicinity of the project site so that the document is readily available for the public to review and comment. We request that your staff make this document available upon request to members of the public.

Additional information concerning the Draft EIS is available on the EIS Web site at: http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com. Notices for the public meetings will be published in the following local newspapers: *The Darien News*, *The Press-Sentinel*, *The Brunswick News*, and the *Savannah Morning News*. Comments or questions should be directed to the Townsend EIS Project Manager, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318; email: townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com.

We request that you retain copies of the Draft EIS for public review and comment through August 27, 2012. If you have any comments or questions, please contact me at (850) 523-0954.

Sincerely,

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT, INC.

Ryan P. Long
Project Manager

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Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.3
DEIS Notification Letters

Notices of Public Comment Period Extension

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

11000
NREAO
August 15, 2012

Representative Jack Kingston
ATTN: Ms. Merritt Myers
1510 Newcastle Street
Suite 200
Brunswick, GA 31520

Dear Representative Kingston:

SUBJECT: TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD EXTENSION

This letter is to inform you of the Marine Corps' decision to extend the public comment period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. This Draft EIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed land acquisition to expand and modernize Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. This proposed action is necessary to support Marine Corps aviation training and readiness proficiency in the use of precision-guided munitions.

The initial public comment period for the Draft EIS began on Friday, July 13, 2012 with the publication of a notice in the Federal Register. This notice announced a 45-day public comment period and requested the submission of all comments on the Draft EIS by Monday, August 27, 2012. With this extension the public comment period will now close on September 27, 2012.

During the initial public comment period the Marine Corps also held two open house public meetings to inform the public about the proposed action and the alternatives that are under consideration and to accept public comments. These meetings took place on Tuesday, August 7, 2012 in Darien, Georgia, and Thursday, August 9, 2012 in Ludowici, Georgia. Notices announcing the extension of the public comment period will be published in the following local newspapers: *The Darien News, The Press-Sentinel,* and the *Savannah Morning News*.

The Marine Corps requests and welcomes your comments on the Draft EIS. All written comments must be postmarked no later than September 27, 2012. Comments may be submitted via the following methods:

(1) The project Web site (www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com);
(2) E-mail to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com; or
(3) Letter addressed to Townsend EIS, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318.

11000
NREAO
August 15, 2012

Please be assured that the Marine Corps remains committed to working with neighbors and stakeholders during this process. For more information, please visit the project website at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com. Should you have any questions or need further information, please contact the Public Affairs Office at (843) 228-6123.

Very Respectfully,

B. R. CLATTERBUCK
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S Marine Corps
Commanding Officer
Acting
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort

ecology and environment, inc.
Global Environmental Specialists
325 John Knox Road, Building F, Suite 140
Tallahassee, FL 32303
Tel: (850) 523-0954, Fax: (850) 201-6947

August 20, 2012

Ms. Michele Johnson
Library Manager
Hog Hammock Public Library
1023 Hillery Lane
Sapelo Island, GA 31327

Dear Ms. Johnson:

On July 10, 2012, you were sent a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. Copies of this Draft EIS were distributed to local libraries in the vicinity of the project site so that the document would be available for the public to review and comment.

We had originally requested that your staff make this document available upon request to members of the public through August 27, 2012. However, the public comment period has now been extended through September 27, 2012.

Additional information concerning the Draft EIS is available on the EIS Web site at: http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com. Notices for the extension of the public comment period will be published in the following local newspapers: *The Darien News*, *The Press-Sentinel*, *The Brunswick News*, and the *Savannah Morning News*. Comments or questions should be directed to the Townsend EIS Project Manager, Post Office Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318; email: townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com.

We request that you retain the copy Draft EIS for public review and comment through September 27, 2012. If you have any comments or questions, please contact me at (850) 523-0954.

Sincerely,

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT, INC.

Ryan P. Long
Project Manager

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Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.4
Newspaper Affidavits

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Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.4
Newspaper Affidavits

Notices of Availability and Public Meeting

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NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND PUBLIC MEETINGS ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION OF TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the United States Marine Corps (USMC) has completed a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) for the above-referenced project. The Draft EIS has been prepared to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of inert (with spotting charges) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia.

The Draft EIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed modernization and expansion of TBR in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia, that would provide a modern and realistic training environment for the F/A-18 pilots of Marine Air Group 31 (MAG-31), stationed at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, South Carolina. To implement the Proposed Action, the USMC would acquire lands and a timber easement in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities, modify existing airspace, construct the required infrastructure to support PGM training, and improve training capabilities. The Draft EIS also evaluates past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions from a cumulative impacts perspective.

The Draft EIS has been distributed to various federal, state, and local agencies, elected officials, and interested parties, and is available for public review at:

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Long County Public Library: 28 S. Main Street, Ludowici, GA, 31316
Hog Hammock Public Library: 1023 Hillery Lane, Sapelo Island, GA, 31327

Electronic copies of the Draft EIS are available upon request by contacting the Townsend Draft EIS Project Manager at (843) 228-7370. Comments on the Draft EIS should be mailed to:

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

Comments may also be emailed to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com or posted to our Web site at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com. All comments must be received by August 27, 2012.

Two public meetings, using an informal open house format, will be held from 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. on the following dates and at the following locations:

August 7, 2012	**August 9, 2012**
McIntosh County	City of Ludowici
Middle School Gymnasium	City Hall Meeting Room
500 Green Street	469 North Macon Street
Darien, GA 31305	Ludowici, GA 31316

All written comments postmarked by August 27, 2012, will become part of the official public record and will be responded to in the Final EIS.

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AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF CHATHAM

Personally appeared before me, Alaina Fincher, to me known, who being sworn, deposes and says:

That she is the Obituary/Legal Clerk for Southeastern Newspaper Corporation, a Georgia corporation, doing business in Chatham County, GA, under the trade name of Savannah Morning News, a daily newspaper published in said county;

That he is authorized to make affidavits of publication on behalf of said published corporation;

That said newspaper is of general circulation in said county and in the area adjacent thereto;

That he has reviewed the regular editions of the Savannah Morning News, published on:

July 15, 2012 July 16, 2012,
July 17, 2012, _____, 2012,
and finds that the following advertisement, to-wit:

Appeared in each of said editions.
Sworn to and subscribed before me

This 1 day of August 2012

(Deponent)

Eugene J. Cronk
Notary Public, Chatham County, Ga.

EUGENE J. CRONK
Notary Public, Chatham County, GA
My Commission Expire January 25, 2014

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND PUBLIC MEETINGS ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION OF TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

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All written comments postmarked by August 27, 2012, will become part of the official public record and will be responded to in the Final EIS.

C.H. LEAVY IV
President and Editor

W.R. MAULDEN
Vice President/
General Manager

THE BRUNSWICK NEWS

EST. 1902

3011 Altama Avenue
P.O. Box 1557
Brunswick, GA 31521

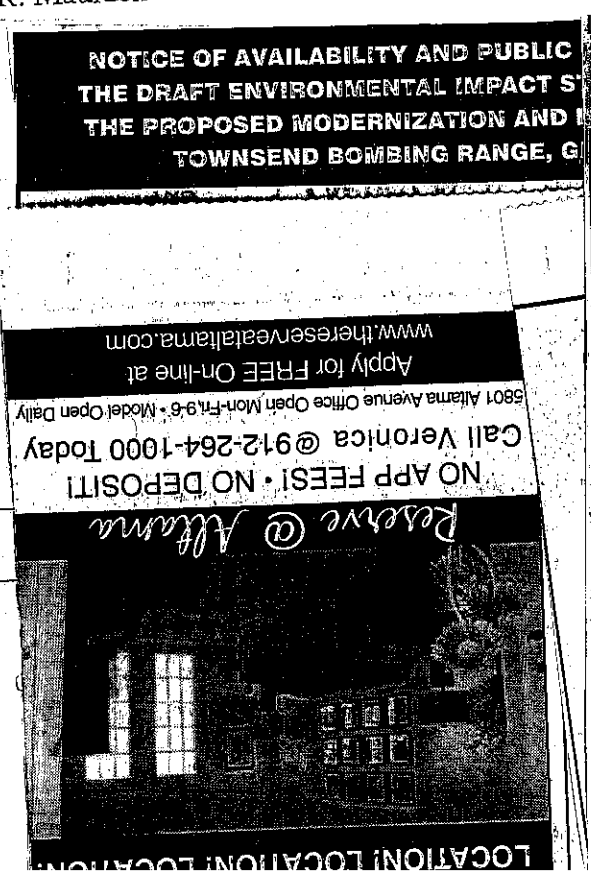
(912) 265-8320
Fax:(912) 264-4973

PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

Georgia, Glynn County

Personally appeared before the undersigned attesting authority, W.R. Maulden, Vice-President, General Manager of The Brunswick News, a daily newspaper published in aforesaid county, who on oath says that the attached legal notice was published in said newspaper on July 16, 18, 20, 2012.

WRMaulden
W.R. Maulden


NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND PUBLIC
THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT S
THE PROPOSED MODERNIZATION AND
TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, G

Apply for FREE On-line at
www.thereserveataltama.com
5801 Altama Avenue Office Open Mon-Fri,9-6 • Model Open Daily
Call Veronica @912-264-1000 Today
NO APP FEES! • NO DEPOSIT!
Reserve @ Altama
LOCATION! LOCATION! LOCATION!

Sworn to and subscribed before me

This 20 day of July, 2012.

Alan Broz
Notary Public
My commission expires

Alan Broz
NOTARY
EXPIRES
Oct. 19, 2013
PUBLIC
Glynn County, Georgia

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND PUBLIC MEETINGS ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION OF TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the United States Marine Corps (USMC) has completed a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) for the above-referenced project. The Draft EIS has been prepared to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of inert (with spotting charges) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia.

The Draft EIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed modernization and expansion of TBR in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia, that would provide a modern and realistic training environment for the F/A-18 pilots of Marine Air Group 31 (MAG-31), stationed at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, South Carolina. To implement the Proposed Action, the USMC would acquire lands and a timber easement in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities, modify existing airspace, construct the required infrastructure to support PGM training, and improve training capabilities. The Draft EIS also evaluates past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions from a cumulative impacts perspective.

The Draft EIS has been distributed to various federal, state, and local agencies, elected officials, and interested parties, and is available for public review at:

Ida Hilton Public Library: 1105 North Way, Darien, GA, 31305
Long County Public Library: 28 S. Main Street, Ludowici, GA, 31316
Hog Hammock Public Library: 1023 Hillery Lane, Sapelo Island, GA, 31327

Electronic copies of the Draft EIS are available upon request by contacting the Townsend Draft EIS Project Manager at (843) 228-7370. Comments on the Draft EIS should be mailed to:

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

Comments may also be emailed to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com or posted to our Web site at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com. All comments must be received by August 27, 2012.

Two public meetings, using an informal open house format, will be held from 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. on the following dates and at the following locations:

August 7, 2012	**August 9, 2012**
McIntosh County	City of Ludowici
Middle School Gymnasium	City Hall Meeting Room
500 Green Street	469 North Macon Street
Darien, GA 31305	Ludowici, GA 31316

All written comments postmarked by August 27, 2012, will become part of the official public record and will be responded to in the Final EIS.

The Darien News

Post Office Box 496 • Darien, Georgia 31305 • (912) 437-4251 • FAX # (912) 437-2299
website: www.thedariennews.net

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
THE DARIEN NEWS

STATE OF GEORGIA
McINTOSH COUNTY

Personally appeared before me Kathleen W. Russell to me known, who being by me sworn, deposed and said:

That she is the executive editor of THE DARIEN NEWS which is the official legal advertising organ of McIntosh County, Georgia; and

That she is authorized to make affidavits of publication on behalf of THE DARIEN NEWS;

That said newspaper is of general circulation in McIntosh County and in the area adjacent thereto and is the newspaper designed and customarily used by the Sheriff of McIntosh County for the publication of advertisements and by the other official bodies of and in said county for the publication of notices required by law;

That she has reviewed the regular edition of THE DARIEN NEWS published July 19, and 26, 2012 that the following advertisement, to-wit:

Darien Church of Christ
537 McIntosh Rd, Darien GA
(Across from Sawgrass Apartments)
(912) 437-1206
Sunday School 10 a.m. Worship 11 a.m.,
Evening Service, 5 p.m.
"walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." John 8:12

First Baptist Church
201 Fifth Street, W. ❖ Darien, GA 31305 ❖ 437-4959 ❖ www.fbcdarien.com
SUNDAYS WEDNESDAYS
9:45 a.m. Sunday School Teen/Adult & Elite Academy 6:30 p.m.

appeared in said editions.

Kathleen W. Russell
Kathleen W. Russell
Editor & Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27 day of July, 2012.

Notary Public

JANICE RUTH BENNETT NOTARY PUBLIC EXP. NOV. 06, 2012 McINTOSH COUNTY, GA

That she is authorized to make affidavits of publication on behalf of THE DARIEN NEWS;

That said newspaper is of general circulation in McIntosh County and in the area adjacent thereto and is the newspaper designed and customarily used by the Sheriff of McIntosh County for the publication of advertisements and by the other official bodies of and in said county for the publication of notices required by law;

That she has reviewed the regular edition of THE DARIEN NEWS published July 19, and 26, 2012 that the following advertisement, to-wit:

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND PUBLIC MEETINGS ON THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION OF TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the United States Marine Corps (USMC) has completed a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) for the above-referenced project. The Draft EIS has been prepared to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of inert (with spotting charges) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia.

The Draft EIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed modernization and expansion of TBR in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia, that would provide a modern and realistic training environment for the F/A-18 pilots of Marine Air Group 31 (MAG-31), stationed at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, South Carolina. To implement the Proposed Action, the USMC would acquire lands and a timber easement in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities, modify existing airspace, construct the required infrastructure to support PGM training, and improve training capabilities. The Draft EIS also evaluates past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions from a cumulative impacts perspective.

The Draft EIS has been distributed to various federal, state, and local agencies, elected officials, and interested parties, and is available for public review at:

Ida Hilton Public Library, 1105 North Way, Darien, GA 31305
Long County Public Library, 28 S. Main Street, Ludowici, GA 31316
Hog Hammock Public Library, 1023 Hillery Lane, Sapelo Island, GA 31327

Electronic copies of the Draft EIS are available upon request by contacting the Townsend Draft EIS Project Manager at (843) 228-7370. Comments on the Draft EIS should be mailed to:

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

Comments may also be emailed to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com or posted to our Web site at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com. All comments must be received by August 27, 2012.

Two public meetings, using an informal open house format, will be held from 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. on the following dates and at the following locations:

August 7, 2012	August 9, 2012
McIntosh County	City of Ludowici
Middle School Gymnasium	City Hall Meeting Room
500 Green Street	469 North Macon Street
Darien, GA 31305	Ludowici, GA 31316

All written comments postmarked by August 27, 2012, will become part of the official public record and will be responded to in the Final EIS.

appeared in

Sworn to an
me this 25

Notary Pu

ssell
een W. Russell
or & Publisher

Date: 7-31-12 Time:

We are transmitting a total of (2) pages including this cover sheet.
Please call us at once if you do not receive the number of pages indicated above.

TO:

Sarah Ramberg

FAX: 1-850-201-6947

FROM:

The Press-Sentinel

Deloris L. Browning
Account Executive
1-866-427-3757
E-mail: thepsadvertising@bellsouth.net

TRANSMITTED BY:

P·S

The Press-Sentinel Newspapers, Incorporated
W. H. (Dink) NeSmith, Jr., Chairman
Post Office Box 607, Jesup, Georgia 31545
Telephone (912) 427-3757
FAX (912) 427-4092

REMARKS:

Sarah,

following is the Affidavit of Publication -
If you need anything else, let me know!

Thanks Deloris

STATE OF GEORGIA

COUNTY OF Wayne

CLIPPING OF LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT ATTACHED HERE

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public of said County and State, duly commissioned, qualified, and authorized by law to administer oaths, personally appeared Deloris Browning account executive, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he (she) is

(Owner, partner, publisher, or other office or employee authorized to make this affidavit)

of The Press-Sentinel Newspaper a newspaper published, issued, and entered as second class mail in the City of Jesup in said County and State; that he (she) is authorized to make this affidavit and sworn statement; that the notice or other legal advertisement, a true copy of which is attached hereto, was published in The Press-Sentinel

on the following dates: 7/18, 7/21, 7/28/2012

and that the said newspaper in which such notice, paper, document, or legal advertisement was published, was at the time of each and every such publication, a newspaper of General Circulation in Wayne County

This 31st day of July, 2012.

Deloris Browning

(Signature of person making affidavit)

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 31st day of July, 2012.

Notary Public

My Commission Expires September 8, 2015

My Commission expires:

Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.4
Newspaper Affidavits

Notices of Public Comment Period Extension

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Notice to Extend Public Comment Period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the United States Marine Corps (USMC) has completed a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) for the above-referenced project. The Draft EIS has been prepared to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of inert (with spotting charges) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia.

The USMC initiated a 45-day Draft EIS Comment Period that was scheduled to end on August 27, 2012. The USMC has decided to extend the Draft EIS Comment Period to September 27, 2012. The public may submit comments during the extended comment period via the project Web site (www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com) and project email address (townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com).

All written comments must be postmarked by September 27, 2012. Written comments may be sent to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

All written comments postmarked by September 27, 2012 will become part of the official public record and will be responded to in the Final EIS.

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AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF CHATHAM

Personally appeared before me, Alaina Fincher, to me known, who being sworn, deposes and says:

That she is the Obituary/Legal Clerk for Southeastern Newspaper Corporation, a Georgia corporation, doing business in Chatham County, GA, under the trade name of Savannah Morning News, a daily newspaper published in said county;

That he is authorized to make affidavits of publication on behalf of said published corporation;

That said newspaper is of general circulation in said county and in the area adjacent thereto;

That he has reviewed the regular editions of the Savannah Morning News, published on:

August 23, 2012 August 24, 2012,
August 25, 2012, _____, 2012,
and finds that the following advertisement, to-wit:

Appeared in each of said editions.
Sworn to and subscribed before me

This 27 day of Aug, 2012

A. Fincher
(Deponent)

Eugene J. Cronk
Notary Public, Chatham County, Ga.

EUGENE J. CRONK
Notary Public, Chatham County, GA
My Commission Expire January 25, 2014

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C.H. LEAVY IV
President and Editor

W.R. MAULDEN
Vice President/
General Manager

THE BRUNSWICK NEWS
EST. 1902

3011 Altama Avenue
P.O. Box 1557
Brunswick, GA 31521

(912) 265-8320
Fax:(912) 264-4973

PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

Georgia, Glynn County

Personally appeared before the undersigned attesting authority, W.R. Maulden, Vice-President, General Manager of The Brunswick News, a daily newspaper published in aforesaid county, who on oath says that the attached legal notice was published in said newspaper on August 21, 22, 2012.

W.R. Maulden
W.R. Maulden

Sworn to and subscribed before me

This 22 day of August, 2012.

Alan Broz
Notary Public
My commission expires

Alan Broz
NOTARY PUBLIC
EXPIRES
Oct. 19, 2013
Glynn County, Georgia

Notice to Extend
Draft Environmen
Proposed Mode
Townsend Bombing

In compliance with the Nationa
United States Marine Corps (U
Impact Statement (Draft EIS) fo
EIS has been prepared to evalu
acquiring additional property ar
to allow the use of inert (with sp
(PGMs) at Townsend Bombing

The USMC initiated a 45-day Dra
scheduled to end on August 27,
the Draft EIS Comment Period to
submit comments during the exte
Web site (www.townsendbombin
(townsendbombingrangeeis@en

All written comments must be pos
September 27, 2012. Written com
be sent to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 3231

All written comments postmarked b
of the official public record and will

Philadelphia.
Thought for Today
to the very edge of
as outrageously as
Logan Pearsall Smi
(1865-1946).

HEATHCLIFF

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The Darien News

Post Office Box 496 • Darien, Georgia 31305 • (912) 437-4251 • FAX # (912) 437-2299
website: www.thedariennews.net

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION
THE DARIEN NEWS

STATE OF GEORGIA
McINTOSH COUNTY

Personally appeared before me Kathleen W. Russell to me known, who being by me sworn, deposed and said:

That she is the executive editor of THE DARIEN NEWS which is the official legal advertising organ of McIntosh County, Georgia; and

That she is authorized to make affidavits of publication on behalf of THE DARIEN NEWS;

That said newspaper is of general circulation in McIntosh County and in the area adjacent thereto and is the newspaper designed and customarily used by the Sheriff of McIntosh County for the publication of advertisements and by the other official bodies of and in said county for the publication of notices required by law;

That she has reviewed the regular edition of THE DARIEN NEWS published August 23, 2012 that the following advertisement, to-wit:

Notice to Extend Public Comment Period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the United States Marine Corps (USMC) has completed a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) for the above-referenced project. The Draft EIS has been prepared to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of inert (with spotting charges) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia.

The USMC initiated a 45-day Draft EIS Comment Period that was scheduled to end on August 27, 2012. The USMC has decided to extend [illegible] (townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com).

All written comments must be postmarked by September 27, 2012. Written comments may be sent to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

appeared in said [illegible]

[illegible]ssell
[illegible]een W. Russell
[illegible]or & Publisher

Sworn to and su[illegible]
me this [illegible] day of [illegible], 20[illegible].

Notary Public

JANICE R[illegible] NOTARY PUBLIC Exp. Nov. 06, 20[illegible] McINTOSH COUNTY, GA

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CLIPPING OF LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT ATTACHED HERE

STATE OF GEORGIA

COUNTY OF Wayne

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Before the undersigned, a Notary Public of said County and State, duly commissioned, qualified, and authorized by law to administer oaths, personally appeared Deloris Browning account executive, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he (she) is

(Owner, partner, publisher, or other office or employee authorized to make this affidavit)

of The Press-Sentinel Newspaper a newspaper published, issued, and entered as second class mail in the City of Jesup, Ga. in said County and State; that he (she) is authorized to make this affidavit and sworn statement; that the notice or other legal advertisement, a true copy of which is attached hereto, was published in The Press-Sentinel

on the following dates: 8/22/2012 & 8/25/2012

and that the said newspaper in which such notice, paper, document, or legal advertisement was published, was at the time of each and every such publication, a newspaper of General Circulation in Wayne County

This 17th day of OCTOBER 20 12

Deloris Browning

(Signature of person making affidavit)

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of October, 2012

Notary Public

My Commission expires: My Commission Expires September 8, 2015

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Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.5
Press Releases

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Media Release

Release 11-12

"The Noise you Hear is the Sound of Freedom"

Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort
Public Affairs Office
P.O. Box 55001
Beaufort, SC 29904-5001
Ph: (843) 228-7201
Fax: (843) 228-6005

Public availability of Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

BEAUFORT, S.C. (JULY 13, 2012) – Publication and public availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range in McIntosh County, Ga. were announced in the Federal Register released today. A copy of the Federal Register notice and the Draft EIS can be found at: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com.

The 45-day public comment period on the Draft EIS begins today, Friday, July 13 and will end on Monday, August 27. Public involvement is a critical component of the EIS process. Public comments will be considered during the preparation of the Final EIS and will be included in the public record for this project.

The Marine Corps will hold two open house style public meetings to inform the public about the proposed action and the alternatives that are under consideration.

Marine Corps and Georgia Air National Guard representatives will be present at these meetings to discuss and answer questions about the proposed action, the Nation Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Process and the findings in the Draft EIS.

The public meetings will be held from 4 to 7 p.m. at the following locations:

Date: Tuesday, August 7

Location: McIntosh County Middle School Gymnasium (500 Green Street, Darien, GA 31305)

Date: Thursday, August 9

Location: City of Ludowici Meeting Room (City Hall, 469 North Macon Street, Ludowici, GA, 31316)

Please contact the project managers at townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com with any questions or concerns no later than August 27.

-30-

Media Release

Release 13-12

Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort
Public Affairs Office
P.O. Box 55001
Beaufort, SC 29904-5001
Ph: (843) 228-7201
Fax: (843) 228-6005

Public availability extension of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

BEAUFORT, S.C. (Aug. 14) – Public availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range in McIntosh County, Ga. was announced in the Federal Register released July 13 and is now extended until September 27. A copy of the Federal Register notice and the Draft EIS can be found at: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com.

The public comment period on the Draft EIS began Friday, July 13 and will end on Thursday, September 27. Public involvement is a critical component of the EIS process. Public comments will be considered during the preparation of the Final EIS and will be included in the public record for this project.

-30-

"The Noise you Hear is the Sound of Freedom"

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Appendix A
Public Notification Documentation

Appendix A.6
Newspaper Articles

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Navy recommends acquisition of 28,436 acres in plan to expand Townsend Bombing Range

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range has been distributed to federal, state and local officials, as well as interested parties, and is available for public review.

Copies are available at the Ida Hilton Public Library, the Hog Hammock Public Library and the Long County Public Library.

Additionally, two open-house public meetings will be held locally, the first on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at the McIntosh County Middle School gymnasium and the second on Thursday, Aug. 9, in the Ludowici City Hall public meeting room.

More information is available online at http://www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com.

All written comments must be received no later than Aug. 27, 2012.

The executive summary states:

"The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed modernization and expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in McIntosh County, Georgia, that would provide a modern and realistic training environment for the F/A-18 pilots of Marine Air Group 31 (MAG-31), stationed at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, South Carolina, by accommodating the use of inert (with spotting charges) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) and the larger safety zones their use requires. To implement the Proposed Action, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) would acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities, modify existing airspace, con-

See Bombing Range, page 14

The preferred alternative for land acquisition to expand the Townsend Bombing Range area of 1B and Area 3, composed of a total of 28,436 acres, with majority of that land be Long County. The report identifies a significant impact of tax revenue loss of $35,469 a y McIntosh County and $131,318 in Long County.

Bombing Range

Continued from Page 1

struct the required infrastructure, and improve training capabilities."

In the proposed action, the USMC seeks to acquire approximately 34,667 acres adjacent to the TBR. This boundary must contain "all projectiles, hazardous fragments, laser beams, and both vertical and horizontal ricochets."

The USMC seeks to modify existing restricted airspace to exclude non-participating aircraft from intruding into hazardous operations. "The current restriction extends from the surface to 25,000 feet MSL and airspace that extends from 100 feet above ground level (AGL) to 25,000 MSL."

Four action alternatives and one no action alternative are proposed.

Alternative 1, which includes areas 1A, 6,231 acres located to the west of the bombing range in Long County and Area 1B, which includes 4,956 acres, an area immediately surrounding the current range, with lands to the southeast in McIntosh County, a small amount of acreage to the north and acreage on the northwest in Long County.

Alternative 2 encompasses Area 3, which is 23,480 acres to the north, northwest of the range, with the majority of that acreage in Long County.

Alternative 3 includes all three areas of 1A, 1B and 3, which has a total of 34,667 acres.

Alternative 4 is the combination of Areas 1B and 3, which includes a total acreage of 28,436.

The executive summary of the draft states that Alternative 4 is the "Preferred Alternative."

"Alternative 4 represents the most favorable balance of operational utility and acceptable environmental impacts."

The report explained why Alternative 4 was the preferred.

"From an operational perspective, Alternative 3 is the best action alternative followed in decreasing order of operational utility by Alternative 4, Alternative 2 and Alternative 1. Alternative 3 is, therefore, the operationally preferred alternative. On the other hand, from an environmental perspective, Alternative 2 would have the least environmental impact and is the environmentally preferred alternative. The best balance between operational utility and acceptable environmental impacts is represented by Alternative 4; therefore, the USMC has selected Alternative 4 as the Preferred Alternative."

The report explains that the forest management would change from the "primary objective of wood production based on short-rotation pine plantations to broader objectives using an ecosystem approach to management."

Planned clearing of the target areas would require approximately 257 acres, and may require more during the configuration of the Weapon-Impact Scoring System.

Economic, Employment and Income Impacts

The report identifies a significant impact of tax revenue loss of $35,469 a year in McIntosh County and $131,318 a year in Long County.

There would be 105 temporary jobs during construction and 23 permanent jobs during operations of the facility.

Timber sales tax revenue loss over time in McIntosh County would be $151,987 and Long County, $458,076.

Concerning wetlands, 12.6 acres would have direct impacts and 288.4 acres would have indirect impacts.

Open house public meetings on expansion of Townsend Bombing Range is Aug. 7

An open house for the proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 7, in Darien at the McIntosh County Middle School gym from 4 to 7 p.m.

Precision-guided munitions, or "smart bombs" are the advanced weapons that F/A-18 pilots stationed at Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, S.C., must be trained to use to respond to international disruptions and conflicts. There are six operational F/A-18 Hornet Squadrons at Beaufort.

But, utilizing these weapons that are designed to precisely hit a specific target, require the modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR).

Bottom line impact for the people of McIntosh County: There will be a significant impact of a tax revenue loss of $35,469 per year and a loss of timber sales tax revenue over time of $151,987.

During the past year, the Department of the Navy has been at work to produce a draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the expansion of the TBR. That statement became available on July 13 and now has a 45-day comment period that will end on Aug. 27.

A second open house will be held on Thursday, Aug. 9, at the Ludowici City Hall, 469 North Macon Street, Ludowici from 4 to 7 p.m.

Marine Corps and Georgia Air National Guard representatives will be present to discuss and answer questions about the proposed action, the National Environmental Policy Act Process and the findings in the Draft EIS.

The study reviews potential impacts from the "no action alternative" and four action alternatives, which includes acquisition of lands in the vicinity of the TBR on which to create new target areas. This expansion will allow for a greater variety of training activities, modify existing airspace, construct the required infrastructure and improve training capabilities.

These precision-guided munitions (PGMs) are made with laser or global positioning guidance systems that have operable fins that can correct the munitions' trajectory. The report stated that these PGMs are released from higher altitudes and at greater distance from the target than the unguided weapons or "dumb bombs." These dumb bombs are free-falling and can be released at lower altitudes and at a closer distance to the target, and lack the ability to stray too far from their initial trajectory.

The report states, "By comparison, a PGMs guidance system ensures a high level of accuracy; however, if the guidance system malfunctions, the high altitudes and greater distance from which these weapons are employed give them the potential to stray further from the intended target than their unguided counterparts."

It also states, "Although PGMs have lower failure rates and are more accurate than non-guided weapons, the weapon danger zone (WDZ) requirements are much larger because the zone must contain the area within which the weapon could impact the ground if the guidance system failed."

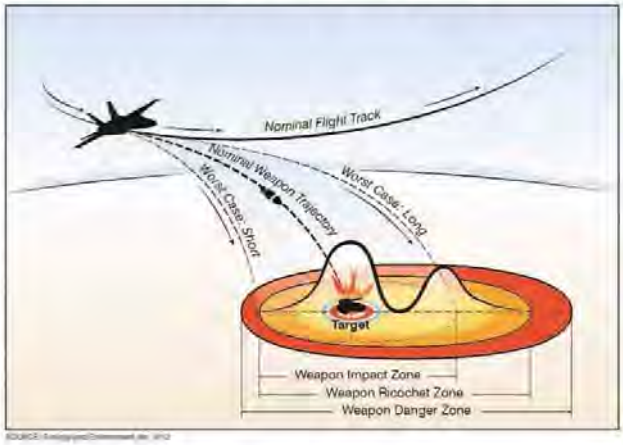
The expansion plan has proposed acquisition of Area 1A containing 6,231 acres; Area 1B, containing 4,956 acres; and Area 3, with 23,480 acres.

Four action alternatives and one no action alternative are proposed.

Alternative 1, which includes areas 1A, 6,231 acres located to the west of the bombing range in Long County and Area 1B, which includes 4,956 acres, an area immediately surrounding the current range, with lands to the southeast in McIntosh County, a small amount of acreage to the north and acreage on the northwest in Long County.

Alternative 2 encompasses Area 3, which is 23,480 acres to the north, northwest of the range, with the majority of that acreage in Long County.

Alternative 3 includes all three areas of 1A, 1B and 3, which has a total of 34,667 acres.



Alternative 4 is the combination of Areas 1B and 3, which include a total acreage of 28,436.

The executive summary of the draft states that Alternative 4 is the "Preferred Alternative."

"Alternative 4 represents the most favorable balance of operational utility and acceptable environmental impacts."

The McIntosh County land involved in Alternative 4 in Area 1B would include the acquisition of commercial timber properties owned, according to the tax map, by Greenwood Georgia LLC, with its office in Atlanta. This land includes more than 3,000 acres. Adjacent property is owned by Edgar Davis Jr.

McIntosh County land included in Area 3 includes, according to the tax map timber properties owned by RTOC Limited Partnership and FIATP Timber LLP, both with the same Atlanta address. This includes more than 7,000 acres.

The report explained why Alternative 4 was preferred.

"From an operational perspective, Alternative 3 is the best action alternative, followed in decreasing order of operational utility by Alternative 4, Alternative 2 and Alternative 1. Alternative 4 is, therefore, the operationally preferred alternative. On the other hand, from an environmental perspective, Alternative 2 would have the least environmental impact and is the environmentally preferred alternative. The best balance between operational utility and acceptable environmental impacts is represented by Alternative 4; therefore, the USMC has selected Alternative 4 as the Preferred Alternative."

The proposed action states that the U.S. Marine Corp will have to own all the timberland and manage it to ensure the safety of TBR personnel and the public.

There will be a modification of airspace which will eliminate the current gap from 100 feet above ground level down to the surface of the ground.

City proposes to keep millage rate the same, but value of tax digest has increased

The City Manager has announced that the City's Preliminary 2012 Millage Rate, or tax rate applied to all taxable properties in the city, will remain unchanged from the previous year.

This preliminary statement is a formality in the statutory process of officially setting the millage rate, or tax rate, and should not be considered as the final rate, which is subject to City Council approval after the requisite public hearings.

The applicable statutes require publication of the proposed rate as a "tax increase" because the value of the real property digest has increased over the previous year, and will result in increased funding to the city. For instance, the real property digest increased in value by $12,192,182.00 as the result of a reappraisal of real properties in the city by the McIntosh County Board of Tax Assessors.

The City will hold public hearings on the matter as indicated in the required public notice. All interested persons are urged to attend and provide input.

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SEE PAGE 5A

LOCAL YOUNGSTER BURNS RUBBER

CAMERON EASON WINS 8TH AT THE AMATEUR NATIONAL MOTOCROSS CHAMPIONSHIP

SEE PAGE 1B

FIXING EDUCATION ALSO MEANS REPAIRING CRUMBLING, ANTIQUATED FACILITIES.

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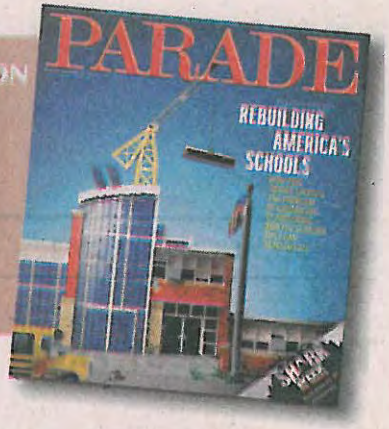

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Public eager to sound off on bombing-range plan

Marine Corps realty specialist Amy Kock fields questions about the Townsend Bombing Range expansion proposal Thursday night at a Marine Corps public meeting in Ludowici City Hall.

Mike Riddle

Many want remediation funds guaranteed

BY MIKE RIDDLE
Coastal Courier correspondent

Seventy-five Long County residents attended a Marine Corps public meeting Thursday in Ludowici City Hall to discuss the proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range.

Information on the possible plan was disseminated, and comments on the draft environmental impact statement were accepted.

Five stations were set up to provide information on public involvement, the range's history and mission, the purpose of the proposed expansion, a resource analysis on the proposed expansion and real-estate-acquisition possibilities. In addition to the information posts, a station for recording comments

RANGE continues on 3A

RANGE

Continued from page 1A

and submitting written opinions was available.

Most attendees' comments indicated a general perception that the land acquisition for the project will have a negative financial impact on Long County and, as a result, the county should be compensated.

"Unfortunately, I think that this plan is going to go through," meeting attendee Robert Long said. "But if it does, there has to be a way that this lost revenue is provided back to the county."

According to Marine Corps realty specialist Amy Kock, Long County stands to lose anywhere from $53,572 to $172, 007 annually. However, if the preferred option is approved, the impact would be $131,318 per year. Long County Tax Assessor Beverly Johnson said the figure is pretty close to her estimate.

One possible way to continue providing revenue to Long County, Kock said, is for the Marine Corps to manage and harvest the timber land that would be acquired if the plan is passed. That way, 40 percent of the timber-management profits would go to the state and the money could be rerouted back to Long and McIntosh counties — if the Legislature designates it for that purpose.

However, Johnson pointed out, much of the land under consideration already is being harvested.

Base forester Tim Money said there's no way to know how much timber will be left on the land by the time it is acquired, but whatever is there will be harvested and managed.

Rep. Jack Kingston, R-Ga., was unable to attend the meeting but did make a comment.

"I urge the military to work closely with elected officials and listen to the citizens' concerns. It shouldn't come down to the public choosing between supporting the military and potentially risking their future prosperity," Kingston said.

Regarding the possibility of earmarking the timber-management funds for Long County, Kingston representative Brooke Childress said the congressman is looking into the option.

Navy extends public-comment period on bombing range report

By PATRICK DONOHUE
pdonohue@beaufortgazette.com
843-706-8152
Published Wednesday, August 15, 2012
0 Comments

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Patrick Donohue
Breaking News Reporter
blog
Read more from Patrick.

Navy officials have extended the period during which the public can comment on the proposed expansion of the range.

Residents living near the facility will have until Sept. 27 to submit comments about plans to enlarge the range by 11,000 to 35,000 acres, according to an air station spokesman. The public-comment period was originally set to end Aug. 27.

The Navy's announcement comes about a week after air station officials hosted a pair of public meetings in Ludowici and Darien, Ga., to gather public comments.More than 115 residents attended the two meetings, 24 of whom submitted verbal and written comments about the Navy's environmental report, according to Capt. Jordan Cochran, air station spokesman.

The report was released last month and examined the Navy's plans to expand the range, which covers 5,183 acres in McIntosh County, Ga. It is maintained by the Georgia Air National Guard.

The Navy could purchase as many as three parcels near the range identified as possible expansion sites.

The Navy also could opt not to expand the range, which opened in 1981 and will continue to be used by air station pilots once the base receives its allotment of Joint Strike Fighters in 2013 or 2014.

The report recommended the acquisition of two parcels that would add more than 28,000 acres.

The report did not specify the price of the land but said acquiring it would result in the loss of about $35,000 a year in property tax revenue in McIntosh County and about $131,000 a year in nearby Long County.

Related content

1. Air station to hold public meetings on bombing range expansion, July 31, 2012
2. To read the report, go to, **www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com**

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Open House meeting on the Townsend Bombing Range

By Margaret Toussaint

As part of Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process, open house meetings were held August 7 in Darien and August 9 in Ludowici to facilitate public input into the decision-making processs.

The August 7 meeting in the McIntosh Middle School gymnasium had six information kiosks and topic experts from Naval Facilities (NAVFAC) Southeast at each station to disseminate information. The point of the meeting was to explain the studies and impact assessments in relation to expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range.

The 5,183-acre range is primarily used as a training facility for Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC, but it also serves to train 19 users from five states.

MSGT David Callaway, who works at the range, said, "We have one of the biggest airspaces on the east coast, as of 2006."

Dummy ordinances are dropped by jets onto various target sites at the range. No live ordinances are dropped now, nor will they be in the future. Six times a year, a specialized unit from Beaufort sweeps the range to remove the ordinances.

When booms are heard, they're not from the range, Callaway stated. They're from Fort Stewart.

The expansion is needed to accommodate training with precision-guided munitions. This training currently happens on the west coast. By increasing the size of the Townsend range, the safety zones will maximize public safety from this new usage. These weapons will also be dummy ordinances.

Jered Jackson was the biologist on hand to explain about the biological survey for federal and state protected species that might be impacted. Of the 14 species studied, three species were identified as possibly being afflected: the eastern Indigo snake, the gopher tortiose and the wood stork. The consensus for the EIS was that any impact was unlikely to be adverse.

An Open House meeting was held at the McIntosh Middle School gymnasium on August 7 to facilitate public access to information about the proposal to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range. The comment period ends August 27, 2012.

Darrell Gundam, an archeologist, was part of a team of 20-30 archeologists who surveyed nine sites in the 1,729 acres encompassed by the Proposed Alternatives. The findings at five of the sites included Native American artifacts from small campsites and early settler artifacts from the late 1800s to early 1900s. If the land acquired contains one of these artifact sites, it will be evaluated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Six built resources were identified: two buildings, Snuff Box Canal, Old Barrington Road, Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad and Rozier Cemetery. A single grave marker of a Civil War era soldier is in the cemetery, and the cemetery itself is in the "weapons danger zone." (The WDZ is the buffer around the impact zone and ricochet zone needed to ensure public safety.)

Amy Koch, a NAVFAC socioeconomic expert, stated that no people were being moved in any of the Proposed Alternatives. One residence, a hunting lodge and a business may be impacted by one alternative. Most of the acreage is currently owned by timber companies.

Each of the proposed action alternatives will remove land from the McIntosh County tax base. The annual loss of taxes are $12,708, $22,761, $35,469 and $35,469 for alternatives 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively.

The EIS team is working with the Regional Coastal Commission to offer training classes on government contract acquisition. For the preferred alternative, Alternative 4, $12.7 million in construction will be spent in one year, with an annual operating expenditure of $142,769. Locals who take this training will be better prepared to vie for the upcoming construction contracts.

Additionally, there are now four annual hunts at the Townsend Bombing Range. The current hunts would be expanded to include the additional acreage.

Mike Salik, real estate project management for NAVFAC Southeast, stated that the purchase of property would follow the federal acquisition process. NAVFAC would contract with surveyers and appraisers who have expertise in evaluating timberlands. The acquisition process is expected to last about two to four years.

"We want it to be a fair process. We're willing to work with the landowners and their counsels," Salik said.

According to one of the experts, the expansion of the bombing range air space would have no impact on the proposed airport for Darien.

A question about noise levels yielded this answer from Koch. "The ordinances are not noisy, but there is a possibility of noise from planes. On average, the noise is not much more than background."

Currently, F-18 fighters are using the range, but the plan is to transition to F-35 planes, joint strike fighters, which fly at high altitude and would be less noisy.

Ron Popiel, a resident on Cox Road, lives seven miles from the bombing range, and with the expansion, will live five miles away. He says there is heartstopping noise now from jets flying at treetop level, but he wants people to know that he is pro-military and he's glad they are well-trained.

Popiel's main concern is for county economics. Besides taking tax dollars off the rolls of one of the poorer counties in the state, the expanded range will serve as a detractant for further residential growth in that sector of the county. He's also worried that his property value may be affected.

Another Townsend resident noted that the ground shakes and the windows of her home rattle when there is activity at the Townsend Bombing Range.

If you missed the open house meetings, there is still time to register your comments and concerns. Go online to www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com; write a letter to Townsend EIS Project Manager, P.O. Box 180458, Talahassee, FL 32318; or send an email to townsendbombingrangeeis@cne.com. The comment period ends on August 27, 2012.

The final Environmental Impact Statement is due Spring 2013 and the record of decision is set for Summer 2013.

The Darien News

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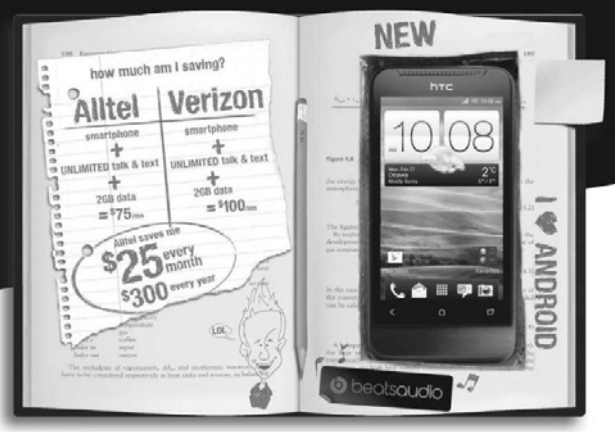

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Local News

8/28/2012

Comments for bomb range extended

By GORDON JACKSON The Brunswick News

The public comment period for the proposed modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range has been extended one month.

The Navy wants to more than double the size of the 5,183-acre range in the northwest corner of McIntosh County because it's too small to conduct training for combat pilots.

"This proposed action is necessary to support Marine Corps aviation training and readiness proficiency in the use of precision-guided munitions," according to the notification extending the comment period.

Timber companies own most of the land adjacent to the range, and there are few houses in the area, said Wally Orrel, executive director of the McIntosh County Industrial Development Authority.

If the range is expanded, residents living nearby will notice an increase in air traffic during training exercises. But they won't hear explosions because the bombs used for training are inert.

Still, those who own homes nearby probably aren't excited about the proposed expansion, Orrel said.

"I don't think you want a range near your backyard," he said.

While the development authority doesn't have a position supporting or opposing the range, Orrel said there are concerns.

"We certainly support the military, but we're concerned about the loss of taxes for the county," he said. "Over 30 percent of property in McIntosh County is owned by the government."

Any property acquired for expanding the range, if that's what the federal government decides to do, will be permanently removed from the tax rolls, Orrel said.

"The compensation is a major issue because McIntosh is a poor county," he said. "The jobs created is virtually none."

During the initial public comment periods that began July 13, the Marine Corps held open house meetings to inform the public about its plans.

The deadline to comment is Sept. 27.

Submit comments

Comments can be submitted by going to the project website, www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com; via email at townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com; or through a letter addressed to Townsend EIS, P.O. Box 180458, Tallahassee, Fla. 32318.

City sets millage

Continued from Page 1

may go up when the millage rate is applied to your valuation."

In answering the question as to why the city did not roll back the millage rate, Cook said, "The millage rate was not rolled back specific to the City of Darien's budget that was adopted July 1. That budget called for that certain amount of revenue to be levied via property taxes."

The public hearing was closed.

When the vote came to establish the 2012 millage rate at 3.80, a motion was made by Malbasa and seconded by Lotson to set the millage rate at 3.80. The vote was unanimous.

JoAnn Viera, owner of the Darien Waterfront Inn located at 201 Broad Street, and Richard Padgett, owner of that property, appeared before the council stating that the south side of Broad Street is being ignored concerning the sidewalk improvements being made on that street.

Viera noted that the sidewalk in front of the inn was in dangerous need of repairs. She noted that during the two years she has operated the inn, she has had 2,500 guests who are spending money in town.

"We have a huge concern of the improvement that has been done on Broad Street and on the south side (our property) seems to be ignored…Is there any money anywhere that can (be used to) continue the same improvement?"

She showed the council photos of what visitors see in front of the inn. "We really need parking improvement and sidewalk improvement like the rest of the street. It is a shame to see that three-quarters of the street is going to be beautiful and it is going to make our side looking worse than it already is."

Mayor Hodge said, "Unfortunately, we don't have the money or the grant money to do the city at the whole time so we are doing it in blocks."

Cook noted that the project that is being accomplished now was funded in 2003 and no one on today's council was involved with that decision. He said there are SPLOST funds allocated for the sidewalk projects and indicated that he would check to see if there were any available funds.

On the subject of establishing the salary for the mayor and council and a reimbursement for cell phone expense, Cook noted there had been no ordinance on the books. The proposed ordinance set the salary for mayor at $7,200 a year. The current salary is $4,200. The proposed salary for council members is $4,800 a year, instead of the current $2,400.

Councilman Lotson said he was hoping the ordinance would blaze the trail to attract a higher caliber of individuals who would offer to serve. On a weekly basis, the council's salary is $46.15 a week for some ungodly hours and travel, he said.

Lotson made the motion to establish the increase in salary, with Councilwoman Shaw seconding the motion. Malbasa and Clark voted no. Mayor Hodge broke the tie by voting yes.

The salary increase will not take effect until end of the term of office for the mayor and each council member.

The council voted to abandon an alley bisecting a parcel of property, 908 Fort King George Drive, which is owned by the mayor's wife, Marcia Hodge. The mayor withdrew himself from any involvement in the matter. The vote passed unanimously.

The council also adopted a Workplace Wellness Policy.

The city had to vote on approving the proposed distribution of Local Option Sales Tax proceeds between the county and city. This must be done following each 10-year census. The city voted to keep the same distribution by which the city receives 25 percent and the county receives 75 percent of sales tax proceeds in the entire county.

A new neighborhood in Darien is on the horizon after the council adopted the policies and procedures of a Community Development Block Disaster Program. Cook explained that in 2009 the city applied in a second round of the supplement for a CDBG and was approved. The CDBG program awarded funds to purchase property in the City of Darien, pave a road into the area, extend the water and sewer into that area and construct three homes. Two of the homes will be sold to individuals who qualify with a low to moderate income and the third home would be a rental unit.

Cook said, "We have exhausted all special conditions and the Department of Community Affairs asked that we behave as good bureaucrats and approve this document that sets forth policies and procedures that this grant will be administered under."

He said, if approved, the document would be faxed to DCA and they would wire the money to allow closing on the property by the end of the month. The door would be open to begin work on engineering and field work to make improvements to the property so that construction could begin on what will be a new neighborhood.

The proceeds from the home sales go into a revolving fund that the City will operate and control. The theory, Cook explained, as money is built up and the city builds homes so it goes into a revolving loan fund. "The hope is the money can turn over and multiply as we move forward," Cook said.

The council unanimously voted to approve the document.

Also on the agenda was the consideration of an amendment to the Zoning Ordinance that would create special use permits, and an amendment to the ordinance to allow offices of any business or service other than medical or dental clinics as a special use in the city's R-1 zone.

The permit for a special use in an R-1 zone would provide for a specific use at a residence and if and when that use ceased, it would revert back to the regular R-1 zoning regulations. The adoption would give the city more tools to use to make decisions on uses and would give the city more control.

This was the first reading for the two amendments.

During the council reports at the conclusion of the meeting, Malbasa gave his resignation as councilman. (See story on page 1.) Other council members expressed their well wishes to Malbasa. They also praised the New Harmonies events and encouraged everyone to participate in the activities.

Comment period extended on Townsend Bombing Range Environmental Impact Statement

Another month has been given by the Marine Corps for the public to comment for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range.

This draft evaluated the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed land acquisition to expand and modernize the bombing range. The proposed action is necessary, the Marine Corps states, to support Marine Corps aviation training and readiness proficiency in the use of precision-guided munitions.

The initial 45-day comment period concerning the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is extended until Sept. 27.

All written comments must be postmarked no later than Sept. 27.

Comments may be submitted: on the project Website: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com; via email to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com; or by letter addressed to Townsend EIS, Project Manager, P.O. Box 180458, Tallahassee, FL 32318

A busy weekend of activities in store for McIntosh Countians

With the Labor Day weekend upon us, McIntosh Countians have an exciting plethora of activities and events from which to choose throughout the holiday weekend.

Saturday, Sept. 1, will find the monthly First Saturday events on Broad Street in full swing from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Additionally, Saturday is the final day for the *New Harmonies: Celebrating American Roots Music* exhibit in Darien.

(See New Harmonies, page 10)

Historic Fort King George will host a Labor Day Commemoration on Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the fort site.

The fort will come to life as reenactors fire the fort's cannon and muskets. Children of all ages will enjoy hands-on activities such as rolling hoops, nine-pins, tug-o-war, and more.

On this special day, the regular entry fee is waived for teachers and other educators with school ID.

Admission rates are: $6.50 for adults, $6 for seniors and $3.75 for youth. Call 912-437-4770 for more information.

On Sunday, Sept. 2, Ashantilly Center will host the annual Churn-Off event at the center from 4 to 6 p.m. Homemade ice cream aficionados are encouraged to bring their own churn and come out and compete against their neighbors to see just who has the best ice cream recipe in McIntosh County.

Ashantilly will provide the ice and salt, and entrants are asked to use recipes that do not contain raw eggs.

The public is invited to come and enjoy the activities and the day by bringing a lawn chair to enjoy some homemade ice cream and "cool music" by Michael Hulett.

So, make your plans to enjoy the events throughout McIntosh County this holiday weekend.

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jacksonville.com The Florida Times-Union

McIntosh County repays last $500,000 to its SPLOST fund

Posted: September 11, 2012 - 10:14pm | **Updated:** September 12, 2012 - 8:39am

By Mike Morrison

DARIEN — The McIntosh County Commission put the lid on a four-year-old political controversy when it voted Tuesday to put $530,000 back into its special purpose local option sales tax fund.

Commission Chairman Kelly Spratt said most of the money was the last of $1.5 million that a previous commission shifted into the general fund for political gain.

“It was put in the general fund at that time so they wouldn’t have to raise taxes in an election year,” she said.

Money in the general fund is used to pay the county’s operating expenses, while SPLOST funds must be spent on capital improvement and infrastructure projects previously approved by voters.

To repay the SPLOST fund, the county will draw from a newly established reserve fund, County Manager Brett Cook said. The exact amount to be repaid is $530,010.25, which includes approximately $100,000 from another transfer of funds, which Cook described as inadvertent.

The rest goes to repay the $1.5 million that was shifted in 2008 when Boyd Gault served as commission chairman and Luther Smart was county manager.

Some $670,000 was repaid in 2010, Cook said, with other smaller payments made since then.

The transfer didn’t come to light until more than a year after it was made, Spratt said.

“Nobody ever said anything about it until it was discovered in an audit,” she said.

Smart, who was fired in January 2011 by the incoming commissioners, said in June 2010 that the SPLOST funds were inadvertently deposited in an interest-earning account that also included general fund money. Gault said the mistake actually benefitted the county by bringing in sorely needed revenue, but he said a mistake occurred when the SPLOST funds were withdrawn and spent on operating expenses.

Spratt ran against and defeated Gault in the 2010 election.

Mary Lee Brown, who was the county’s finance director in 2008, disputed Smart’s and Gault’s explanation, saying she had deposited the SPLOST funds in a money market account that was not being utilized. Smart insisted, however, that Brown had deposited the funds into an account that also contained general fund money.

Feeling she was being made the scapegoat, Brown resigned in June 2010.

The county’s auditor, Craig Moye of Mauldin and Jenkins, commended the commission Tuesday for correcting the mistake.

“This is necessary to satisfy the state Department of Revenue,” he said.

Reporting on an audit of fiscal year 2011, Moye said that the county is on sound financial footing, thanks in no small part to a recent timber sale that netted $2.3 million in revenue and allowed the county to set up its reserve fund. The county had projected $11.4 million in revenue for fiscal year 2011. That amount did not include the timber sale, which was negotiated after the budget process was concluded.

The county maintains a timber easement on portions of the U.S. Marine Corps’ Townsend Bombing Range and cut and sold a large tract this year, Cook said.

After paying off the SPLOST debt, the county will still have $1.5 million in reserve, Cook said.

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Posted: 10:39 a.m. Wednesday, Sept. 12, 2012

Lucowici no stranger to notoriety

By Katie Leslie

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

LUDOWICI — For most towns of 1,700 souls, a murder case featuring soldiers accused of planning to overthrow the government would be the biggest thing ever. For Ludowici, a town known statewide and even nationally as a highly efficient speed-trap, it's the latest in a string of sensational crimes, oddities and really big small-town worries.

At the top of the worry list: how Long County will pay for not one but three trials for the accused anarchist soldiers, whose alleged crimes were committed in Long County even though the defendants were stationed in neighboring Liberty County, at Fort Stewart.

Add to that the cost of a completely unrelated murder trial involving a body that turned up in Long County but a defendant who lives in Liberty County.

"Why does everybody come to Long County to kill [someone]?" said Karin "Kadee" Dasher, a German woman who has lived in Ludowici since the mid-1980s.

To compound the budget crunch, the Marine Corps has proposed an expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range. If the corps succeeds in taking the more than 25,000 acres it wants, Long County will say goodbye to a considerable portion of its tax base.

Beyond that, there's the hassle over the county's most recent election, which is in danger of being invalidated because the U. S. Justice Department rejected the county's redistricting plan.

Finally, of course, there's the widely rumored "terror training camp" just a few miles down the road in Jesup.

No wonder country residents sometimes feel at the mercy of outside forces, whether criminal or federal.

Subscribers can read our full report on Ludowici's trials and tribulations in Sunday's AJC or on our subscription tablet app.

Appendix B

Public Meeting Materials

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WELCOME

TO THE MARINE CORPS PUBLIC MEETING

Fact Sheet Index

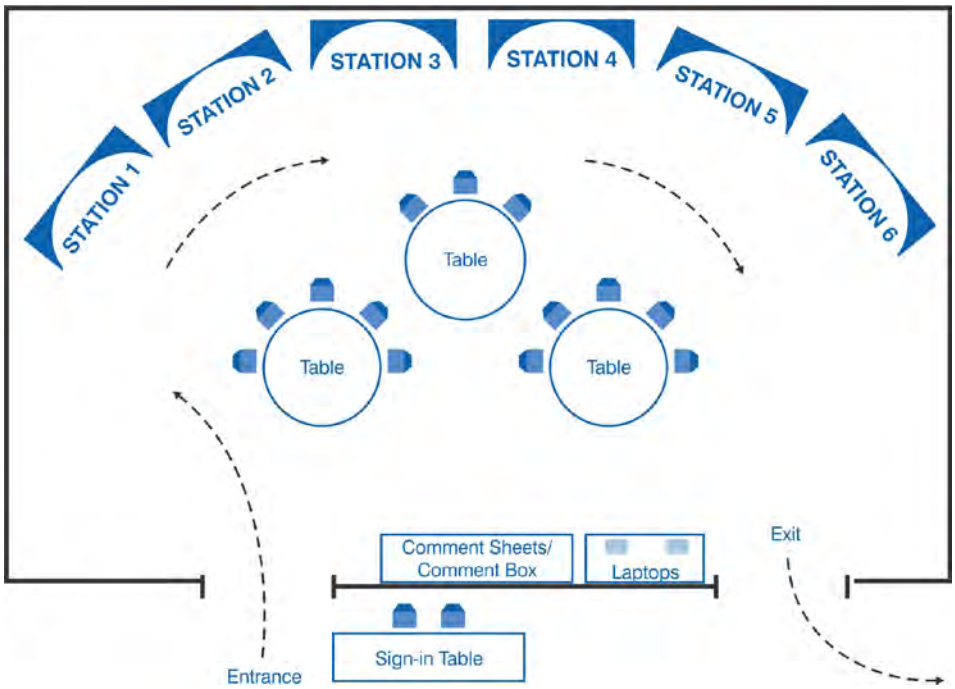
2	National Environmental Policy Act and Public Involvement
3	Comments, Meeting Dates, and Locations
4	History and Mission
5	Proposed Action
6	Comparison of Candidate Ranges
7-8	Details of Proposed Action
9	Alternatives
10-11	Resource Analysis
12	Real Estate Acquisition

Today's open information session is for the United States Marine Corps (USMC) to solicit comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in McIntosh County, Georgia. The Draft EIS evaluates the potential environmental effects of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to allow the use of inert (non-explosive munitions with a spotting charge) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) at TBR. Through the use of PGMs at TBR, the USMC can more efficiently meet current training requirements for pilots by significantly increasing air-to-ground training capabilities at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, South Carolina.

USMC representatives are available to explain the Proposed Action, project alternatives and schedule, and the environmental analysis and findings in the Draft EIS. Areas in the meeting room have been designated to allow you the opportunity to submit your comments today or refer to page 3 for additional ways to provide comments. The public comment period ends on August 27, 2012. Please submit your comments by that date to ensure they are considered in the EIS.

The purpose of this public comment meeting is to solicit your comments on the Draft EIS.

For future updates, please visit the project Web site at:
www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com



FACT SHEET
FOR THE PROPOSED MODERNIZATION AND EXPANSION OF TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE

The National Environmental Policy Act and Public Involvement

The National Environmental Policy Act is the federal law that requires all federal agencies to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of any major actions they propose and to inform and involve the public in the decision-making process.

Environmental Impact Statement

An EIS is a detailed study that analyzes the potential effects, both positive and negative, that the Proposed Action and the associated alternatives may have on the environment and the local community.

The Marine Corps' Draft EIS for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of TBR includes the following:

- Purpose of and need for the expansion and modernization of TBR;
- Description of the Proposed Action and alternatives;
- Presentation of existing/baseline conditions and evaluation of any potential impacts to the environment and the local community; and
- Assessment of potential cumulative impacts when the proposal is considered along with other past, present, and future actions that have occurred or are occurring in the region.

Your involvement and feedback are essential to helping the Marine Corps make an informed decision on the Proposed Action.

Submit Your Comments

Your involvement and feedback are essential to helping the Marine Corps make an informed decision on the Proposed Action. There are four ways to provide your comments:

1. At today's public meeting
2. Online at: **www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com**
3. By mail to:

   Townsend EIS Project Manager
   P.O. Box 180458
   Tallahassee, FL 32318

4. By email to: **townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com**

The public comment period ends on August 27, 2012.

Public Meeting Dates and Locations

Open House Meetings will be from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Date	Location Address
Tuesday August 7, 2012	**McIntosh County** **Middle School Gymnasium** **500 Green Street** **Darien, GA 31305**
Thursday August 9, 2012	**City of Ludowici** **City Hall Meeting Room** **469 North Macon Street** **Ludowici, GA 31316**

History and Mission

History

TBR is a 5,183-acre facility located in McIntosh County, Georgia. TBR is owned by the Marine Corps and is part of the Georgia Air National Guard's Combat Readiness Training Center in Savannah, Georgia. The primary user of TBR is Marine Aircraft Group 31 (MAG-31), based at MCAS Beaufort. TBR serves as an important training facility for 19 users from five states.

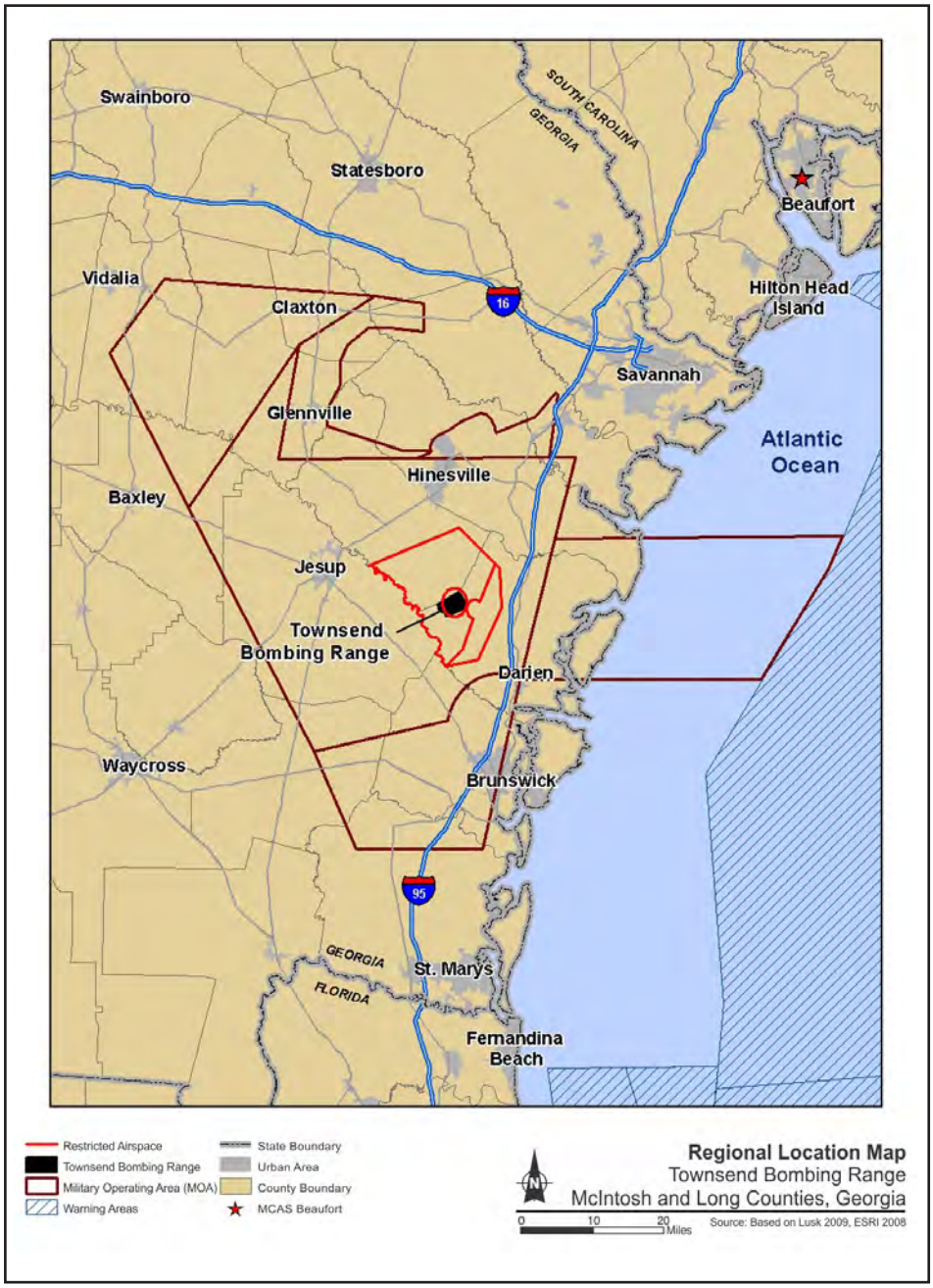
TBR, formerly known as "Glynco Bombing Range," was first opened as an aerial gunnery range by the U.S. Navy in the early 1940s. The Range was closed in 1972 in conjunction with the closure of nearby Naval Air Station Glynco. The Marine Corps reopened the Range in 1981 as Townsend Bombing Range, a training facility for MCAS Beaufort, SC.

Mission

TBR's mission is to provide realistic combat training for pilots from all military services. It supports training at all levels - from basic skills to advanced training.

Types of Training Conducted at TBR:

- Air-to-Ground Training;
- Low-Angle Strafing Training;
- Close Air Support Training; and
- Electronic Warfare.



Purpose of and Need for the Proposed Action

Proposed Action

The Proposed Action that is evaluated in the Draft EIS is to modernize and expand TBR to accommodate MAG-31's requirement to train with inert PGMs and the larger Weapon Danger Zones (WDZs; also referred to as safety zones) their use requires. To accomplish this, the USMC proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities. The Proposed Action includes five interrelated components:

- Acquisition of land;
- Acquisition of a timber easement;
- Modification of existing airspace;
- Construction of infrastructure to support PGM training; and
- Improvement of training capabilities.

Purpose

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to provide an air-to-ground training range capable of providing a wider variety of air-to-ground operations, including the use of PGMs, to meet current training requirements.

Inert precision-guided weapons training capability at TBR would enhance mission effectiveness for MAG-31 and other TBR users. Under the Proposed Action, any increase in TBR's boundaries would insure the safety of adjacent communities.

Need

The Proposed Action is needed to more efficiently meet current training requirements for USMC aviation assets by significantly increasing air-to-ground training capabilities in the Beaufort, South Carolina Region.

Presently, squadrons from MCAS Beaufort must use West Coast training ranges to satisfy precision-guided munitions training requirements. Having a nearby range available for this training would result in greater training efficiency.

Comparison of Candidate Ranges

Before selecting TBR, the Marine Corps considered several possible locations based on the following criteria:

- Must be within 165 nautical miles of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, SC.
- Must be under or adjacent to enough restricted airspace to support the current training as well as the required precision-guided munition training.
- Must not currently host conflicting military operations.

TBR is the only location able to meet all of these criteria.

Comparison of Ranges Based on Range Evaluation Criteria

Range	1. Proximity	2. Adequate Airspace	3. Does Not Host Conflicting Military Operations
Fort Stewart (Georgia)	45 NM	Yes	No
Townsend Bombing Range (Georgia)	70 NM	Yes	Yes
Poinsett Range (South Carolina)	75 NM	No	Yes
Fort Jackson (South Carolina)	90 NM	No	No
Fort Gordon (Georgia)	96 NM	No	Yes[a]
Grand Bay Range (Georgia)	146 NM	No	No
Camp Blanding (Florida)	160 NM	No	No

Note: [a] Impact Area restrictions exist. Key: NM = nautical miles

MCAS Beaufort 165-Nautical Mile Radius

AFB = Air Force Base
MCAS = Marine Corps Air Station

Candidate Ranges
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

0 50 100 Miles

Source: Esri 2008

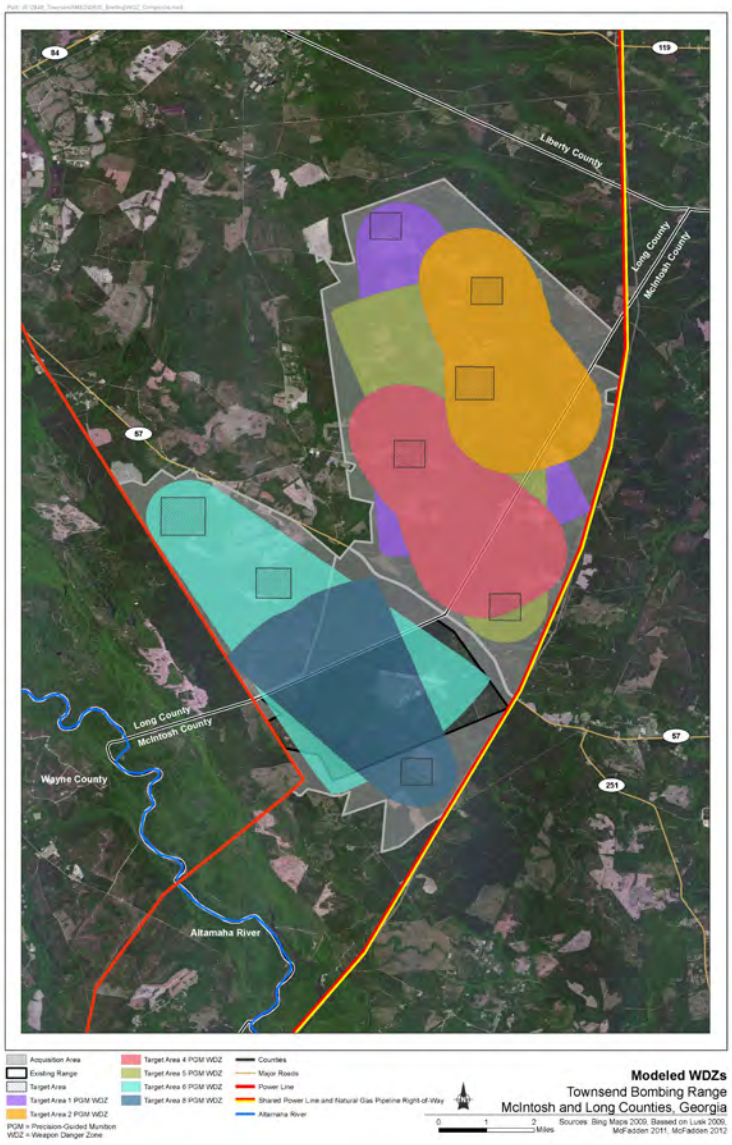
Details of the Proposed Action

Acquisition of Land

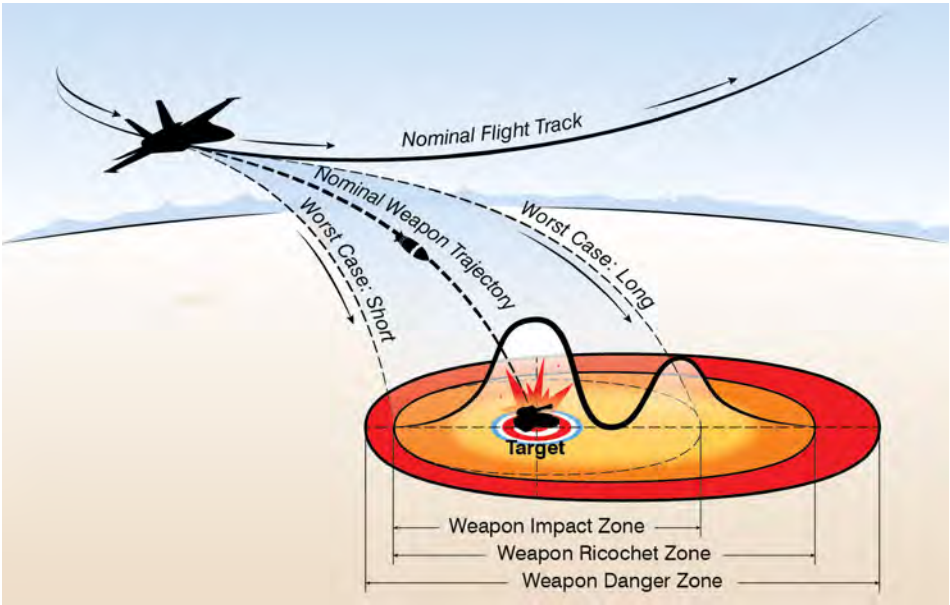
The Marine Corps used modeling software to develop weapon danger zones, which in turn were used to identify potential land acquisition scenarios necessary to accommodate the use of non-explosive precision-guided munitions at TBR.

Precision-guided munitions (PGMs) are guided, advanced weapons that are designed to precisely hit a specific target. They are made with a laser or global positioning system (GPS) guidance systems with operable fins that correct the munitions' trajectory. Because of its ability to correct itself in-flight to the target, PGMs are often referred to as "smart bombs." PGMs are released from higher altitudes and at greater distance from the target than unguided weapons. Unguided munitions are free-falling when released from the aircraft and they descend towards the target with no ability to change their trajectory. Therefore, unguided weapons are often referred to as "dumb bombs."

Though PGMs are more accurate, the weapon danger zone requirements are much larger because it must contain the area in which the weapon may impact the ground should the guidance system fail.



A Weapon Danger Zone is a three-dimensional zone that encompasses the ground and airspace for lateral and vertical containment of projectiles, fragments, debris, and components resulting from the firing, launching, and/or detonation of air-to-ground ordnance. To effectively deliver PGMs at TBR, the land area must be increased to ensure the containment of the WDZs, allow for their realistic combat employment, and ensure the safety of military personnel and civilians present at and around TBR.



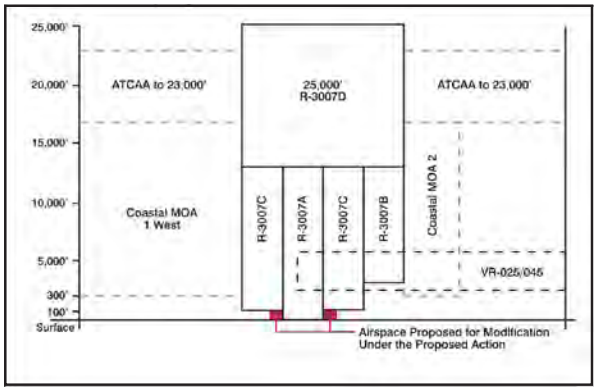
Details of the Proposed Action *(Cont.)*

Acquisition of a Timber Easement

The USMC proposes to purchase a timber easement from McIntosh County, Georgia, on approximately 3,007 acres of land within the current TBR boundary.

Modification of Existing Airspace

The USMC proposed to modify Restricted Area R-3007A by extending the current restricted area laterally to the proposed acquisition area boundary. The proposed modification would eliminate the current gap from 100 feet above ground level down to the surface of the ground over the areas proposed for acquisition.



Construction of Infrastructure to Support PGM Training

- New target areas.
- Support buildings and observation tower.
- Roads and fencing.

Improvement of Training Capabilities

- Currently, Marine Corps aircrew can accomplish 47% of their air-to-ground training requirements at TBR.
- The Proposed Action would allow Marine Corps aircrew to complete up to 85% of their air-to-ground training requirements.

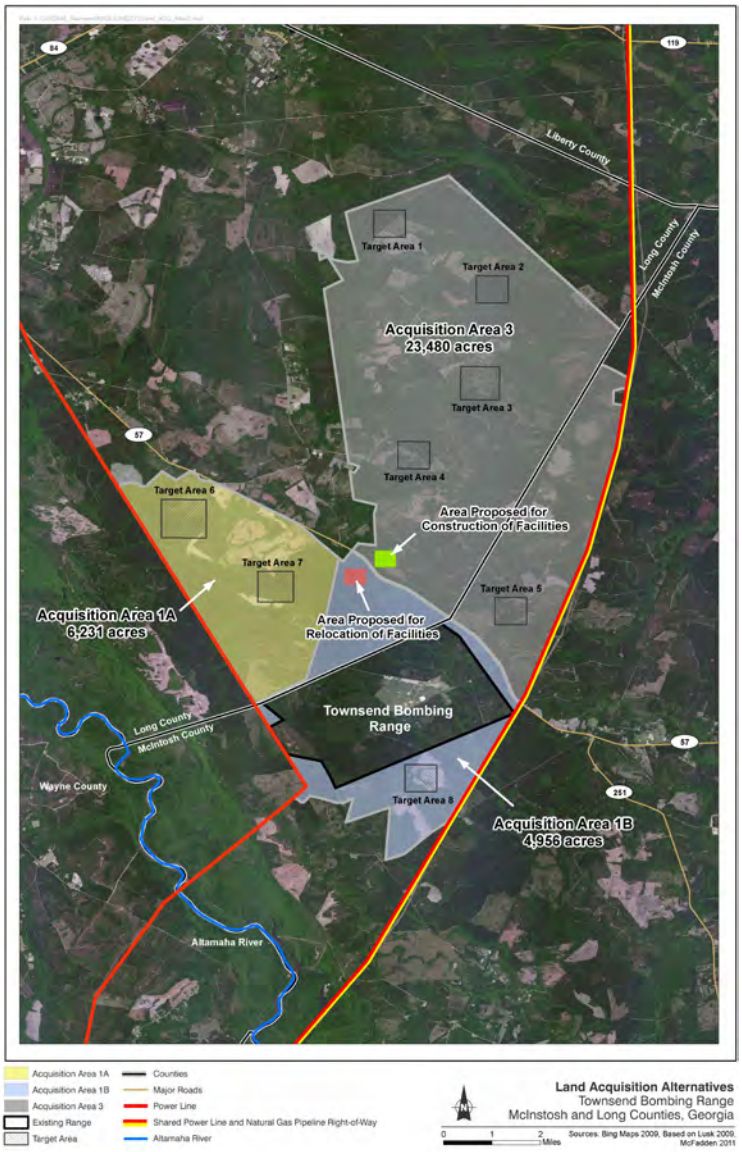
Infrastructure Construction

- *Up to 8 new target areas total. Target locations have been preliminary proposed to avoid and minimize potential impacts to natural resources, including wetlands.*
- *Additional facilities (e.g., Weapon Impact Scoring System [WISS] and observation tower).*
- *Roads, fencing, and access points to target areas.*

Training Improvements

- *Marines must train as they fight. Realistic training prepares Marines to succeed in their mission and helps bring them home safely from combat.*
- *The Proposed Action would allow Marine Corps pilots to complete nearly all of their air-to-ground training requirements at TBR.*
- *Currently, Marine Corps pilots can accomplish less than half of the air-to-ground training requirements at TBR.*

Alternatives



The alternatives for modernizing and expanding TBR, as well as the No Action Alternative, are outlined in the table below and illustrated on the map.

Alternative 1 would involve the relocation of the existing range compound facilities and observation tower to the northern corner of Acquisition Area 1B. The existing facilities would not be relocated under Alternatives 2, 3, or 4; however, a new observation tower would need to be constructed in the southwestern corner of Acquisition Area 3.

Alternative	1	2	3	4*	No Action
Acquisition Area	1A + 1B	3	1A + 1B + 3	1B + 3	N/A
Acreage	11,187	23,480	34,667	28,436	N/A
Target Areas	6, 7, 8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	N/A
Facilities	All Facilities	Observation Tower	Observation Tower	Observation Tower	N/A
Sorties	3,583	4,243	4,243	4,243	2,358
Training and Readiness Percentage Met	72%	85%	85%	85%	47%
Availability of Targets During Range Maintenance Periods	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Minimize Relocation of Private Citizens	No	Yes	No	Yes	N/A

* Preferred Alternative

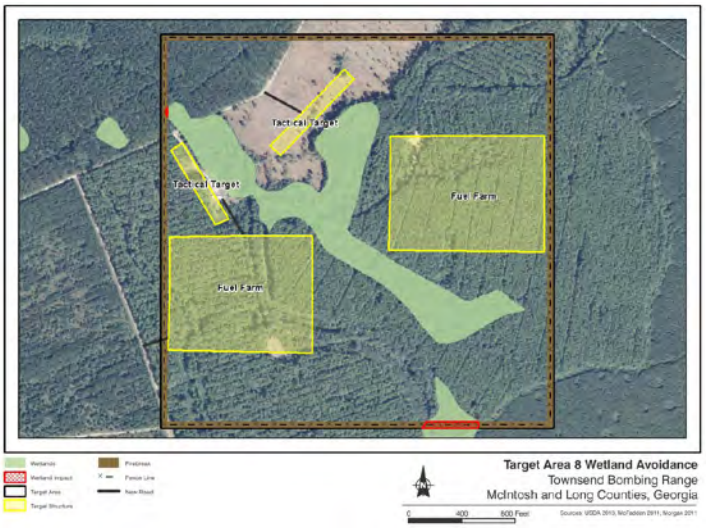
Resource Analysis

The following 14 resources were analyzed in the Draft EIS:

- Land Use
- Airspace
- Transportation
- Socioeconomics
- Noise
- Topography, Geology, and Soils
- Recreation
- Biological Resources
- Utilities and Infrastructure
- Wetlands
- Cultural Resources
- Hazardous Materials and Waste
- Water Resources
- Air Quality

Wetlands

- Approximately 28% of the 34,667 acres within the proposed acquisition areas is classified as wetlands.
- Target areas have been sited to avoid and minimize potential impacts to wetlands.



Biological Resources

- Fourteen federally and state-protected species have the potential to occur within the proposed acquisition areas.
- Potential habitat within each proposed target area was surveyed to verify the presence of habitat and species to determine potential impacts.
- The Proposed Action was determined to have no effect on 11 species. Of the 14 species, three species (Eastern Indigo Snake, Wood Stork, and Gopher Tortoise) may be affected, but not likely adversely affected by the Proposed Action.

Timber Management

- Industrial forestland compromises approximately 98% of the potential acquisition areas.
- The Marine Corps manages timberlands in support of ordnance use by frequently employing prescribed fires.
- Marine Corps management would increase harvest cycles from approximately 30 years to approximately 80 years.

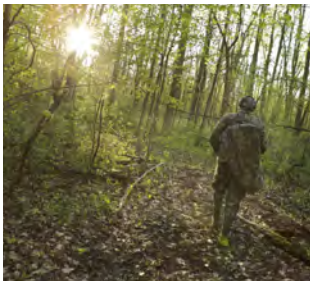
Cultural Resources

- Of the 1,950 acres proposed for use as target areas, the Marine Corps surveyed approximately 1,729 acres for archeological resources. Nine new archeological sites were recorded during the survey. Five of the sites are recommended for further archaeological testing to determine whether they qualify for the National Register of Historic Places.
- Of the 34,667 acres proposed for potential acquisition, the Marine Corps conducted a reconnaissance survey of approximately 24,031 acres for historic built resources. Six built resources were identified within the proposed acquisition area.

Resource Analysis *(Cont.)*

Recreation

- Access to lands proposed for acquisition would be limited.
- Existing hunting leases on lands proposed for acquisition would be cancelled.
- Townsend Bombing Range's existing hunting program would be applied to any acquired lands which would allow all persons in the community access to more hunting lands.



- Wildlife management areas and other protected lands outside of the proposed acquisition areas would not be impacted.

Socioeconomics

- Only six parcels within the proposed acquisition areas are owned by private citizens. Three are currently undeveloped. The remaining three parcels contain:
  - One residence
  - One hunting lodge
  - One business
- All remaining parcels within the proposed acquisition areas are owned by commercial timber companies.

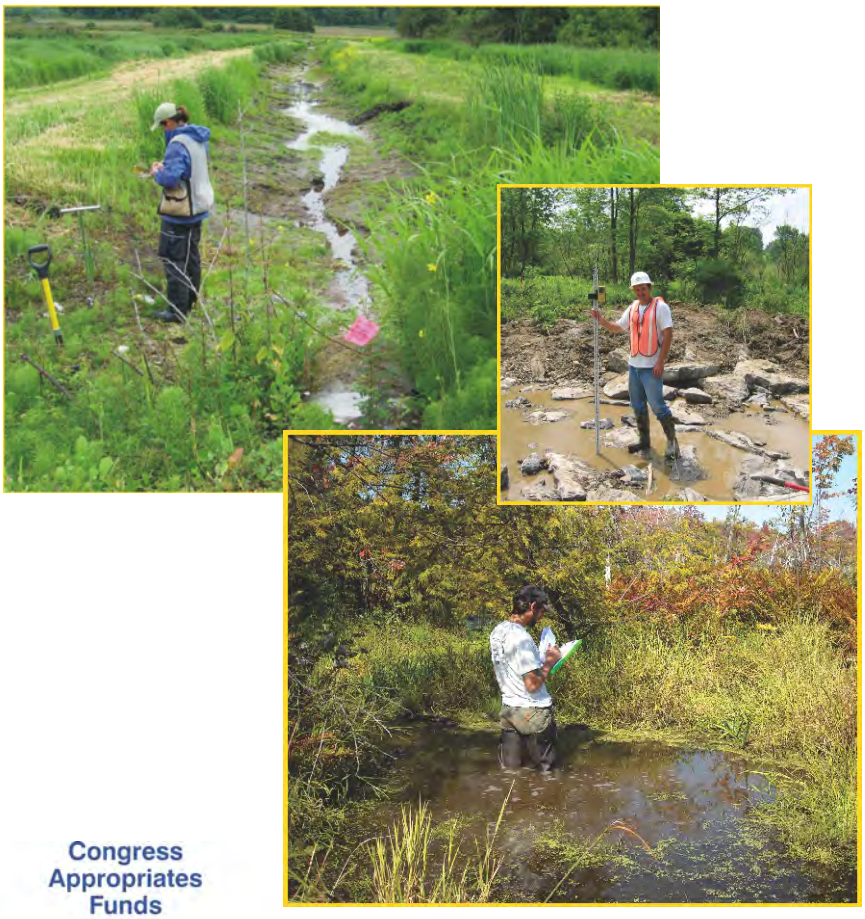
Alternative	1 (11,187 acres)	2 (23,480 acres)	3 (34,667 acres)	4* (28,436 acres)	No Action
McIntosh County (367,680 acres)					
Acres Acquired	2,983	5,343	8,326	8,326	N/A
Annual Property Tax Loss	$12,708	$22,761	$35,469	$35,469	N/A
Percent of Total Property Taxes	0.22%	0.39%	0.60%	0.60%	N/A
Long County (258,240 acres)					
Acres Acquired	8,204	18,137	26,341	20,110	N/A
Annual Property Tax Loss	$53,572	$118,435	$172,007	$131,318	N/A
Percent of Total Property Taxes	1.39%	3.08%	4.48%	3.42%	N/A
Economic Impact					
Construction Expenditures (One Year)	$14.8 Million	$10.8 Million	$16.6 Million	$12.7 Million	N/A
Additional Operational Expenditures (Annual)	$73,901	$142,769	$216,669	$142,769	N/A

* Preferred Alternative

Real Estate Acquisition

If the Record of Decision were to call for the acquisition of land, the following process would occur:

- Identify required properties
- Notify the owners of interest in property
- Hire a surveyor to identify legal property boundaries
- Hire an independent appraiser to determine fair market value
- Make an offer to the owner at fair market value
- Negotiate terms of agreement and enter into a purchase agreement
- The government may use condemnation proceedings if required



Thank you for your participation in today's public meeting. The public comment period ends on August 27, 2012. Please submit your comments by that date to ensure they are considered in the EIS.

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Townsend Bombing Range

Public Involvement

National Environmental Policy Act

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires all federal agencies to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of any major actions they propose and to inform and involve the public in the decision-making process.

Environmental Impact Statement

An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is a detailed study that analyzes the potential effects, both positive and negative, that the Proposed Action and the associated alternatives may have on the environment and local community. NEPA requires the federal agency to provide opportunities for public involvement in this process.

Schedule

NEPA provides opportunities for public involvement.

1. Public Notice
   August 6, 2010
2. Public Scoping Periods
   August 6 - September 7, 2010
   October 10 - November 8, 2010
3. Draft Environmental Impact Statement
   July 13, 2012
4. Public Comment Period/
   Agency Review Period
   July 13 – August 27, 2012
   Current Stage
5. Final Environmental Impact Statement
   Spring 2013
6. Record of Decision
   Summer 2013

Submit Your Comments

Your involvement and input are essential to helping the Marine Corps make an informed decision on the Proposed Action.

There are four ways to provide your comments:

1. At today's public comment meeting
2. Online at www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com
3. By mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

4. By email to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com

The public comment period ends on August 27, 2012. Please submit your comments by that date to ensure they are considered in the EIS.

Your involvement assists the Marine Corps in making an informed decision. Thank you for your participation.
For more information, please visit the project Web site at: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com

Townsend Bombing Range

History and Mission

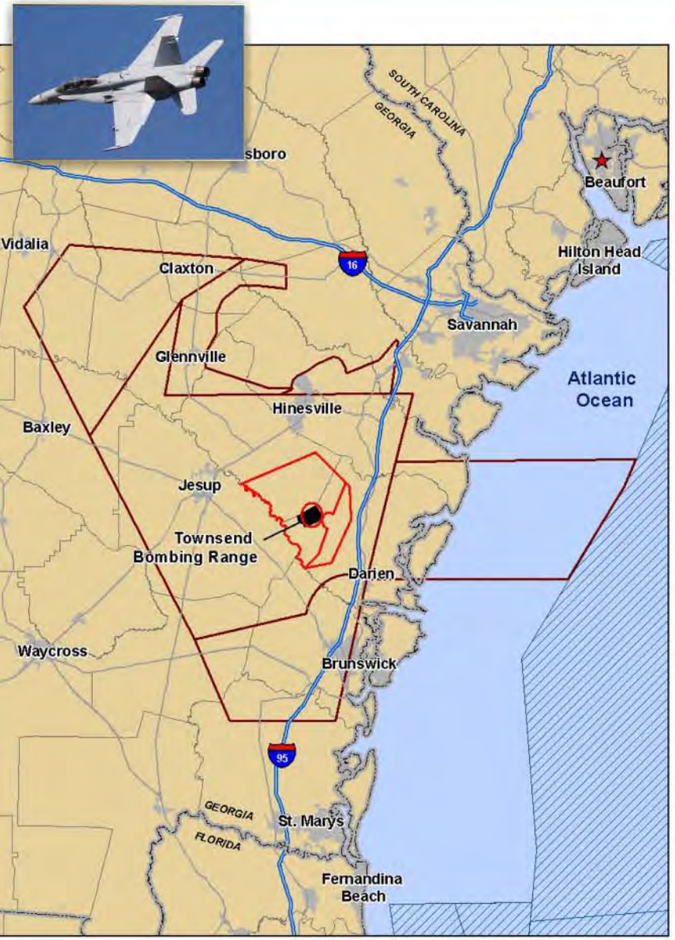
History

MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP-31

Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), formerly known as Glynco Bombing Range, was first opened as an aerial gunnery range by the U.S. Navy in the early 1940s. The range was closed in 1972 in conjunction with the closure of nearby Naval Air Station Glynco. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) reopened the range in 1981 as Townsend Bombing Range, a training facility for Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC.

Townsend is a premiere training range managed jointly by the USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard.

- Large Volume of Airspace
- Realistic Targets
- Realistic Threats
- Joint Use by All Services
- Proximity to Offshore Airspace
- Proximity to Air Bases



Restricted Airspace
Townsend Bombing Range
Military Operating Area (MOA)
Warning Areas
State Boundary
Urban Area
County Boundary
MCAS Beaufort

Regional Location Map
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

0 10 20 Miles

Source: Based on Lusk 2009, ESRI 2008

Mission

TOWNSEND RANGE
VICTOR NOSTRI PROSPERITAS

TBR's mission is to provide realistic combat training for pilots from all military services. It supports training at all levels - from basic skills to advanced training.

Types of Training Conducted at TBR:

- Air-to-Ground Training
- Low-Angle Strafing Training
- Close Air Support Training
- Electronic Warfare

Your involvement assists the Marine Corps in making an informed decision. Thank you for your participation.
For more information, please visit the project Web site at: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com

Townsend Bombing Range

Proposed Action and Alternatives

Proposed Action

The Proposed Action evaluated in the Environmental Impact Statement is to modernize and expand Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) to accommodate Marine Aircraft Group 31's requirement to train with inert (non-explosive) precision-guided munitions (PGM) and the larger weapon danger zones their use requires.

The Proposed Action includes the following interrelated components:

- Acquisition of land;
- Acquisition of a timber easement;
- Modification of existing airspace;
- Construction of infrastructure to support PGM training; and
- Improvement of training capabilities.

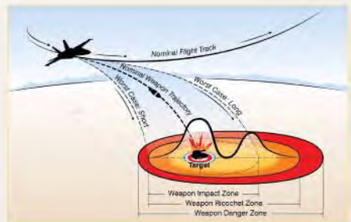
Purpose and Need

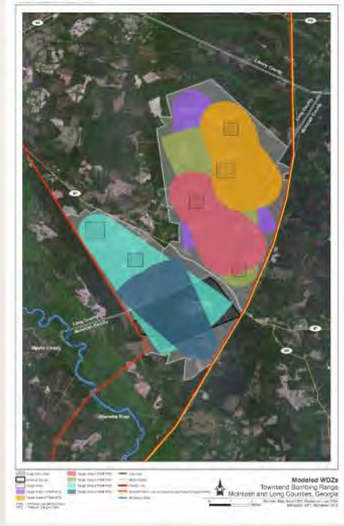
The purpose of the Proposed Action is to provide an air-to-ground training range capable of providing a wider variety of air-to-ground operations, including the use of PGMs, to meet current training requirements.

The Proposed Action is needed to more efficiently meet current training requirements for Marine Corps aviation assets by significantly increasing air-to-ground training capabilities in the Beaufort, SC region.

Acquisition of Land

- Acquire land to fully contain the weapon danger zones resulting from the proposed training.





Construction of Infrastructure to Support PGM Training

- New target areas.
- Support buildings and observation tower.
- Roads and fencing.

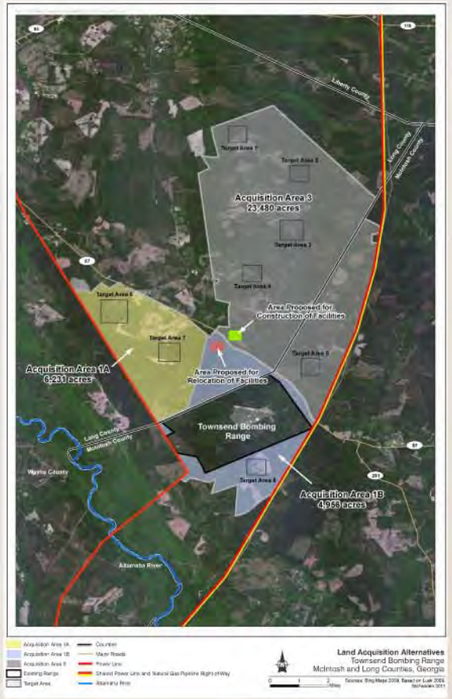
Improvement of Training Capabilities

- Currently, Marine Corps aircrew can accomplish 47% of their air-to-ground training requirements at TBR.
- The Proposed Action would allow Marine Corps aircrew to complete up to 85% of their air-to-ground training requirements.

Alternatives

Alternative	1	2	3	4*	No Action
Acquisition Area	1A + 1B	3	1A + 1B + 3	1B + 3	N/A
Acreage	11,187	23,480	34,667	28,436	N/A
Target Areas	6, 7, 8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8	N/A
Facilities	All Facilities	Observation Tower	Observation Tower	Observation Tower	N/A
Sorties	3,583	4,243	4,243	4,243	2,358
Training and Readiness Percentage Met	72%	85%	85%	85%	47%
Availability of Targets During Range Maintenance Periods	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Minimize Relocation of Private Citizens	No	Yes	No	Yes	N/A

* Preferred Alternative



Your involvement assists the Marine Corps in making an informed decision. Thank you for your participation.

For more information, please visit the project Web site at: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com

Townsend Bombing Range

Resource Analysis

Wetlands

- Approximately 28% of the 34,667 acres within the proposed acquisition areas is classified as wetlands.

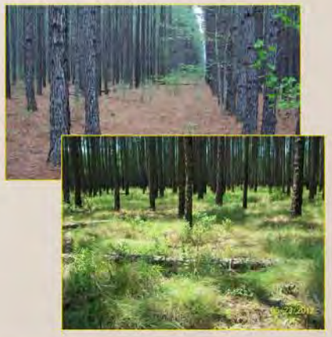
Biological Resources

- Fourteen federally and state-protected species have the potential to occur within the proposed acquisition areas.
- Potential habitat within each proposed target area was surveyed to verify the presence of habitat and species to determine potential impacts.

Federal	
Eastern Indigo Snake	May affect, not likely to adversely affect
Gopher Tortoise	May affect, not likely to adversely affect
Wood Stork	May affect, not likely to adversely affect
Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	No effect
Striped Newt	No effect
Kirtland's Warbler	No effect
Bachman's Warbler	No effect
Bald Eagle	No effect
Hairy Rattleweed	No effect
State	
Corkwood	No effect
Dwarf Witch-alder	No effect
Giant Orchid	No effect
Tiny-leaf Buckthorn	No effect

Timber Management

- Industrial forestland comprises approximately 98% of the proposed acquisition areas.
- The Marine Corps manages timberlands in support of ordnance use by frequently employing prescribed fires.
- Marine Corps management would increase harvest cycles from approximately 30 years to approximately 80 years.



Cultural Resources

- Of the 1,950 acres proposed for use as target areas, the Marine Corps surveyed approximately 1,729 acres for archaeological resources.
- Nine new archaeological sites were recorded during the survey.
- Five of the sites are recommended for further archaeological testing to determine whether they qualify for the National Register of Historic Places.

- Of the 34,667 acres proposed for potential acquisition, the Marine Corps conducted a reconnaissance survey of approximately 24,031 acres for historic built resources.
- Six built resources were identified within the proposed acquisition area:
  - Two buildings
  - Snuff Box Canal
  - Old Barrington Road
  - Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad
  - Rozier Cemetery
- The Marine Corps will avoid, minimize, and mitigate effects to significant resources.

Your involvement assists the Marine Corps in making an informed decision. Thank you for your participation.
For more information, please visit the project Web site at: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com

Townsend Bombing Range

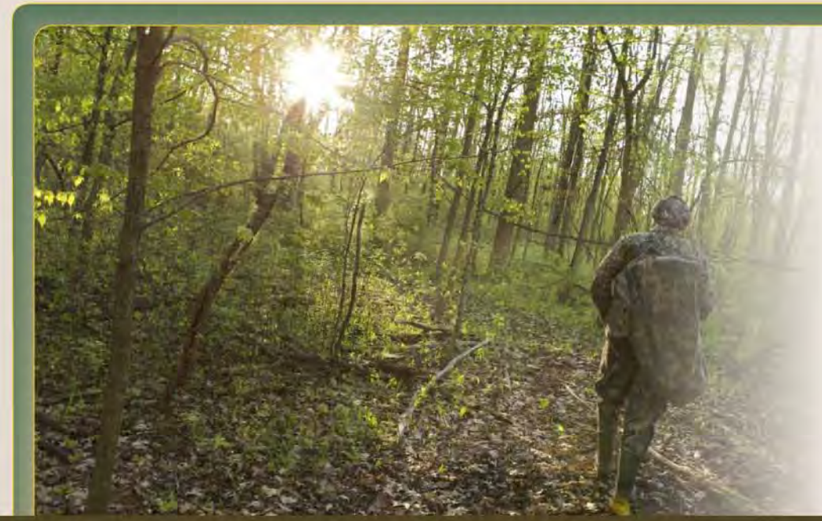
Resource Analysis

Socioeconomics

- Only six parcels within the proposed acquisition areas are owned by private citizens. Three are currently undeveloped. The remaining three parcels contain:
  - One residence
  - One hunting lodge
  - One business
- All remaining parcels within the proposed acquisition areas are owned by commercial timber companies.

Alternative	1 (11,187 acres)	2 (23,480 acres)	3 (34,667 acres)	4* (28,436 acres)	No Action
McIntosh County (367,680 acres)					
Acres Acquired	2,983	5,343	8,326	8,326	N/A
Annual Property Tax Loss	$12,708	$22,761	$35,469	$35,469	N/A
Percent of Total Property Taxes	0.22%	0.39%	0.60%	0.60%	N/A
Long County (258,240 acres)					
Acres Acquired	8,204	18,137	26,341	20,110	N/A
Annual Property Tax Loss	$53,572	$118,435	$172,007	$131,318	N/A
Percent of Total Property Taxes	1.39%	3.08%	4.48%	3.42%	N/A
Economic Impact					
Construction Expenditures (One Year)	$14.8 Million	$10.8 Million	$16.6 Million	$12.7 Million	N/A
Additional Operational Expenditures (Annual)	$73,901	$142,769	$216,669	$142,769	N/A

* Preferred Alternative



Recreation

- Access to lands proposed for acquisition would be limited.
- Existing hunting leases on lands proposed for acquisition would be cancelled.
- Townsend Bombing Range's existing hunting program would be applied to any acquired lands which would allow all persons in the community access to more hunting lands.
- Wildlife management areas and other protected lands outside of the proposed acquisition areas would not be impacted.

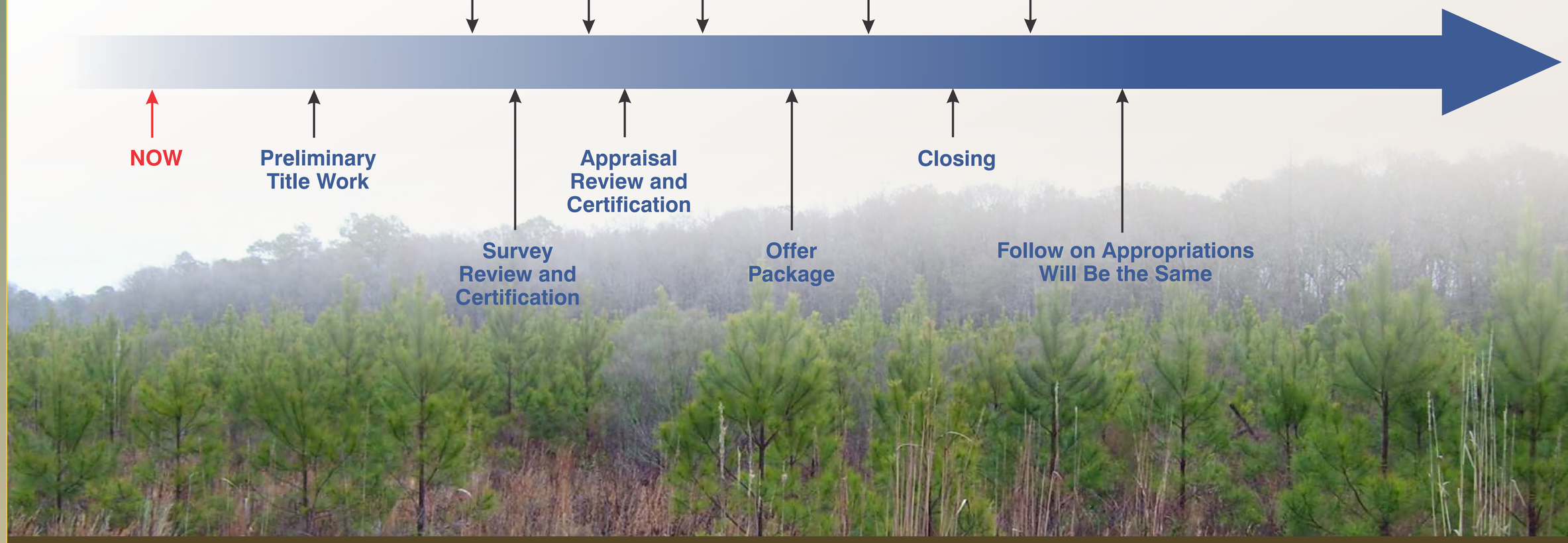
Your involvement assists the Marine Corps in making an informed decision. Thank you for your participation.
For more information, please visit the project Web site at: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com

Townsend Bombing Range

Real Estate Acquisition

Federal Acquisition Process

- Identify required properties
- Notify the owners of interest in property
- Hire a surveyor to identify legal property boundaries
- Hire an independent appraiser to determine fair market value
- Make an offer to the owner at fair market value
- Negotiate terms of agreement and enter into a purchase agreement
- The government may use condemnation proceedings if required



Your involvement assists the Marine Corps in making an informed decision. Thank you for your participation.
For more information, please visit the project Web site at:
www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com

Appendix C

Comments Received During the DEIS Review Period with Responses

C.1 Federal Government

C.2 State Government

C.3 Local Government

C.4 Tribal Government

C.5 Citizens and Organizations

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Appendix C
Comments Received During the DEIS Review Period with Responses

Appendix C.1
Federal Government

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01

From: Kristi.Ashley@faa.gov [mailto:Kristi.Ashley@faa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, November 14, 2012 8:59
To: Drawdy CIV William A
Cc: Barrett CTR Colleen E; William.Burris@faa.gov
Subject: Townsend Bombing Range EIS Comments

Thank you for the extra time to review the document. We may need to schedule a call to
discuss the Section 106 issues at some point.

General: Even though Section 4F is exempt from DOD actions, it still should be mentioned since
FAA will adopt this document. Just a brief section stating the Section 4F regulations and that
USMC is exempt from it.

General: Even though your airspace proposal and environmental are in line now, OSG has not
received a final official copy of the document. Until then, the document may change which
could trigger changes in your EIS.

3-202: When will the Section 106 process be complete? Will it be before the end of the EIS?
What is the status of the 5 remaining undetermined sites? FAA would like to be kept aware of
the status of the project since it affects the EIS that we will ultimately have to adopt.

Treat the Earth well. It was not given to you by your parents. It was loaned to you by your
children. - Kenyan Proverb

Kristi Ashley
Environmental Specialist
Operations Support Group
Eastern Service Center
p-404.305.5607
f-404.305.5572

Page 1

Response to Comment 01:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. Additional text has been added to the Regulatory Framework sections of the Airspace and Cultural Resources analyses (please refer to Sections 3.6.2 and 3.9.2.1, respectively). As set forth in Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation (DOT) Act of 1966 (49 United States Code [U.S.C.] Section 303(c)), the Federal Aviation Administration and other DOT agencies cannot approve the use of land from publicly owned parks, recreational areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, or public and private historical sites unless the following conditions apply:

1) There is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of land, and
2) The action includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the property resulting from use.

However, pursuant to Section 1079 of Public Law 105-85, military flight operations or designations of airspace for military flight operations may not be treated as a transportation program or project for the purposes of 49 U.S.C. 303(c); therefore, 49 U.S.C. 303(c) is not being considered as part of this analysis.

The Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) will provide a final copy of the airspace modification proposal to the Federal Aviation Administration and anticipates providing this document by mid-January 2013.

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) developed a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) for this undertaking in accordance with 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.14 (B) (1) (ii). The PA, which was also signed by the GA ANG, has been filed with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The filing of the PA and the execution of its terms complete the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and ACHP regulations. The USMC consulted a wide array of federally recognized Native American Tribes and other stakeholders about the undertaking and the development of the PA. No traditional cultural properties or sacred sites have been identified within the project Area of Potential Effects.

Response to Comment 01 continued on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 01

The USMC conducted an archaeological survey of approximately 1,732 acres within proposed target areas. Nine archaeological sites were identified during the survey, four were recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and additional work at five sites was recommended to determine whether they qualify for the NRHP. If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of land, the NRHP eligibility of these sites would be determined after acquisition. Based on these determinations, the USMC would determine how best to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any potential adverse effects on historic properties in accordance with the PA executed with the GA SHPO for this undertaking.

02

United States Department of the Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service
105 West Park Drive, Suite D
Athens, Georgia 30606
Phone: (706) 613-9493
Fax: (706) 613-6059

West Georgia Sub-Office
Post Office Box 52560
Fort Benning, Georgia 31995-2560
Phone: (706) 544-6428
Fax: (706) 544-6419

Coastal Sub-Office
4980 Wildlife Drive
Townsend, Georgia 31331
Phone: (912) 832-8739
Fax: (912) 832-8744

August 13, 2012

Townsend EIS Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Re: FWS Log # 2012-CPA-0851

Dear Sir:

Thank you for letting us review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. We have reviewed the Draft EIS and submit the following comments under provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*).

After reviewing this information, we believe that the selection of the preferred alternative (#4) is the best alternative to provide the U.S. Marine Corps with their needs for training and provide a necessary balance with wildlife and the environment. We believe that Townsend Bombing Range will manage this land to have a benefit to federal trust resources, such as wetlands and rare species, as it does with its current land holdings. We have previously consulted on this proposed land acquisition which is included in the draft EIS Appendix E.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this draft EIS and if you have any questions, please write or call staff biologist Robert Brooks of our Coastal Georgia suboffice at (912) 832-8739, extension 107.

Sincerely,

Sandra S. Tucker
Field Supervisor

Response to Comment 02:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

JACK KINGSTON **03**
1st District, Georgia

WASHINGTON OFFICE
2368 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-5831
(202) 226-2269 FAX

BRUNSWICK OFFICE
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Brunswick, GA 31520
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(912) 265-9013 FAX

Committee On Appropriations
Ranking Member, Agriculture Subcommittee
Defense Subcommittee

SAVANNAH OFFICE
One Diamond Causeway
Suite 7
Savannah, GA 31406
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(912) 352-0105 FAX

BAXLEY OFFICE
(912) 367-7403
(912) 367-7404 FAX

VALDOSTA OFFICE
Federal Building, Room 215
P.O. Box 5264
Valdosta, GA 31603
(229) 247-9188
(229) 247-9189 FAX

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

August 10, 2012

Townsend EIS Project Manager
PO BOX 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to request an extension of the comment period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range in Georgia.

I am concerned that the local communities impacted by the proposed expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range have not been afforded an adequate amount of time to review the complete Draft EIS. Long and McIntosh Counties have contacted and met with myself and my staff to discuss their concerns.

I am asking that you extend the comment period by one month by moving the close of the comment period from August 27th to September 27th or later. If you need additional information please contact my District Director, Merritt Myers at 202.821.2923.

Sincerely,

Jack Kingston

Jack Kingston
Member of Congress

Response to Comment 03

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/105
13 AUG 2012

The Honorable Jack Kingston
House of Representatives
2368 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington DC 20515

Dear Mr. Kingston:

SUBJECT: EXPANSION OF TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Thank you for your letter of August 10, 2012. In that letter, and on behalf of Long and McIntosh Counties, you requested the time for public comments be extended to September 27, 2012.

The United States Marine Corps is interested in receiving input from citizens and governmental agencies and by this letter you are advised the United States Marine Corps will extend the public comment period to September 27, 2012. A notice of this extension will also be published in the Federal Register.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at commercial (843) 228-7370 or email william.drawdy@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer

Copy to:
Mr. John Conway, NAVFAC SE (EV21)
Mr. Jim Omans, HQMC Real Estate
Ms. Colleen Barrett, NEPA Support

04

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 4
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
61 FORSYTH STREET
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-8960

August 27, 2012

Townsend EIS Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

SUBJECT: EIS for Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia.

Pursuant to Section 309 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 4 has reviewed the U. S. Marine Corps Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. Under Section 309 of the CAA, EPA is responsible for reviewing and commenting on major federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

Background:

MCAS Beaufort, South Carolina, is home to Marine Aircraft Group (MAG)-31, which has six operational F/A-18 Hornet Squadrons. The F/A-18 is a fighter and attack jet aircraft that carries out air-to-air and air-to-ground missions from land bases and aircraft carriers. MAG-31 conducts anti-air-warfare and offensive air support operations in support of Fleet Marine Forces from advanced bases, expeditionary airfields, or aircraft carriers and conducts other air operations as directed.

Through the preparation of a Universal Need Statement (UNS; May 1, 2003), MAG-31 identified its requirement for an air-to-ground training range that allows aircrews to utilize PGMs in a realistic training environment. Following the preparation of the UNS, the USMC began the process to certify the requirement to establish an air-to-ground training range to support MAG-31's aviation training needs and develop the approach to accommodate this requirement. In 2009, the Marine Requirements Oversight Council (MROC) concurred with the concept to expand TBR. Thus, the MROC approved the requirement to establish an East Coast range capable of supporting PGM training and determined that modernization of TBR was critical to ensuring the effective training of East Coast-based USMC aviation units. The MROC's concurrence with MAG-31's need for an air-to-ground range that can accommodate realistic PGM training allowed the USMC and the DON to request the Department of Defense's (DOD's) approval to study the land acquisition alternatives that could support the creation of a modernized air-to-ground training range. The Office of the Secretary of Defense approved the request in December 2009. Based on these developments, the USMC initiated the preparation of the EIS to examine the potential impacts of the proposed land acquisition and airspace modification alternatives that could meet the training requirement.

To fulfill MAG-31's aviation training requirement to train with Precision Guided Missiles (PGM)s in a realistic training environment and achieve readiness proficiency for air-to-ground operations for MAG-31 F/A-18 pilots, the USMC proposes to modernize and expand TBR. This modernization and expansion of TBR would provide an enhanced, air-to-ground training range for MAG-31 F/A-18s that would safely accommodate the use of inert PGMs as well as the suite of inert

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Response to Comment 04

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The peak noise discussion from the noise analysis (Appendix F) has been incorporated into Section 3.7 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the United States Marine Corps would continue to consult throughout the Clean Water Act Section 404 permitting process with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, who is a cooperating agency on this FEIS, and with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources in an effort to reduce potential impacts to jurisdictional waters.

Comment 04 continues on the following pages.

weapons that are currently used at TBR and thus achieve greater readiness proficiency for air-to-ground operations. Inert weapons contain no explosives, but may contain a small smoke charge (spotting charge) to assist in scoring the event and providing feedback to the pilot.

It is critical that TBR, as the primary air-to-ground range for MAG-31, has the capability to accommodate MAG-31's operational requirements, including training in the employment of PGMs, and the adaptability to accommodate evolving training needs and areas of emphasis. TBR is one of four air-to-ground ranges within the USMC's inventory on the East Coast and one of seven USMC ranges in the United States that support air combat/air-to-ground operations. TBR is centrally located between the Gulf Coast and the Eastern Seaboard and because of its strategic location is an ideal venue in support of military training requirements.

Munitions that are currently utilized for training at TBR are non-guided, inert weapons. Under TBR's present configuration, it is unable to meet all the requirements of the current F/A-18 air-to-ground training syllabus, including the delivery of PGMs; furthermore, no range within the local flying area is capable of supporting MAG-31's required level of PGM training.

Alternatives:

EPA understands that this DEIS examined four action alternatives and the No Action Alternative. All four action alternatives would involve the acquisition and management of land and a timber easement, the modification of existing airspace, and the infrastructure to support PGM training, and would result in the improvement of training. During this process, the USMC developed four possible land acquisition areas. Acquisition Area 2, which was presented during the public scoping period, is not being carried forward for further analysis. Also, during preparation of this DEIS, Area 1, as it was presented during the public scoping period, was divided into two sections and renamed Areas 1A and 1B. The four alternatives with their respective acquisition areas are:

- Alternative 1: Acquisition Area 1A and Area 1B
- Alternative 2: Acquisition Area 3 (not analyzed)
- Alternative 3: Acquisition Area 1A, Area 1B, and Area 3
- Alternative 4: Acquisition Area 1B and Area 3

Based on the analysis presented in the DEIS, the USMC has selected Alternative 4 as the Preferred Alternative. Alternative 4 represents the most favorable balance of operational utility and acceptable environmental impacts. Both operational and environmental criteria were compared in order to identify Alternative 4 as the Preferred Alternative.

The Proposed Action includes acquisition of up to 36,828 acres within two areas (e.g., Acquisition Areas 1 and 3. A third Acquisition Area, Area 2, was originally considered as part of the Proposed Action, but was subsequently dropped from consideration due to, environmental sensitivity in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia, for the modernization and expansion of TBR. As part of the Proposed Action, up to eight Impact Areas, (IAs) would be placed within the two Acquisition Areas according to the DEIS, Attachment B, Figure 1-1. Within the eight IAs, target infrastructure and new roads would be constructed, and upgrades to existing roads would occur. Areas outside the IAs would serve as safety buffers.

EPA's Concerns:

Noise- EPA is concerned about the noise level generated by strafing operation conducted at the scored strafing pits and by high angle strafing at the Targets Areas. Based upon the information developed by the US Army, a basic range of peak overpressure levels may generate complaints from people in the surrounding areas. For peak levels below 115 dBPk, no complaints are expected. For levels between 115 and 130 dBPk, some complaints may occur. For levels above 130 dBPk, complaints should be expected. Recommend further discussion in the Final EIS, on potential impacts to populations in Preferred Alternative, Figure 4-15 page 23 (Scoping Summary Report). Specifically discuss the population demographics and how notification will be handled to occasional sudden noise levels and ways to mitigate, thus minimizing noise exposure and complaints.

Wetlands- The wetland issue is appropriately addressed in this DEIS. However the Preferred Alternative, as well as the other alternatives would require the installation of target scoring equipment, facility and/or tower construction, and roadway construction/improvement that will have various impacts on area wetlands. The wetland Section 404 permitting process is the responsibility of the US Corps of Engineers with EPA's review. This project requires an Approved Jurisdictional Determination (JD) before the permitting process can begin. During that process the U. S. Marine Corps should continue to seek ways to reduce the impacts to wetland systems and any unavoidable impacts should be mitigated as a condition of issuing the permit for the project. Mitigation banks should be used to compensate for the loss of wetlands. EPA understands that two mitigation banks of 7,700 acres will be used to compensate for the loss of wetland functional values to both low and high quality wetlands.

In summary, EPA has environmental concerns regarding this project as stated above, and rates this draft EIS as "EC-2" (i.e. environmental concerns with additional information requested in the final EIS). Our primary concern relates to the Preferred Alternative 4 and populations within and above the 130 dBPk noise level. We recommend continuing to seek ways to minimize the impacts to wetlands within the proposed project area. Please coordinate the permitting process with Region 4's Wetlands Regulatory Section.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and provided comments. If you wish to discuss this matter further, please contact Larry O. Gissentanna (404-562-8248 or Gissentanna.larry@epa.gov) of my staff.

Sincerely,

Heinz J. Mueller, Chief
NEPA Program Office
Office of Policy and Management

Enclosures: Summary of Rating Definitions

Continuation of Comment 04.

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) RATING SYSTEM CRITERIA

EPA has developed a set of criteria for rating Draft EISs. The rating system provides a basis upon which EPA makes recommendations to the lead agency for improving the draft.

RATING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

- LO (Lack of Objections): The review has not identified any potential environmental impacts requiring substantive changes to the preferred alternative. The review may have disclosed opportunities for application of mitigation measures that could be accomplished with no more than minor changes to the proposed action.

- EC (Environmental Concerns): The review has identified environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment. Corrective measures may require changes to the preferred alternative or application of mitigation measures that can reduce the environmental impact.

- EO (Environmental Objections): The review has identified significant environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to adequately protect the environment. Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the preferred alternative or consideration of some other project alternative (including the no action alternative or a new alternative). The basis for environmental objections can include situations:

  1. Where an action might violate or be inconsistent with achievement or maintenance of a national environmental standard;
  2. Where the Federal agency violates its own substantive environmental requirements that relate to EPA's areas of jurisdiction or expertise;
  3. Where there is a violation of an EPA policy declaration;
  4. Where there are no applicable standards or where applicable standards will not be violated but there is potential for significant environmental degradation that could be corrected by project modification or other feasible alternatives; or
  5. Where proceeding with the proposed action would set a precedent for future actions that collectively could result in significant environmental impacts.

- EU (Environmentally Unsatisfactory): The review has identified adverse environmental impacts that are of sufficient magnitude that EPA believes the proposed action must not proceed as proposed. The basis for an environmentally unsatisfactory determination consists of identification of environmentally objectionable impacts as defined above and one or more of the following conditions:

  1. The potential violation of or inconsistency with a national environmental standard is substantive and/or will occur on a long-term basis;
  2. There are no applicable standards but the severity, duration, or geographical scope of the impacts associated with the proposed action warrant special attention; or
  3. The potential environmental impacts resulting from the proposed action are of national importance because of the threat to national environmental resources or to environmental policies.

RATING THE ADEQUACY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

- 1 (Adequate): The Draft EIS adequately sets forth the environmental impact(s) of the preferred alternative and those of the alternatives reasonably available to the project or action. No further analysis or data collection is necessary, but the reviewer may suggest the addition of clarifying language or information.

- 2 (Insufficient Information): The Draft EIS does not contain sufficient information to fully assess environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment, or the reviewer has identified new reasonably available alternatives that are within the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the Draft EIS, which could reduce the environmental impacts of the proposal. The identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussion should be included in the Final EIS.

- 3 (Inadequate): The Draft EIS does not adequately assess the potentially significant environmental impacts of the proposal, or the reviewer has identified new, reasonably available, alternatives, that are outside of the spectrum of alternatives analyzed in the Draft EIS, which should be analyzed in order to reduce the potentially significant environmental impacts. The identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussions are of such a magnitude that they should have full public review at a draft stage. This rating indicates EPA's belief that the Draft EIS does not meet the purposes of NEPA and/or the Section 309 review, and thus should be formally revised and made available for public comment in a supplemental or revised Draft EIS.

05

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Richard B. Russell Federal Building
75 Spring Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

ER 12/510
9043.1

August 22, 2012

Mr. William Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer
Building 601
Floor 2, Room 216
Beaufort, SC 29904

Re: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

The United States Department of the Interior have reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range. We submit the following comments under provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*) and under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act) as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

According to the information you provided, the federally threatened eastern indigo snake, the federally endangered wood stork, and the gopher tortoise, a federal candidate species, have the potential to occur within the proposed expansion area, but were not found on the proposed impact areas. Therefore, we agree with your determination that this proposed project is not likely to adversely affect any federally listed endangered or threatened species. Also, we believe that the requirements of section 7 of the Endangered Species Act have been satisfied and no further consultation is required. However, obligations under section 7 of the Act must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this identified action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner which was not considered in this assessment; or (3) a new species is listed or critical habitat determined that may be affected by the identified action.

In addition, we believe that the selection of the preferred alternative (#4) is the best alternative to provide the U.S. Marine Corps with their needs for training and provide a necessary balance with wildlife and the environment. We believe that Townsend Bombing Range will manage this land to have a benefit to federal trust resources, such as wetlands and rare species, as it does with its current land holdings. We have previously consulted on this proposed land acquisition which is included in the draft EIS Appendix E.

1

Response to Comment 05:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process and for the additional information regarding birds in the area. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) has reviewed the suggested Web sites and confirmed that the regulatory framework described in Section 3.8.2 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) provides the necessary protections for all bird species in the area. Potential impacts to birds in the area are analyzed in Section 3.8.4.2 of the FEIS, as are potential impacts to birds that are federally listed as threatened or endangered. The suggestions included in your letter also will be considered during preparation of the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) if the Proposed Action described in the FEIS is carried forward. The USMC values its ongoing partnership with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to successfully manage birds in the area.

Comment 05 continues on the next page.

Continuation of Comment 05.

Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range – ER 12-510

Additional information on local bird species that may be impacted by the expansion of the bombing range can be found on the USGS Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) site. We suggest that the Final EIS include additional information on the potential impact to area birds. The USGS BBS can be accessed through the internet.

The bird route location maps can be accessed at:
http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/BBS/results/routemaps/routeMapStatic.html

The bird route availability map can be accessed at:
http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/BBS/results/routemaps/routeAssignMap.cfm

The bird-data links can be accessed at:
https://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/BBS/PublicDataInterface/index.cfm

Because the degree to which a bird population may be impacted depends on the status of the species, we suggest that the Final EIS include a list of birds in the area, and an analysis of likely impacts relative to the trends in their status. The information needed for this analysis is available at : http://www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/bbs/bbs.html and in the publication: Sauer, J. R., J. E. Hines, J. E. Fallon, K. L. Pardieck, D. J. Ziolkowski, Jr., and W. A. Link. 2011. *The North American Breeding Bird Survey, Results and Analysis 1966 - 2010. Version 12.07.2011 USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, Laurel, MD available online at the same site.*

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the DEIS. If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Robert Brooks at (912) 832-8739, extension 107 or Gary LeCain, at (303) 236-1475 or via email at gdlecain@usgs.gov. I can be reached on (404) 331-4524 or via email at joyce_stanley@ios.doi.gov.

Sincerely,

Joyce Stanley, MPA
Regional Environmental Protection Assistant

cc: Jerry Ziewitz – FWS – Region 4
Brenda Johnson - USGS
Steven Wright – NPS
OEPC – WASH

Page 2

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Appendix C
Comments Received During the DEIS Review Period with Responses

Appendix C.2
State Government

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06

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

WILDLIFE RESOURCES DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DAN FORSTER
DIRECTOR

July 31, 2012

Mr. William A. Drawdy
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001

5090 NREAO/074 - Proposed modernization and expansion of Townsend Bombing Range:

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

The Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Resources Division has reviewed the proposed expansion plans for the Townsend Bombing Range and we understand the importance of Townsend as a training facility. Over the past seven years, we have worked very closely with the Navy and USMC to buffer this range from incompatible development. The partnership we have forged has been very productive for all of us.

We have no objections to the plan to acquire Areas 1B and 3 as well as the existing timber easement. Regarding the proposed locations for the Target Areas, the Department is willing to work with you on surveying these areas for biological diversity to assure they will not impact any sensitive habitat. Last, as you know, the Department operates numerous Wildlife Management Areas adjacent to the Range that besides providing protective buffers also allow the public to hunt and recreate on. If this expansion moves forward we would be interested in talking with you about ways to make these new lands available to the public for compatible recreation purposes.

Once again, we value this partnership and understand the importance of Townsend for training purposes. Any questions you have of the Department can be addressed to Steve Friedman, our Chief of Real Estate, at 404-656-9173.

Sincerely,

Dan Forster

DF:lc

cc: Commissioner Mark Williams
Steve Friedman

2070 U.S. HIGHWAY 278 S.E. | SOCIAL CIRCLE, GEORGIA 30025-4711
770.918.6400 | FAX 706.557.3030 | WWW.GEORGIAWILDLIFE.COM

Response to Comment 06:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

07

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET

Nathan Deal
Governor

Debbie Dlugolenski Alford
Director

GEORGIA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE MEMORANDUM
EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 REVIEW PROCESS

TO: Townsend EIS Project Manager
P. O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

FROM: Barbara Jackson
Georgia State Clearinghouse

DATE: 7/13/2012

APPLICANT: U.S. Marine Corps

PROJECT: Draft EIS: Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, GA

STATE ID: GA120713002

The applicant/sponsor has either sent a copy of this project or a notice of availability of the project to Georgia State Clearinghouse's various reviewing agencies.

Provided that continued coordination on this project and any future issues and/or concerns are addressed satisfactorily, the State level review of the above-referenced proposal will have been completed, and the proposal found to be consistent with those state or regional goals, policies, plans, fiscal resources, criteria for Developments of Regional Impact (DRI), environmental impacts, federal executive orders, acts and/or rules and regulations with which the state is concerned.

/bj

Form NCC
Oct. 2008

Office: 404-656-3855

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
270 Washington Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Fax: 770-344-3568

Response to Comment 07:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

08

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET

Nathan Deal
Governor

Debbie Dlugolenski Alford
Director

July 31, 2012

TO: Applicants and Sponsors

FROM: Barbara Jackson, Grants Management Specialist
Georgia State Clearinghouse
404-656-3855

SUBJECT: **IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT**
Suspension of the Georgia State Clearinghouse's SPOC Office

I am retiring as of September 1, 2012, but will be available until August 30th to answer any concerns. It has been such a pleasure assisting you in whatever capacity I could – whether it was answering inquiries/questions or coordinating the review of your applications/projects.

As well, the Clearinghouse office is being suspended and will no longer provide intergovernmental review of applications. We have requested the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) in Washington, DC to remove us from the SPOC list (single-point-of-contact).

More details are available on our website at:

http://www.opb.georgia.gov/state-clearinghouse

Also, please forward this information on to other staff members of your agency/company who may be involved in your grant/project processing.

/bj

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
Office: 404-656-3855 270 Washington Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30334 Fax: 770-344-3568

Response to Comment 08:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

09

Georgia Department of Natural Resources

2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, S.E., Suite 1154, Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Mark Williams, Commissioner
Environmental Protection Division
Judson H. Turner, Director
404/656-2833

September 17, 2012

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

RE: Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia

Dear Sir or Madam:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia*. During our review, the following comments were generated:

Comments Concerning Impacts to Wetlands

1. Any subsequent permitting by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Savannah District pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) may also require the issuance of a water quality certification by Georgia EPD pursuant to CWA Section 401. The Georgia EPD Section 401 contact for the project area (Long and McIntosh Counties) is Mr. Dale Caldwell, 400 Commerce Center Drive, Brunswick, GA 31523-8251. Mr. Caldwell may be reached by e-mail at Dale.Caldwell@dnr.state.ga.us, or by phone at (912) 261-3924.

2. Based on the graphical depiction of the impacts to surface waters from Target Area 8 (Figure 3-21), it appears that the US Marine Corps (USMC) may be able to further avoid and minimize impacts to jurisdictional waters in the area of the westernmost fuel farm target. Georgia EPD encourages USMC to continue to work with the USACE on their efforts to avoid and minimize wetland impacts in this area. In addition, while the language of page 3-115 states that "[s]urface waters located within the proposed target areas are composed primarily of manmade ditches and drainages," it is unclear from Figure 3-21 whether the waters impacted by Target Area 8 are these types of features. USMC should clearly identify such features on Figures 3-19 through 3-25.

3. Please clarify the total acres of direct wetland impacts associated with Alternative 4. Various portions of the draft EIS document reference 12.6 acres of direct wetland impacts, but the total impacts presented in Table 3-38 equal 13.2 acres of direct wetland impacts.

Comments Concerning Impacts to Floodplains

4. Figure 3-18, 100-Year Floodplains, does not cite the specific Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) or FIRM panels applicable to this project; however, it does include the reference "FEMA 1996 and 2001." Because the currently effective FIRM for Long County and incorporated areas is dated September 26, 2008 and the currently effective FIRM for McIntosh County and incorporated areas is dated March 16, 2009, it appears that the references used for Figure 3-18, cited as "FEMA 1996 and 2001," have been superceded. While many of the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) or areas of the 1-percent annual flood event or 100-year floodplains shown on Figure 3-18 appear to correlate well with the currently effective FIRMs, the prominent, triangular SFHA that trends northwest along the western margin of the project from the Long County/McIntosh County line does not. Please revise the EIS to include information from the most current FIRMs.

Response to Comment 09:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. If the Record of Decision (ROD) calls for the acquisition of property, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) would continue to consult throughout the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 permitting process with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), who is a cooperating agency on this Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), and with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GA DNR) to ensure all required permits are obtained.

Although construction details are discussed in the FEIS, these details would not be finalized until after any property acquisition occurred. The details in the FEIS are estimates based on USMC need in order to provide an accurate assessment of potential impacts. As previously stated, the USMC would continue to consult with the USACE, who is a cooperating agency on this FEIS, throughout the CWA Section 404 permitting process in an effort to reduce potential impacts to jurisdictional waters.

Figures 3-19 through 3-25 in the FEIS have been updated to show which impacts are to manmade features and which ones are to natural features. The "Action Alternatives" portion of Section 3.5.4.1 contains impact tables showing the breakdown of direct and indirect impacts on ditches/drainages and natural streams. These impacts are also discussed in the text for each target area; however, to clarify the impacts discussion, language has been added to each table to show that all ditches/drainages are manmade.

Target Area 4 was inadvertently left out of Table 3-38, which caused the direct and indirect wetland impacts for Alternative 4 to be misstated. The Alternative 4 direct wetland impacts are 21.2 acres and the indirect wetland impacts are 365.6 acres. Tables 3-38 and 3-39 and the associated text have been updated to reflect this change.

As referenced in your comment, Figure 3-18 has been updated using the currently effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for Long County dated September 26, 2008, and for McIntosh County dated March 16, 2009. Sections 3.5.3.2 and 3.5.4.2 have been updated to reflect changes in the floodplain acreages due to these new data.

Response to Comment 09 continues on next page.

Townsend EIS Project Manager
September 7, 2012
Page 2

5. This project occurs in the area of a pending, multi-county, flood risk study, the Georgia Coastal Mapping Project (GCMP). At current FEMA funding levels, GCMP FIRM panels affected solely by riverine flooding should become effective in late 2013. GCMP FIRM panels subject to storm surge should be effective by fall 2015. For background on this pending study, contact the local floodplain administrators, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources / Floodplain Management Unit at (404) 675-1757, or our Georgia Flood M.A.P. site online, http://www.georgiadfirm.com. A regional perspective is available from the FEMA Region IV Coastal Analysis and Mapping site, http://www.southeastcoastalmaps.com.

Comments Concerning Impacts to Groundwater

6. The EIS discusses use of an existing or a newly drilled well as a water supply, but does not specify the rate of groundwater withdrawal from the well. Please note that a permit is required for withdrawal of 100,000 gallons or more of groundwater per day. Additionally, if more than 25 people use the water for potable purposes on any day, a "Permit to Operate a Public Water System" will be required, in which permitting will include Wellhead protection efforts; a review of construction details, well design, and health and safety concerns; and testing of water quality (source approval). If the well requires permitting, EPD's Watershed Protection Branch will also evaluate any potential impacts to the well from TBR activities, including the well's location with respect to the bombing range and possible explosive chemicals contamination.

   If the well is installed within the Upper Floridan aquifer, permitting protocol as defined in the Coastal Permitting Plan (June, 2006) does allow for new permits or additional withdrawals from the Upper Floridan aquifer in either Long or McIntosh counties. EPD's Watershed Protection Branch will work with the USMC on any appropriate withdrawal application, if they can provide sufficient information and a well-supported justifiable need. An application will require a description of the best practices for water conservation.

   The Surficial aquifer or the Brunswick aquifer could also be considered for water supply purposes, though either provides groundwater much less abundantly than the Upper Floridan aquifer. These shallower aquifers may be somewhat more susceptible to local groundwater contamination, which might be of concern to a water supply cited near the bombing range. An application for withdrawal would be appraised per our permitting policy, if sufficient information and a justifiable need can be provided.

Should you have any questions concerning this correspondence, please contact Amy Potter at (404) 656-2833.

Sincerely,

Jim Ussery, P.E.
Assistant Director

JU:ap
File: Townsend Bombing Range (R)
S:\RDRIVE\AMY\DoD Unit\NEPA\Navy\Townsend Bombing Range EIS.doc

Continuation of response to Comment 09.

The Proposed Action could increase the number of range personnel depending on the alternative selected by approximately 8 to 14 people. Therefore, there may be 23 to 29 personnel at an expanded range. Approximately 2,000 gallons per day are currently withdrawn from the well by 15 range personnel. Groundwater withdrawal is not expected to exceed the permit threshold of 100,000 gallons per day. Additional information has been added to Section 3.13.4.2 to clarify this point. If the ROD calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to consult with GA DNR and the Environmental Protection Division's (EPD's) Watershed Protection Branch to ensure all required permits are obtained. The FEIS provides estimated construction details based on USMC need in order to provide an accurate assessment of any potential impacts. If the ROD calls for the acquisition of property, these construction details would be finalized after the land has been acquired. If the USMC determines there is a need for a well, the USMC would work with the EPD's Watershed Protection Branch on any appropriate withdrawal application.

10

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
COASTAL RESOURCES DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

A.G. 'SPUD' WOODWARD
DIRECTOR

September 27, 2012

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

RE: **Conditional** Consistency Determination for DEIS: Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia

Dear Sir or Madam:

Staff of the Coastal Management Program has reviewed your June 25, 2012; July 2, 2012; and August 15, 2012 letters, as well as the attached Coastal Consistency Determination for the above referenced project. The proposed action includes acquisition of land, acquisition of a timber easement, modification of existing airspace, construction of infrastructure to support PGM training, and improvement of capabilities.

Final design plans for facility construction will not be available until after ROD (record of decision) issuance and completion of the land acquisition process. Therefore some reasonably foreseeable impacts to coastal resources cannot be concisely described at this point in time. Several enforceable policies may require additional coordination and/or state permits prior to actual construction, including but not limited to:

- CCD 5.9 Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act (O.C.G.A. 12-7-1, et seq.): 25' buffer variance may be required.
- CCD 5.12 Georgia Heritage Trust Act (O.C.G.A. 12-3-70, et seq.): conduct additional investigations within target areas after acquisition to identify cultural resources and determine if they are National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible and consult with the Historic Preservation Division and interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties.
- CCD 5.13 Groundwater Use Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-90, et. seq.): permits for groundwater withdrawals over 100,000 gallons per day, potable water used by more than 25 people, wells within the Upper Floridan aquifer, and/or wells within the 100-year floodplain may be required.
- CCD 5.15 Historic Areas (O.C.G.A. 12-3-50, et seq.): conduct additional investigations within target areas after acquisition to identify cultural resources and determine if they are National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible and consult with the Historic Preservation Division and interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties.

ONE CONSERVATION WAY | BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA 31520-8686
912.264.7218 | FAX 912.262.3143 | WWW.COASTALGADNR.ORG

Response to Comment 10:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) notes your concurrence with the Coastal Consistency Determination included in Appendix C of the Final Environmental Impact Statement. If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to consult with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to ensure all required permits are obtained.

Continuation of Comment 10.

USMC Townsend Bombing Range Expansion
September 26, 2012
Page 2

- CCD 5.23 Georgia Safe Drinking Water Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-170, et seq.): permits for potable water used by more than 25 people, wells within the Upper Floridan aquifer, and/or wells within the 100-year floodplain may be required.
- CCD 5.31 Georgia Water Quality Control Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-20, et seq.): National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits may be required. Additionally, if a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit is required from the US Army Corps of Engineers, a Section 401 Water Quality Certificate may be required.

The Program **concurs** with your consistency determination with the **condition** that any necessary State of Georgia permits and/or permissions are obtained prior to commencement of construction. The acquisition of land, acquisition of timber rights, and modification of existing airspace are fully consistent with the applicable enforceable policies of the Georgia Coastal Management Program and may proceed unconditionally. Please feel free to contact Kelie Moore or me if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A.G. "Spud" Woodward
Director

SW/km

cc: Dale Caldwell, GaDNR/EPD Water Quality via e-mail
Alice Vick, GaDNR/EPD Buffers via e-mail
Dave Crass, GaDNR/HPD via e-mail

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Appendix C
Comments Received During the DEIS Review Period with Responses

Appendix C.3
Local Government

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11

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting

Ludowici, GA • August 9, 2012

NAME *(Please Print)*: Becky S. Fuller

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Long County Tax Commissioner

ADDRESS: P O Box 628
Ludowici GA-31316

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: We as a County cannot afford to lose this much tax base in our small County. We are continually loosing monies from our digest and as taxpayers we are really hurting! We do not understand why government intenties keep taking from our digest. I live in the are where Jets fly so close to my rooftop it rattles whatnots off of my wall. I do not like it at all.

Response to Comment 11:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS), the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs. There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

12

MR. DEMPSY GOLDEN: I'm the Chairman of the Long County Board of Education, and I understand that the military needs to be trained, and I understand that the Townsend Bombing Range, if it's enlarged to the recommended enlargement, will increase the training ability of our military on the East Coast. And I certainly support our military being well-trained and equipped.

But at the same time, being the Chairman of the Board of Education, we have to be concerned about property taxes. And I'm extremely concerned about the number of acres being taken off of the tax digest for tax revenue.

And my primary concern with this activity is that I think we in Long County need some way to be assured that the lost tax revenue from the property that will be taken into the bombing range that we will be compensated for that, because that's my primary concern is the tax revenue.

Response to Comment 12:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS), the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs. There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

13

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Ludowici, GA • August 9, 2012

NAME *(Please Print)*: Mark T. Hall

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Long County Development Authority
Long County Sheriffs Office

ADDRESS: 479 Millpond Rd SE Ludowici, GA 31316

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: The bombing range is not the best idea, but if it does come. Area 6 & 8 would cause the least Tax burden on Long County Residents.

Possible to build a small facility near 57 in Long County with support for military & Retires maybe a VA Clinic and/or AAFES Store/gas station (small one)

Long County has a Industrial Park near a Rail system and could be used to bring supplies in for the ranges. This could be a way to provide jobs to the local town (Ludowici) and help with promoting business.

Response to Comment 13:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) selected Alternative 4 as the Preferred Alternative. As the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) analysis concludes, Alternative 4 best meets the purpose of and need to modernize and expand Townsend Bombing Range; it is the best balance of operation utility and acceptable environmental impacts.

The USMC acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final EIS. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

It is estimated that the expanded facility would require four full-time additional personnel: a chief law enforcement officer, a forester, and two technicians and up to 12 range operators, as well as part-time or contracted labor maintenance crews. Construction-related activities

Response to Comment 13 continues on next page.

COMMENTS: In total the Acquisition and its Alternatives are not very easy to take in. Jobs are few, Taxes are high, and lives and daily living will be affected by this.

If there is a way to provide a source of revenue or jobs for Long County & the area I think you will have a better response.

Maybe a air base or communications station.

Thank you for your time and may the decision that is made be for the best interest of Long County, the State of Georgia, and the United States

Continuation of response to Comment 13.

associated with the Proposed Action and their related operations and maintenance activities would generate jobs during the construction period and would contribute to local income (please refer to Section 3.2.4). As summarized in Table 3-27 of the Final EIS, it is estimated that the Proposed Action would generate 15 permanent jobs and 113 temporary jobs under the Preferred Alternative. The salaries of these 15 additional personnel would total $1,168,000 annually. Construction to support the Preferred Alternative would result in an estimated $11.4 million in direct expenditures.

14

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Ludowici, GA • August 9, 2012

NAME *(Please Print)*: Beverly Johnson

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Long County Tax Assessor

ADDRESS: PO Box 665 Ludowici GA 31316

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: As I have stated before, Long County cannot afford to have higher taxes. And that is what will happen if the Government keeps on getting taxable property which turns to Non-taxable. Long County has already given 24,615 acres up to Ft. Stewart, and over 18,000 acres to other Georgia-State-Entities and we don't get any tax help from these. If the Government continues acquiring land in Long County, the taxables will have to leave because they cannot afford the high taxes that will be needed to operate Long County with. Please think this over again and don't take our land!

Response to Comment 14:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS), the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs. There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

As required by the National Environmental Policy Act, cumulative effects analysis identifies the impact on the environment that would result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes these other actions. Please refer to Section 4 “Cumulative Effects” in the FEIS, in particular Section 4.3.2.3.

15

LONG COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
CRAIG NOBLES, SHERIFF
LONG COUNTY, LUDOWICI, GA 31316
(912) 545-2118 . FAX (912) 545-2120

20 September 2012

Townsend EIS
Attention: Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL32318

Re: Comments on Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) EIS

Dear Sir:

I succeeded my late Father , Mr. Cecil Nobles as Sherriff of Long County. As Chief Law Enforcement Officer of Long County I take this responsibility seriously. It is my sworn duty to protect the citizens, and to assure public safety. In this connection please accept my comments regarding the Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range and ensuing environmental documentation. I notice that none of the comments submitted by my late father for the first draft EIS were even in the latest version.

1. The proposed condemnation of over 33,000 acres of Long County private owned land will have a most adverse environmental effect upon the citizens of this county. We are one of the smallest and poorest counties in the State of Georgia. Literally, the "take" of private lands and removal from tax books of the county will be disastrous to the county and its citizens. In Long County we have an inordinate acreage of government-owned land that does not produce a cent of revenue. Fort Stewart Reservation took over 22,000 acres, and the State of Georgia has considerable public lands in the County resulting in a total of over 47,500 acres which is not taxed. We have no significant industrial or business base to provide employment or tax revenue. If the "take" is consummated, it is estimated the county will lose a significant part of its remaining tax base, and it will be impossible for us to provide essential governmental services, without an unbearable tax burden on the remaining private property owners. My department is operating on a limited budget now, and with a growing, service demanding population, we will not be able to survive as a local government entity. Last year Senator Graham of South Carolina appeared on local TV and was exuberant about the Department of Defense decision to base the JSF at Beaufort MCAS, bringing with it numbers of high tech, lucrative paying jobs to Beaufort County SC, probably one of the richest counties in the State of South Carolina. While Long County Georgia one of the poorest counties in this state must bear the cost of a desecrated tax base for a defense facility that will not add one job nor provide a cent of income to the people of this county. This is blatant environmental injustice!! Why doesn't the USMC use the Poinsett Range in Sumter County South Carolina, since it is mostly on public land,

Response to Comment 15:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. Please be assured that your participation has become part of the record and contributed to the decision-making process. Comments from Sheriff Cecil Nobles were received and were included in the Appendix D.2 of the Scoping Summary Report, which was Appendix A of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, and also appears as Appendix A in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

If the Record of Decision (ROD) calls for the acquisition of land, the USMC/Department of the Navy would first attempt to acquire title to the subject lands by negotiating to purchase the lands for fair market value; condemnation proceedings would only be initiated if required or if doing so is part of the terms in an agreed-upon transaction.

As required by the National Environmental Policy Act, cumulative effects analysis identifies the impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other

Response to Comment 15 continues on next page.

acres and is about the same size as Townsend ? The burden of this take will be on those who derive the most economic benefit.

2. I have a number of complaints about the noise of these jets from TBR when funerals at Middleton Memorial Church were being conducted. From the information I have been able to learn from the JSF EIA on the internet, this noise will be more intense than what we are presently experiencing. We also have an elementary school (Smiley Elementary) in the direct route to the TBR. I hear numerous complaints with low flying jets disturbing the school activities there. The new Long County High School is being constructed directly in the flight path of TBR. This is not mentioned in the EIS.
3. Our only semblance of industry in the county is forestry. The land proposed for taking, is some of the most pristine productive forest land in the state. By removing this vast acreage of private owned lands, the action is likely to foreclose any chance of the county attracting any industry in the emerging biofuel technology field because we will have fewer natural resources to draw upon.
4. As Sheriff of Long County, I question the safety of placing a weapons danger zone for missiles so close to Georgia Highway 57. That highway is our most direct route to the Interstate System, and errant aerial munitions will compromise the safety of the traveling public. Although the documents provided by the USMC state that no high explosive munitions will be used, I have concerns that the rocket propellants, spotting charges, and array of hazardous heavy metals is likely to contaminate the ground water in that part of the county. It is untenable to contaminate such pristine ecosystems when there are already thousands of contaminated acres elsewhere that could be used for this purpose.
5. The loss of such a large acreage in some of the best hunting lands in the South will have a marked effect upon seasonal tourism in the county, although this is not a large business, it does provide some income from sportsmen that use these lands for hunting and fishing. This income will be lost to the county, and our citizens and neighbors from Florida and South Carolina will be denied hunting on lands they have enjoyed for years.
6. The location of the proposed land take will create a serious detraction for law enforcement, in that it will close several roads providing access to the southeastern part of the county. That area being isolated by the Townsend Range Expansion will exacerbate the illegal drug problem that requires so much of our enforcement resources. It will also hamper aerial surveillance, and emergency response service to that portion of the county.

In summary, the citizens of this county are sensitive to national defense needs, having a large military population from Fort Stewart, but we cannot understand why the Department of Defense would consider an action with such adverse environmental impact, especially in the socioeconomic sector that is so

Continuation of response to Comment 15.

past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes these other actions. Please refer to Section 4 "Cumulative Effects" of the FEIS, in particular Section 4.3.2.3.

The proposed modernization of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) is a separate action from the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) East Coast basing decision. These two projects address separate aviation requirements for the USMC. The modernization at TBR is to support the training needs of the current aircraft, the F/A-18. The decision to base the JSF at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort was announced through a ROD in December 2010.

The USMC conducted a multi-step screening process to identify and compare Department of Defense ranges that could support the Proposed Action. The USMC identified seven candidate ranges located within 165 nautical miles of MCAS Beaufort: Fort Stewart, Georgia; Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia; Poinsett Range, South Carolina; Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Fort Gordon, Georgia; Grand Bay Range, Georgia; and Camp Blanding, Florida. TBR is the only range to meet all of the range evaluation criteria. Please refer to Section 2.1 and Table 2-1 in the FEIS for more information.

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training. TBR has worked with members of the community in the past to avoid training activities during certain time periods, such as funerals.

Response to Comment 15 continues on next page.

discriminatory against a small local government entity... We know that it is not the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) nor the Policy of the Department of Defense to permit an action that will adversely impact the public to this degree. The environmental injustice that will result from this action should not be tolerated. It is requested that I be furnished a copy of your reponse and actions to be taken on these comments.

Sincerely Yours

CRAIG NOBLES

Continuation of response to Comment 15.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights.

The Proposed Action could result in up to approximately 9,211 acres where wood products would no longer be harvested commercially. The land taken out of production of forest products represents a small portion (approximately 4%) of all forestland in Long and McIntosh Counties. Please refer to Section 4.3.1.2 of the FEIS.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. Weapon danger zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land is required. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside the WDZ. The chance of the

Response to Comment 15 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 15.

munition hitting a specific point, such as State Highway 57, is far less. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 of the FEIS for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that are shown on Figure 2-2 are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ.

As a point of clarification, precision-guided munitions (PGMs) are not rockets and therefore do not contain propellants. The unguided munitions ("dumb bombs") that are currently used at TBR are inert (non-explosive). These munitions are made of concrete and utilize a spotting charge. A spotting charge activates upon impact to help score how well the ordnance was delivered on the target, but it does not contain explosives. An expanded TBR would continue to permit the use of only inert munitions. The proposed expansion of TBR would accommodate training with inert PGMs. Please refer to Section 3.5.3.3 of the FEIS for discussion regarding the programs that the USMC has in place to monitor groundwater and prevent contamination from occurring.

If the ROD calls for the acquisition of property, some private use hunting leases would be discontinued. The Proposed Action would create more opportunities for increased public access to previously inaccessible privately administered recreation lands through the TBR hunting program (please refer to Section 3.3.4 of the FEIS). Hunting access on any newly acquired land would be equal opportunity and open to all members of the public under a lottery system that is currently administered without a fee.

No portion of State Highway 57 would be closed under any of the action alternatives. The current practice of temporarily closing Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) during certain training activities would continue under any of the action alternatives. Under Alternatives 1, 3, and 4, range officials may close the portion of Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) that enters the new range boundary when access to the range would conflict with training operations. The road would otherwise remain open. Additional information has been added to Section 3.11 of the FEIS to clarify this point. Emergency services and law enforcement would not be affected. The USMC and the GA ANG currently work with emergency services, such as air ambulance, to suspend training operations and allow access through the restricted airspace. This working relationship would continue in the future and no loss or delay of emergency services is expected. This information has been added to several sections throughout the FEIS to help clarify this point.

16

From: Wally Orrel <Wally@McIntoshGA.com>
Posted At: Friday, August 24, 2012 1:29 PM
Conversation: Concern for the taking of additional property to expand the Townsend Bombing Range

Subject: Concern for the taking of additional property to expand the Townsend Bombing Range

As a citizen of McIntosh County and the President of the Darien-McIntosh County Chamber of Commerce, I have had many conversations with our residents. Most like me are supportive of our military, however we are a very poor county and the taking of more and more land from our tax rolls place a tremendous financial burden on our residents. Our county has more 30% of its land owned by the government.

The solution would be to provide a funding mechanism to compensate the counties on McIntosh and Long in a fair manner on an annual basis.

Thank you for your consideration,

Wally T. Orrel
President/Executive Director
McIntosh County Chamber/Industrial Development Authority
PO Box 896
103 Ft King George Drive
Darien, Georgia 31305
(912) 437-6659
Wally@McIntoshGA.com

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bdUp1BfZ1NE&feature=youtu.be

committed to economic growth, creating jobs and representing the business community

1

Response to Comment 16:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact States (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS), the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs. There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

09/19/2012 16:02 Poppell & Associates (FAX)912-437-2320 P.001/002

17

Poppell and Associates
111 Broad Street
P. O. Box 2332
Darien, Georgia 31305

Telephone Number: (912) 437-2181
Fax Number: (912) 437-2320

Email: apoppell@darientel.net

Fax Transmittal Form

To: (912) 265-9013
From: (912) 437-2320
Name: Charles Wilson, Office of Jack Kingston
Date Sent: 9/20/2012
CC: Brett Cook, County Manager
Phone:
Number of Pages: 2
Fax:

Charles:

I was instructed to forward the reply to you regarding the expansion of the TBR. Having sent it, we realize that DOD has unequivocally stated that a timber easement is not under consideration. We are currently meeting with appraisers to determine the value of the real property and the current timber easement.

I will be in touch.

Ad Poppell

Response to Comment 17:

Response to Comment 17 provided on the next page.

09/19/2012 16:02 Poppell & Associates (FAX)912-437-2320 P.002/002

Poppell and Associates
Attorneys at Law
P. O. Box 2332
Darien, Georgia 31305
Telephone: (912) 437-2181
Facsimile: (912) 437-2320

September 20, 2012

Transmitted by Facsimile to (912) 265-9013

Mr. Charles Wilson
Office of Jack Kingston
United States House of Representatives
1510 Newcastle Street, Suite 200
Brunswick, Georgia 31520

Re: McIntosh County
Townsend Bombing Range (TBR)

Dear Charles:

In response to your request for a position on the question of county compensation, McIntosh County continues in its original position: the counties affected should have a perpetual easement on the property for the purposes of harvesting timber. Taking into consideration the fact that the property will be thoroughly harvested before title is transferred to the government, we also ask that you compensate the county at the suggested rate for the first 15 years to allow the timber to mature to harvesting size.

Additionally, I noted in the Draft Environmental Statement that the government was contemplating the planting of trees which take considerably longer to mature (50+ years) than the commercially viable trees being used on the current range easement. This type of tree would render a timber easement of little use, and as such, McIntosh County would ask that commercially viable trees be planted.

If you have any questions or concerns, please advise.

Sincerely,

Adam S. Poppell, III
Attorney for McIntosh County

cc: Mr. Brett Cook, County Manager

Continuation of Comment 17.

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) received this comment from McIntosh County via Charles Wilson, Office of Congressman Jack Kingston. The USMC proposed to purchase the timber easement from McIntosh County, Georgia, on approximately 3,007 acres of land within the current Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) boundary. To ensure the safety of TBR personnel and the public, it is necessary for the USMC to own all the timberland and to manage it in support of mission requirements (please refer to Section 2.2.2 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement). Continuation of the McIntosh County timber easement is not compatible with safe range operations in the future. If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of land and the timber easement, the USMC would enter into negotiations with McIntosh County to determine compensation for the timber easement.

18

Long County Board of Commissioners

BOARD MEMBERS:
Robert C. Walker
Chairman
David Richardson
Vice-Chairman
Clifton DeLoach
Wallace Shaw
Andy Fuller

P.O. Box 476
Ludowici, Georgia 31316
Phone: (912) 545-2143
Fax: (912) 545-2150

Mary Ann Odum
Clerk
B. Jay Swindell
Attorney

A RESOLUTION REGARDING THE ACQUISITON
OF CERTAIN PROPERTIES IN CONNECTION WITH
THE EXPANSION OF THE US MARINE CORPS
TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE

WHEREAS, The Board of Commissioners of Long County Georgia hereby determines that the proposed expansion and construction of said facility in Long and McIntosh Counties Georgia is detrimental to the public interest of the citizens of Long County in the following:

1. The acquisition of private owned lands by the United States Government will remove up to 33,455 Acres of private owned land from the tax base of this county. The loss of this tax revenue together with previous acquisitions/losses to both State and Federal Tax exempt entities will create a serious funding deficiency and will restrict the ability of this body to provide even the barest of essential government services to the citizens of Long County.

2. We are vitally concerned with the public safety issues arising from the operation of the facility so close to the residences of our citizens. The change in minimum flight altitude of the required Military Operational Area, attendant to the range, together with the approach route to the range results in overflight of our Smiley Elementary School, and the New Long County High School. The noise level from overflights in approach to Townsend Range is at times intolerable, and certainly a detraction to public education.

3. The proposed range expansion operation will permanently close the airspace South and East of Ludowici, Georgia, to all air traffic to include medical evacuation, and forest fire surveillance aircraft. The denial of these emergency services could result in disastrous consequences. and unwarranted compromise in public safety.

4. The removal of such a large portion of the forest acreage from Long County will have a detrimental effect on our ability to attract the emerging forest industries to this county. Long County has no significant industry other than the military and the forest industry. The proposed expansion of Townsend Bombing Range will not add one additional job opportunity to the county and the local expenditures for construction will be insignificant.

5. We feel that the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement - July 2012* prepared for the USMCAS Beaufort grossly understates the impact on the physical and cultural environment of this county.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Board of Commissioners of Long County hereby Oppose the Expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range in it's present format.

Adopted this 24th day of September, 2012.

"South Georgia's Fastest Growing County"

1

Response to Comment 18:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS), the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs. There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

As a point of clarification, Alternative 3 would acquire the largest amount of acreage (34,667 acres in both counties) of which 26,341 acres is in Long County. The Preferred Alternative, which is Alternative 4, would acquire 28,436 acres of which 20,110 acres are in Long County.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. Weapon danger zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land is required. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside the WDZ. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 of the FEIS for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that

Response to Comment 18 continues on next page.

By _____
Chairman
Board of Commissioners, Long County Georgia

ATTEST: _____
Clerk/Deputy Clerk to the Board

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
SEAL
LONG COUNTY, GA.

2

Continuation of response to Comment 18.

are shown on Figure 2-2 in the FEIS are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 of the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Section 2.2.3 and 3.6 of the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community.

Response to Comment 18 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 18.

Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

The USMC and the GA ANG currently work with emergency services, such as air ambulance, to suspend training operations and allow access through the restricted airspace. This working relationship would continue in the future and no loss or delay of emergency services is expected. This information has been added to several sections throughout the FEIS to help clarify this point.

Timber operations would continue on any acquired lands. The Proposed Action could result in up to approximately 9,211 acres where wood products would no longer be harvested commercially. The land taken out of production of forest products represents a small portion (approximately 4%) of all forestland in Long and McIntosh Counties (please refer to Section 4.3.1.2 of the FEIS).

It is estimated that the expanded facility would require four full-time additional personnel: a chief law enforcement officer, a forester, and two technicians and up to 12 range operators, as well as part-time or contracted labor maintenance crews. Construction-related activities associated with the Proposed Action and their related operations and maintenance activities would generate jobs during the construction period and would contribute to local income (please refer to Section 3.2.4). As summarized in Table 3-27 of the FEIS, it is estimated that the Proposed Action would generate 15 permanent jobs and 113 temporary jobs under the Preferred Alternative. The salaries of these 15 additional personnel would total $1,168,000 annually. Construction to support the Preferred Alternative would result in an estimated $11.4 million in direct expenditures.

This Environmental Impact Statement is prepared in accordance with Section (102)(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and regulations implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508), United States Department of the Navy NEPA regulations (32 CFR Part 775), and USMC NEPA directives (Marine Corps Order P5090.2A, Chapter 12, change 2).

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Appendix C
Comments Received During the DEIS Review Period with Responses

Appendix C.4
Tribal Government

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19

HAUDENOSAUNEE

TUSCARORA NATION
2006 MT. HOPE ROAD — VIA: LEWISTON, NEW YORK 14092

July 12, 2012

B.C. Murtha
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding Officer
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort
United States Marine Corps
Beaufort, SC 29904-5001

Re: Townsend Bombing Range Modernization

Dear Colonel Murtha:

The Tuscarora Nation wish to inform you that the are interested in the above project, to the extent of the finding of human remains, funerary and sacred objects in the removal of Mother Earth durning this project. We are also interested in the uncovering of old village sites. Otherwise we have no objections to the preposed project. If you have any questions, please feel free to cal 716-297-1148 or Fax 716-297-7735.

Thank you for your cooperation in keeping the Tuscarora Nation informed on this project.

ONEH!
Chief Leo R. Henry

Chief Leo R. Henry, Clerk
Tuscarora Nation

cc: Townsend EIS Project Mamager
p.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Response to Comment 19:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found.

20

the Chickasaw Nation HEADQUARTERS

Arlington at Mississippi / Box 1548 / Ada, OK 74821-1548 / (580) 436-2603

Bill Anoatubby
Governor

Jefferson Keel
Lieutenant
Governor

August 13, 2012

Colonel B.C. Murtha
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001

Dear Colonel Murtha:

Thank you for the letter regarding the completion of the Townsend Bombing Range Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

After reviewing the information, we are in agreement with the assessment and have no objections to the proposed undertaking. We concur with the finding of no adverse effect to historic properties and we accept the special conditions set forth in this report. We do not presently know of any specific historic properties or properties of significant religious or sacred value.

In the event the agency becomes aware of the need to enforce other statutes we request to be notified under NEPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, ARPA, NHPA and Professional Standards. If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Amber Jarrett, preservation and repatriation manager, at (580)559-0825, amber.jarrett@chickasaw.net or LaDonna Brown, historic preservation officer, at (580)272-5593, ladonna.brown@chickasaw.net.

Sincerely,

Jefferson Keel, Lt. Governor
The Chickasaw Nation

God Bless America!

Response to Comment 20:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found.

21

From: Brandi Ross <bross@unitedkeetoowahband.org>
Posted At: Tuesday, July 17, 2012 2:20 PM
Conversation: Response for Townsend Bombing Range Modernization

Subject: Response for Townsend Bombing Range Modernization

The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma does not have any environmental concerns with this project at this time, but we reserve the right to comment at a later date.

Thank you

Brandi Ross, M.S.
Natural Resources Director
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
18315 Hwy 10, Tahlequah, OK 74465
Office (918)-772-4381
Cell (918)- 931-0843

1

Response to Comment 21:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found.

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Appendix C
Comments Received During the DEIS Review Period with Responses

Appendix C.5
Citizens and Organizations

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22

Patricia Alisau
8501 Ga. Hwy 57

Ludowici, 31316

WE are the owners of a 100 acres with our home that has been in the same family for 200 years, that from what we understand would be affected with this expansion. We could not make the last meeting, but, we agree with the other comments we have read. It already affects us now, with the plane flying so low that it frightens our horses. Now this would bring down our property values, among other things. THIS IS NOT GOOD FOR ANYONE OR THING IN OUR COMMUNITY.

Response to Comment 22:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for United States Marine Corps (USMC), Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 of the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that

Response to Comment 22 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 22.

local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

There are numerous factors, such as parcel size, existing uses, proximity to infrastructure and specific location that are unique to every property. These factors make it difficult to accurately predict future property valuation changes arising from the Proposed Action. The information contained in the FEIS is the best analysis of anticipated impacts that would result from the proposed expansion of TBR.

23 william amerson
1262 sw big oak rd

townsend, 31331

i live in Cox community.i work in Jesup.myself and many others travel highway 57 daily....will it be open to through traffic? will there be a road around it?

Response to Comment 23:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. No portion of Highway 57 would be closed under any of the action alternatives. Additional information has been added to Section 3.11 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement to clarify this point.

24 Anthony Baker
7 Cedar Marsh Retreat

Savannah, 31411

I support this project

Response to Comment 24:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

25 Max Baldwin
2 River Otter Lane

Savannah, 31411

I support the efforts to upgrade the bombing range to allow for precision guided missile usage.

Response to Comment 25:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

26

Marjorie Sweerus Bell
2002 Gillian St

Placenta, 92870

I was just a child in the 40's when the gov't took Property and I don't see the need to take the Sacred ground of our ancestors .The Sand Hills are unique. What effect will it have on the Altamaha River? The economic effect on Long Co. will be terrible, but what does Big Brother care about the Little Citizen!!

Response to Comment 26:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) consulted with a total of 21 federally recognized Native American tribes during the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) scoping and Section 106 compliance processes for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.2.2 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement [FEIS]). To date, no tribal issues or concerns, including Native American archaeological resources, properties of traditional religious or cultural importance, or traditional cultural properties or sacred sites, have been identified for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS).

As detailed in Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS, the USMC conducted desktop research, archaeological investigations, and field surveys for proposed acquisition areas where entry was permitted (see Appendices H and I of the FEIS). Documented cultural and/historical resources were noted and identified during these processes. However, if a resource such as a burial ground/cemetery is not officially documented, then the USMC may not have been able to accurately assess that point of interest. The USMC welcomes documentation of all cultural and historical resources.

If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found. Section 2.4.3 of the FEIS discusses the removal of Area 2 (located adjacent to the Altamaha River) from further consideration of the project. As a result, all of the areas identified for potential acquisition (illustrated on Figure 2-18 of the FEIS) are located an appreciable distance from the Altamaha River.

27 Beth Blalock
817 W.Peachtree St.
Suite 200
Atlanta, 30308

September 26, 2012 VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL to townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com Colonel B.C. Murtha U.S. Marine Corps Commanding Officer Re: Townsend Bombing Range DRAFT Environmental Impact Statement Dear Colonel Murtha: On July 2, 2012, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) notified the Georgia Conservancy of the completion of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) located in McIntosh County, Georgia. The proposed action is stated as being necessary to support "the Marine Corps aviation training and readiness proficiency in the use of inert precision-guided munitions." In the Draft EIS, the USMC has identified four land acquisition alternatives for expansion to meet training requirements. The four alternatives feature three designated land areas in and around the current TBR (Area 1A, Area 1B and Area 3). As a statewide environmental organization, the Georgia Conservancy develops solutions to protect Georgia's environment through collaboration, education and advocacy on water, air, land and growth management issues. In response to the USMC's notice and request for comments, the Georgia Conservancy submits these comments on the Draft EIS for consideration. In particular, the Georgia Conservancy submits these comments to express its support for Alternative 2 with regard to the expansion of TBR. Alternative 2 utilizes Acquisition Area 3 which is to the north of the current facilities. This Alternative guides the expansion the farthest away from the Altamaha River and the many Wildlife Management Areas (WMA)s, including the Townsend Wildlife Management Area, in that corridor. Additionally, we appreciate the consideration of our comments dated September 7, 2010, that requested the removal of Area 2 from consideration for the expansion of TBR. Area 2 included 14,752 acres of land located in Long and McIntosh counties with frontage on the Altamaha River and the Townsend WMA. The USMC removed Area 2 from consideration prior to the issuance of the Draft EIS. We wish to express our gratitude for the decision to remove this important wildlife and natural area. Sincerely, Beth A. Blalock General Counsel

Response to Comment 27:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps selected Alternative 4 because the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) analysis concludes that it best meets the purpose of and need to modernize and expand Townsend Bombing Range; it is the best balance of operational utility and acceptable environmental impacts. As illustrated on Figure 2-18 in the Final EIS, all of the proposed land acquisition areas are located an appreciable distance from the Altamaha River.

28 Gina Boltz
4848 North Crestridge

Toledo, 43623

This is the last thing we should focus or spend money on.

Response to Comment 28:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

29

Thomas Brown
664 Pelzer Drive

Mt. Pleasant, 29464

The Marines and our Sea Services need to modernize the Townsend Bombing Range. Today, Marines at MCAS Beaufort have to fly to the west coast to train with precision-guided munitions before they deploy. That doesn't seem cost effective. Modernizing the Townsend Bombing Range to allow precision-guided munitions will keep our Marines in their home base for a few weeks before deployment. From reading the available documents there are no real environmental concerns about the expansion of the range. Strongly recommend approval. You fight the way you train.

Response to Comment 29:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

30

Thomas Brown
664 Pelzer Drive

Mt Pleasant, 29464

I support the Marines and USAF need to improve the Townsend Bombing Range. Improvements to the bombing range is essential for Navy/Marine aviation readiness. One part of the conflict is national verses local priorities. I am sympathetic to local concerns but often such results turn out not to be the magnitude proported. Often there are positive results that can range from preserving environmental habitats to maintaining a rural environment that most locals, including me, cherish. Financial concerns cannot always be allowed to be the sole rational for making critical decisions when national military readiness is at stake. I can professionally avow that the more training I had prior to deployment the greater was my ships material and personnel readiness. There is a limit to virtual training. Most often real world events don't occur at the time and place of a combat commander's choosing. As much real world training as possible mitigates the risk of defeat and increases the confidence in one ability to fight as he/she trained.

Response to Comment 30:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

31

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Darien, GA • August 7, 2012

NAME *(Please Print)*: Mark + Kathy Davidson

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Self - Citizens of McIntosh County hunters, fishers, campers

ADDRESS: 1814 Bond Rd SE Darien, GA 31305

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: 1. Really hope Old Cox Road will never be permenately closed - It really saves alot of miles and time rather than going all the way around thru Hwy 57 toward Middleton Lake Area.
2. Hope that they consider less training and any road closures during Deer / Hog Hunting Season - especially on Long Dirt Rd from end of pavement near Steel Bridge Rd to Middleton Lake Road. Alot of hunters or All hunters that hunt to the West of Dirt main road use this road for access thru here for hunting.
3. ~~Balance~~ Revenue Loss of Timber definitely concerns us for loss of tax revenue as our taxes are already going up. + Long Co. Already is behind in paying McIntosh for revenue on 911.

Response to Comment 31:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. No portion of State Highway 57 would be closed under any of the action alternatives. The current practice of temporarily closing Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) during certain training activities would continue under any of the action alternatives. Under Alternatives 1, 3, and 4, range officials may close the portion of Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) that enters the new range boundary when access to the range would conflict with training operations. The road would otherwise remain open. Additional information has been added to Section 3.11 in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) to clarify this point.

The USMC acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

32

Thomas Farmer
1330 West Peachtree Street, NW
Suite 410
Atlanta, 30309

September 27, 2012 Mr. William A. Drawdy United States Marines Corps Marine Air Corps Station Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001 5050 NREAO/074 – Proposed modernization and expansion of Townsend Bombing Range Dear Mr. Drawdy: The Nature Conservancy in Georgia has reviewed the proposed expansion plans for the Townsend Bombing Range and the accompanying Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). We understand the importance of this training facility to our national security and enjoy the close working relationship we have developed with the Navy and the USMC over the past seven years. This partnership has done a great deal to protect the Altamaha River corridor while buffering the range from incompatible development. As previously stated in our comment letter to the Marines Corps in 2010 regarding Townsend Bombing Range expansion plans, The Nature Conservancy has opposed any expansion into Area 2 on the proposed expansion map. We appreciate the Marine Corps taking our comments into consideration and leaving Area 2 out of the expansion plans. As to the current EIS, TNC has two specific comments with regard to the EIS. First, Figure 3-2 on Page 3-6 describes the "Goodwood Easement" (parts of Acquisition Areas 1A and 1B) as owned by The Nature Conservancy. While the Conservancy did retain a restrictive easement here in the initial 2006 conservation transaction with International Paper, the easement was then transferred to the USMC in 2008. The Conservancy no longer holds property interests in any of the Acquisition Areas under study in the DEIS. Figure 3-6 should be corrected to reflect this fact. Since the purpose and terms of the restrictive easement on the Goodwood tract are entirely consistent with military use of the Goodwood tract by USMC, acquisition of the Goodwood tract by USMC (in which the restrictive easement would vanish) presents no legal or practical concern. A possibility exists, however, that the elimination of a "conservation easement" by USMC, one that was placed there originally as part of a highly-publicized conservation initiative, could be perceived by some as an unfortunate outcome. The Conservancy would therefore encourage the USMC's management plans for the Goodwood tract to show a clear environmental or ecological benefit despite the loss of the restrictive easement, with messaging to that effect in the EIS. Land management practices that involve prescribed fire and restoration of longleaf pine would obviously represent such benefit, even with the construction of training facilities, target areas, or other military infrastructure on portions of the Goodwood tract. Second, we would like to comment on the plant species Hairy Rattleweed (Baptisia Arachnifera Duncan), an endangered species listed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service as well as by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Volume II of the Draft EIS states that it occurs in shallow pools in piedmont granite outcrops. This is not true. This plant is endemic to Wayne and Brantley Counties in southeastern Georgia. Its native habitat is open pine flatwoods with seasonally wet, sandy soils. It does especially well in recently burned areas. It sometimes persists along roads and powerlines or in pine plantations. Once again, we value this partnership and understand the importance of Townsend for military training purposes. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please feel free to direct any questions you may have to Thomas Farmer, Director of Government Relations, at 404-253-7215. Sincerely, Thomas K. Farmer, Jr. Director, Government Relations The Nature Conservancy in Georgia

Response to Comment 32:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. Figure 3-2 in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) has been revised to reflect the change in ownership of the Goodwood Easement.

If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of land, all property would be managed in accordance with the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, which is developed in conjunction with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, with a focus on ecosystem management that shares many of the same goals as the conservation easement.

The habitat description for hairy rattleweed has been updated throughout Section 3.8 in the FEIS. The occurrences in Volume II of the FEIS are from historical consultation and cannot be changed; however, a notice has been placed at the beginning of Appendix G to inform the reader of the incorrect information.

33

From: Nfischet@aol.com
Posted At: Tuesday, August 07, 2012 2:42 PM
Conversation: property owner in Long,and McIntosh County,Ga

Subject: property owner in Long,and McIntosh County,Ga

My property is directly next to the Rayonier property,and it is the Davis property.I need to know how,and what impact you propose for my family property,how much buffer,and how much will my property be affected,not just now,but in the future.It is in the family Estate,and as Administrator,I need to make decisions for the affected heirs.....thank you
N.D.Fischette,P O Drawer 1831,Darien,Ga 31305

1

Response to Comment 33:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. There are numerous factors, such as parcel size, existing uses, proximity to infrastructure, and specific location that are unique to every property. These factors make it difficult to accurately predict future property valuation changes arising from the Proposed Action. The information contained in the Final Environmental Impact Statement is the best analysis of anticipated impacts that would result from the proposed expansion of Townsend Bombing Range.

34

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Darien, GA • August 7, 2012

NAME *(Please Print)*: N. D. Fischette

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: ADMINESTRATOR OF A.C. DAVIS ESTATE, LONG CO.

ADDRESS: PO DRAWER 1831
DARIEN, GA 31305

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: OUR FAMILY PROPERTY IS THE A.C. & M.A. DAVIS ESTATE AND IS BOUNDED BY RAYONIER. WE NEED TO BE PROTECTED, OR AN EASEMENT BE PAID FOR FOR OUR PROTECTION, OUR PROPERTY WILL BE USELESS FOR ANYTHING BUT GROWING TIMBER, BUT IT DOES HAVE THE FAMILY HOMES ON IT AND THE CEMETARY CLOSE BY. I NEED TO BE CONTACTED ABOUT THIS.
THANK YOU

Response to Comment 34:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. There are numerous factors, such as parcel size, existing uses, proximity to infrastructure, and specific location that are unique to every property. These factors make it difficult to accurately predict future property valuation changes arising from the Proposed Action. The information contained in the Final Environmental Impact Statement is the best analysis of anticipated impacts that would result from the proposed expansion of Townsend Bombing Range. While we appreciate your concern about the cemetery nearby, it is located outside of the proposed acquisition area.

35

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting

Darien, GA • August 7, 2012 AND Ludowici Ga,Aug 9,2012

NAME *(Please Print)*: Nell D.Fischette,as Excutor of A.C.Davis Estate,and Administrator of A.C.Davis Trust and acting as agent for T A Davis Estate

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: ~~See Above,Executor/Administrator~~

ADDRESS: P O DRAWER 1831,Darien,Ga,31305

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: I agree that there should be a training facility for our Military. But I also have to look out,and have been entrusted to do what is in the best interest for the current,and future generations of my family! This proposed area runs up to,and adjoins my family property(which has been in the family for several generations).The proposed bombing range will forever limit the use,and growth of this property.It will never be able to be developed as needed for any future generation.In fact,my Father WAS the Tibet Hunting Club,and the very fact is that it will be no more,due to the loss of the use of Rayoner Pasture by hunters.I have currently lost a Tennant due to night noise.And there ARE three homes on our land.The family Cemetery is near also.The other landowners are affected also,as their land use is forever compromised.There will be no way to plan a store,or lodgings, or even have the land appreciate in value.It will always be compromised,and limited in useages.The taxes,however WILL go up,due to the fact that the Timber properties have been taken off the tax rolls,and the current landowners will have to "pick up the slack" in higher taxes.
There should be a compensation paid to the landowners,each,and every year,for the loss,or future loss of the use of their properties,and it should have a cost of living increase,or adjustment for future generations. This would only be a fair way for all involved.

See reverse of this page

Response to Comment 35:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. There are numerous factors, such as parcel size, existing uses, proximity to infrastructure, and specific location that are unique to every property. These factors make it difficult to accurately predict future property valuation changes arising from the Proposed Action. The information contained in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) is the best analysis of anticipated impacts that would result from the proposed expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR).

If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, some private use hunting leases would be discontinued. The Proposed Action would create more opportunities for increased public access to previously inaccessible privately administered recreation lands through the TBR hunting program (please refer to Section 3.3.4 of the FEIS). Hunting access on any newly acquired land would be equal opportunity and open to all members of the public under a lottery system that is currently administered without a fee.

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation

Response to Comment 35 continues on next page.

COMMENTS: My father helped in the past,by allowing the range to have gravel, and trying to be a good neighbor to the range as it is currently.But now,there have been real and tangible losses,with Tenants vacating,the loss of Raymer land as a hunting area,and the loss of leasing property for the Hunting Club.

I want to stress that this is the family property here in Long County.I will also have a problem with my 51 acre property in McIntosh County,on the other side of the proposed new aquisition for expanding the bombing range.

I strongly feel there should be a very fair annual compenstion paid out to the neighbors of the expansion.For the loss,and future loss/limitation of the land,and increased taxes that will surely follow the removing of all the timber companies land from the tax rolls.

I am looking forward to a meeting from you,to work out the details on this,for the A C Davis Trust/heirs,and the T A Davis heirs,and other adjoining landowners.

Nell Davis Fischette

Continuation of response to Comment 35.

Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 of the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

The USMC acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

Since the USMC does not have specialized knowledge or expertise concerning revenue-generating options and budgetary practices available to the potentially affected counties, the USMC cannot make recommendations concerning local budget prioritization and/or plans to adjust the tax base to address the potential losses of tax revenues.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. TBR is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

36

Robert Gephart
207 Hampshire Road

Savannah, 31410

I strongly support the modernization of Townsend Bombing Range, and recommend adoption of Marine's Alternative 4.

Response to Comment 36:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

37

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Ludowici, GA • August 9, 2012

NAME (Please Print): Freddie L. Goode

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Citizen

ADDRESS: #52 Oak St. P.O. box 451 Ludowici Ga 31316

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: My Complaint is That we will loose (App) 130,000 A year Taxes That we will get if we Keep The land. On Top of This problem, The State has purchased Thousands of land in long County And Turned it over To The DNR. The DNR (State) does not pay property Taxes, so This will have To be made up by The Citizens of Long County by a Tax increase.

Response to Comment 37:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

Since the USMC does not have specialized knowledge or expertise concerning revenue-generating options and budgetary practices available to the potentially affected counties, the USMC cannot make recommendations concerning local budget prioritization and/or plans to adjust the tax base to address the potential losses of tax revenues.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

38

MR. GARY GORDON: My first comment is these airplanes fly directly over our house low and loud and continuous. And every time they fly they go right over our house.

My second comment is, again, this is going to be this much more land taken out of our tax digest, and we are a poor county.

Response to Comment 38:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) understands that the potential noise effects of expanding Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) are of concern to those living in proximity of TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

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Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

Response to Comment 38 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 38.

The USMC acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. TBR is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

39

SAVANNAH HILTON HEAD
INTERNATIONAL

August 27, 2012

SAVANNAH AIRPORT COMMISSION

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James B. Blackburn

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Patrick S. Graham, A.A.E.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Gregory B. Kelly, A.A.E.

Townsend EIS Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Re: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement/Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

To Townsend EIS Project Manager:

On Tuesday, August 7, 2012, we participated in a Marine Corps public meeting regarding the proposed modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) located in McIntosh County, Georgia. During the meeting, OIC Stuart Strickland and MSgt David Callaway assured us that any airspace modifications proposed under the EIS would not affect airspace outside the current Military Operating Area (MOA).

Master Sergeant (MSgt) David Callaway and TBR Officer in Command (OIC) Stuart Strickland stated that the MOA will not expand outside of the existing boundaries already established for the MOA. They indicated that the only airspace that will change is already within the confines of the MOA in the immediate area around the TBR. As stated in the Fact Sheet, "the USMC is proposing to modify Restricted Area R-3007A by extending the current restricted area laterally to the proposed acquisition area boundary. The proposed modification would eliminate the current gap from 100 feet above ground level down to the surface of the ground over the areas proposed for acquisition". This seems to confirm what was stated in the meeting.

In response to our question as to why the regional location map showed an area extending eastward from the MOA over the Atlantic Ocean, OIC Strickland stated the following; *The Regional Location Map does contain confusing information and could be misleading*. He also stated, *The reason this area is depicted as part of the MOA is due to the Military Training Routes, VR-25 and VR-45, which lead into and out of TBR. The VR-25 and VR-45 altitude range is 500AGL to 4000AGL which does intersect the Victor 1 Airway, north/south along eastern coastline; however, these Training Routes are only active when military aircraft are flying to/from TBR, and use of these Training Routes is directly coordinated with JAX Center and SAV Tracon. Once the last aircraft has reported clear of the Training Route, the airspace is inactive thus allowing other aircraft to transition through.*

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Response to Comment 39:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process and your attendance at the public meeting. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) and the Georgia Air National Guard were pleased to address your concerns at the public meeting on August 7, 2012, pertaining to restricted airspace and the Military Operations Area (MOA). As discussed in Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), the MOA would not change as part of the Proposed Action. Additional text has been added to the FEIS to clarify this point. The proposed modification would eliminate the current gap from 100 feet above ground level down to the surface of the ground over the areas proposed for acquisition. This extension, which would apply only to the existing restricted airspace over lands proposed for acquisition, unites the airspace with acquired land to enable the delivery of inert ordnance in order to comply with Federal Aviation Administration regulations. It is not an indication that fixed-wing flight operations will be conducted at altitudes below 100 feet. No lateral modification of the R-3007 complex is proposed as part of the Proposed Action.

Figure 3-28 in the FEIS has been altered to reflect the correct MOA boundary.

The USMC has noted your concerns regarding the airspace. If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to work with the Federal Aviation Administration and any affected parties during the approval process for the proposed airspace modification.

Comment 39 continues on next page.

The main concern for the Savannah Airport Commission is the possibility of any restricted airspace expansion outside the existing boundary. The impact of MOAs and restricted airspace can be significant and sometimes negative on airports and their general aviation traffic.

The Savannah/Hilton Head International Airport will continue to monitor the actions of the military when it pertains to Military Operating Areas, Special Use Airspace, Restricted Areas, and the activities and dimensions thereof. Many public use airports along the eastern seaboard, especially in Southeast Georgia, are wedged between, and under the airspace surrounding our airport MOAs which impact commercial business and general aviation operations. While the Airport fully supports military training, the Airport is concerned about the continued and potential impacts of MOAs and restricted airspace on our operations. We request that the military planner and staff keep our concerns in mind as this process moves forward.

Sincerely,

Patrick Graham
Executive Director

ce:gk:cc

Continuation of Comment 39.

40

MR. MARK HALL: If there is a way that there could be jobs created or some sort of revenue brought in, it might help with maybe make it a little bit more palatable.

Response to Comment 40:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. It is estimated that the expanded facility would require four full-time additional personnel: a chief law enforcement officer, a forester, and two technicians and up to 12 range operators as well as part-time or contracted labor maintenance crews. Construction-related activities associated with the Proposed Action and their related operations and maintenance activities would generate jobs during the construction period and would contribute to local income (please refer to Section 3.2.4 in the Final Environmental Impact Statement [FEIS]). As summarized in Table 3-27 in the FEIS, it is estimated that the Proposed Action would generate 15 permanent jobs and 113 temporary jobs under the Preferred Alternative. The salaries of these 15 additional personnel would total $1,168,000 annually. Construction to support the Preferred Alternative would result in an estimated $11.4 million in direct expenditures.

41

Alice Hartley
121 J. Barrett Ln NE

Ludowici, 31316

I understand the importance of training for our military. I also understand that my taxes will probably go up if more property is taken for training purposes. I am a widow on a fixed income. It will be hard to put out more money. I hope another area will be considered for this bombing range. (I pray for the safety of every pilot who flies over my house.)

Response to Comment 41:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

Since the USMC does not have specialized knowledge or expertise concerning revenue-generating options and budgetary practices available to the potentially affected counties, the USMC cannot make recommendations concerning local budget prioritization and/or plans to adjust the tax base to address the potential losses of tax revenues.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

The USMC conducted a multi-step screening process to identify and compare Department of Defense ranges that could support the Proposed Action. The USMC identified seven candidate ranges located within 165 nautical miles of Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort: Fort Stewart, Georgia; TBR, Georgia; Poinsett Range, South Carolina; Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Fort Gordon, Georgia; Grand Bay Range, Georgia; and Camp Blanding, Florida. TBR is the only range to meet all of the range evaluation criteria. Please refer to Section 2.1 and Table 2-1 in the FEIS for more information.

42 Martha Hatfield
15 Hilda Ave

Beaufort, 29907

I support the expansion and modernization of this facility.

Response to Comment 42:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

43 Lawrence Hooten
1375 Ann Ct

Perris, 92570

If the Air Force has so little regard for sacred land, perhaps they won't mind turning Washington DC into a bombing range. :p

Response to Comment 43:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) consulted with a total of 21 federally recognized tribes during the National Environmental Policy Act scoping and Section 106 compliance processes for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.2.2 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement [FEIS]). To date, no tribal issues or concerns, including traditional cultural properties or sacred sites, have been identified for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS). To the greatest extent possible, the USMC would work to avoid any cultural resources that are found on any newly acquired federal property and to minimize any potential impacts.

44

From: elizabeth houston <ebhouston69@gmail.com>
Posted At: Friday, September 07, 2012 2:32 PM

Concerned about disruption of area proposed for range would be disruptive and unsafe for residents of the area. The echo systems in the area would be destroyed. I have lived in military areas before, and support the military wholeheartedly. However, this installation is not judicious use of the area involved. Thank you, Dr. and Mrs.
Charles Houston

1

Response to Comment 44:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the United States Marine Corps (USMC). Weapon danger zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside the WDZ. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that are shown on Figure 2-2 in the FEIS are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 in the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 of the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 in the FEIS).

Response to Comment 44 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 44.

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

The National Environmental Policy Act requires federal agencies to examine the potential impacts of their proposed actions on the human environment, which includes the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment. The FEIS analysis evaluated 14 resources areas including Wetlands (Section 3.4.4) and Biological Resources (Section 3.8.4).

45

MR. ROGER HOUSTON: I am opposed to this land acquisition by the United States Marine Corps of the land for the expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range for the following reasons.

Number one, I feel the Environmental Impact Statement is incomplete in its content. They do not address specific issues such as water quality, lead from the strafing activities. The socio-economic data that they are using is almost seven years old and does not properly reflect the current economic conditions in Long County.

The biggest issue I have with this is the acquisition of this land by the federal government will basically be a significant blow to Long County's tax base. And the basic fact is if government acquires 34,000 acres of land, with already there being thirty-something thousand acres already owned by the federal government at Fort Stewart, and an additional 25,000 acres owned by the State of Georgia, there will not be enough private land left in Long County to be able to fund the county and be able to maintain a charter under the Georgia Constitution.

Basically if this land grab goes through, Long County will cease to exist as a viable county and we will have to reintegrate back into Liberty or back to the pre-1920 borders because there will not be enough tax base to pay basic county services.

Never mind the quality of life that we will suffer under because of the noise and the fact there's a pretty good chance, it looks like, 57 will get closed during certain times because of training activity. I would hope they would, being that they're dropping bombs and strafing.

Response to Comment 45:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. Water quality within the existing Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) and within the potential land acquisition areas, as it pertains to surface waters, floodplains, and groundwater, is detailed in Section 3.5 in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). In conjunction, wetlands are analyzed in Section 3.4. Hazardous materials and waste from existing and future operations are analyzed in Section 3.14. Please refer to these sections of the FEIS for additional details. The FEIS is prepared in accordance with Section (102)(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and regulations implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ; 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508), United States Department of the Navy (DON) NEPA regulations (32 CFR Part 775), and United States Marine Corps (USMC) NEPA directives (Marine Corps Order [MCO] P5090.2A, Chapter 12, change 2). The USMC utilized the best available data in the FEIS.

The USMC acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

Since the USMC does not have specialized knowledge or expertise concerning revenue-generating options and budgetary practices available to the potentially affected counties, the USMC cannot make recommendations concerning local budget prioritization and/or plans to adjust the tax base to address the potential losses of tax revenues.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. TBR is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to

Response to Comment 45 continues on next page.

My opinion is there are other areas that the Marine Corps can look besides expanding Long County to do this type of training. There's bombing ranges all up and down the East Coast that can be utilized. Fort Stewart is a prime example. It's a matter of one federal agency talking to another federal agency to use joint facilities. That, to me, makes more sense than them trying to grab 34,000 acres with a dwindling -- we have a federal budget that's about to get cut.

That's just some of my concerns I will have in a written statement that I will present to the Marines as part of my comments.

Continuation of response to Comment 45.

national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. Weapon danger zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land is required. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside the WDZ. The chance of the munition hitting a specific point, such as State Highway 57, is far less. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 of the FEIS for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that are shown on Figure 2-2 in the FEIS are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation

Response to Comment 45 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 45.

Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 in the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

The USMC conducted a multi-step screening process to identify and compare Department of Defense ranges that could support the Proposed Action. The USMC identified seven candidate ranges located within 165 nautical miles of Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort: Fort Stewart, Georgia; TBR, Georgia; Poinsett Range, South Carolina; Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Fort Gordon, Georgia; Grand Bay Range, Georgia; and Camp Blanding, Florida. TBR is the only range to meet all of the range evaluation criteria. Please refer to Section 2.1 and Table 2-1 in the FEIS for more information.

46

Roger Houston
1547 Elim Church Rd

Ludowici, 31316

The arrogance and lack of reasoning shown by the Marines is astounding. Ft Stewart is 267,000 acres, with a 60,000 acre impact area in the center of the reservation. You mean to tell me you cannot set up a Memorandum of Agreement between 2nd MAW and 3RD Infantry Division for annual range usage at FSGA for delivery practice of JDAM and GBU ? Congress needs to know about this, because it appears the USMC Brass at 2ND MAW are clearly violating the Goldwater Nicholls Act . Your ESA clearly misleads the public regarding the closure of GA HWY 57. The range currently requires closure of the Blues Reach Rd, which is a privatly maintained dirt road between Ludowici and Cox, Ga, whenever there is bombing or strafing underway. The range even installed gates at each corner to prevent traffic from passing. Your targets on the proposed range are all within 2000 meters of the Tibet Rd and Ga HWY 57, which is much closer than the distance from the current Townsend Bomb Targets to the Blues Reach Rd, yet you say you will not have to close those roads during the time the range is hot. Again I ask, are you lying to the public or are you recklessly endangering the public here? Thirdly, Why are you dropping the airspace ceiling from 300 feet to 100 feet in R3007 Coastal East, knowing there are two schools directly in the approach path to the range south of Ludowici? Are the Marines that arrogant and stupid enough to endanger nearly 1000 school kids(most of them military dependents) by having fully fueled and armed Hornets transiting to the target at NOE height? Finally, explain to the Congressional Budget Office why it is imperative that the Marines spend 64 million dollars of our tax money to buy 30,000 acres of land at the same time there are plans to cut 12 combat squadrons from the Marines inventory and order of battle. At least 2 to 4 of those squadrons will probably be from Beaufort MCAS. With there being 7 squadrons there now, is it economically feasible to build a range to cater to 3 to 4 squadrons, with half of those not being there for carrier,UDP Japan, and Mideast deployments? The JDAM costs about 50000 dollars apiece, so you only get to practice dropping even the inert version about once a year on the average pilot's logbook. Dont tell me it will save money by doing it here instead of Yuma or the Stumps. I only thought the Marines lied to you when you were drinking with them in a bar. Had no idea they would lie to the taxpayers who pay their salaries.

Response to Comment 46:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) conducted a multi-step screening process to identify and compare Department of Defense ranges that could support the Proposed Action. The USMC identified seven candidate ranges located within 165 nautical miles of Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort: Fort Stewart, Georgia; Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia; Poinsett Range, South Carolina; Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Fort Gordon, Georgia; Grand Bay Range, Georgia; and Camp Blanding, Florida. TBR is the only range to meet all of the range evaluation criteria. Please refer to Section 2.1 and Table 2-1 in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for more information.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. Weapon danger zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land is required. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside of the WDZ. The chance of the munition hitting a specific point, such as State Highway (Hwy.) 57, is far less. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 in the FEIS for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that are shown on Figure 2-2 in the FEIS are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ.

No portion of State Hwy. 57 would be closed under any of the action alternatives. The current practice of temporarily closing Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) during certain training activities would continue under any of the action alternatives. Under Alternatives 1, 3, and 4, range officials may close the portion of Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) that enters the new range boundary when access to the range would conflict with training operations. The road would otherwise remain open. Additional information has been added to Section 3.11 in the FEIS to clarify this point.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and

Response to Comment 46 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 46.

near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area (MOA) or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 in the FEIS).

As a point of clarification, minimum flight altitude for fixed-wing flight operations would not change as part of the Proposed Action. As explained in the FEIS (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6), the change in airspace would affect only Restricted Airspace R-3007. The proposed modification would eliminate the current gap from 100 feet above ground level down to the surface of the ground over the areas proposed for acquisition. This extension, which would apply only to the existing restricted airspace over lands proposed for acquisition, would unite the airspace with acquired land to enable the delivery of inert ordnance in order to comply with FAA regulations. It is not an indication that fixed-wing flight operations will be conducted at altitudes below 100 feet. No lateral modification of the R-3007 complex is proposed as part of the Proposed Action.

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

The decision to enable a local precision-guided munitions (PGM) training capability is not solely an economic decision. PGMs are no longer a “specialty” weapon. They have evolved into a primary weapon of choice that every pilot must be capable of delivering accurately. The ability to fulfill this training requirement locally would enable units to concentrate on advanced weapons and tactics during deployments to USMC ranges in the southwestern United States. Currently, there are six F/A-18 squadrons at MCAS Beaufort. The USMC aviation plan does not indicate the squadron cuts quoted.

47

1702 Elim Church Road NE
Ludowici, Georgia 31316
23 September 2012

Townsend EIS
Attention: Project Manager
PO Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Dear Sir or Maam,

Attached please find my comments of the Draft EIS presented on the web site of your firm with a suspense date of 27 September 2012.

I request that you provide in writing your acceptance /rejection of each comment submitted, for inclusion into the Final EIS, and the reason(s) for rejection. Also request a copy of the Final EIS.

If you have questions or desire anything further, please call me on my cell AC912 256-5402, or my Home phone at 912 545-2208.

Sincerely Yours
Thomas D Houston
THOMAS D. HOUSTON REP,CHMM
Long County Resident and Woodlands Owner

Enclosure

Response to Comment 47:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. Figure 2-2 in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) presents the largest weapon danger zone (WDZ) for each proposed target area at their actual size with other map features to use for reference.

Figure ES-2 is meant merely for comparison to show the size difference between the WDZs. Text was added to Sections ES.3 and 1.1.4 in the FEIS to clarify this point. As explained in Section 2.4.3, Area 2 was removed from further consideration in the FEIS after it was determined to be incapable of meeting the minimum threshold training requirements that are described in Section 2.1.1 of the FEIS.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the United States Marine Corps (USMC). WDZs are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land is required. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside the WDZ. The chance of the munition hitting a specific point, such as State Highway 57, is far less. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 in the FEIS for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that are shown on Figure 2-2 in the FEIS are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ. Other conventional weapons are covered in this FEIS. Table 2-4 explains what operations, including strafing, would be allowed on each new target area. Table 2-5 shows the current and proposed future breakdown of training operations including 20-millimeter sorties. Further, all current range operations, as discussed in Section 2.2.5.1 and on Table 2-2 in the FEIS, would continue.

Additional information on laser safety and regulations has been added to Section 2.2.1 of the FEIS.

The USMC uses simulators for training. The USMC considered using simulator and virtual reality computer simulation models to provide

Response to Comment 47 continues on next page. Additional materials provided with this comment letter also begin on the next page.

COMMENTS
TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
By
THOMAS D. HOUSTON, REP,CHMM

1. The entire reason for the preparation of this EIS revolves around satisfying all air crew training requirements for the "smart bombs" close to the MCAS, Beaufort. This concept has been applied in the selection of government owned or controlled real estate for further study, apparently with little regard to the environmental impact on the population of Long County. In eliminating Area 2 from further consideration the reasons given were: Study Area 2 fails to meet " Minimum Threshold Training Requirement" Study Area 2 is frequently flooded by the Altamaha River and range maintenance and range clearance are impossible . This not a valid statement. Timber harvesters have no problem removing timber from the land, and in recent years there has been few freshets that have rendered the area untrafficable The Acquisition Area 2 was deeded to The Nature Conservancy (TNC) by Rayonier, TNC in turn gave the State of Georgia DNR Title to the land so no ad valorem tax is collected by Long County.
2. Since the only reason for TBR to have the additional land area is to provide a Weapons Danger Zone (WDZ) for errant "Smart Bombs" in case of guidance system failure. (ES.2, ES.3 Page v The WDZ may be classified, but the EIS should have the Plate ES-1 dimensioned to show what the actual WDZ is.
3. On Page vii of ES, the WDZ fan for the PGM is superimposed on to the existing TBR dumb bomb fan. You will note, the PGM SDW extends into Acquisition Area 2, which is no longer under consideration by the USMC. Has some other real estate agreement been consummated with Georgia DNR to permit this? I realize this may be intended to show a mere comparison of the two munitions danger zones, but the average layman would question a WDZ not even being on the planned acquisition. If Acquisition Area 2 would satisfy 72 percent of MCAW 31 Training Requirement, why eliminate this least impact alternate on Long County Citizens? Since Area 2 already belongs to the State of Georgia, it is local tax free. The final EIS needs this explanation.
4. I note that Target Area No.1, in Acquisition Area 3, a Tactical Target Site, is located within 200 meters of the proposed boundary of Area 3. A reasonable person may ask "What is the WDZ for the JDAM applied to this target site and why a tactical target is located this close to the proposed property line? Obviously the USMC feels they need to take 33000 Acres of Long County Land to assure public safety for TBR, It would appear that they would locate the target in the middle of the area rather than endanger the public on Footpeice Road . (See my Comment 2 above) The EIS does not specifically address the use of other conventional weapons such as the .50Cal, 20mm, and 30mm automatic weapons. A statement to the effect that the range expansion is limited to JADAM PGM should be put in the EIS. Even in high angle strafe, the ricochet radius of danger would extend to private land.
5. Target Area 6 in Acquisition Area 1b is within 1200 m of the State Highway 57. Again, Nothing is dimensioned on Plate ES-1, (See my Comment 2 above).It is impossible to determine if the required WDZ is provided.
6. No mention has been made of the environmental impact of laser military guidance systems. Although the systems are probably classified some explanation should be given to the public as to their relative safety or restrictions being promulgated for their use, especially for an area as close to residences and traveling public on Georgia 57.
7. I assume that the GPS guidance system of PMG entails entering target coordinates, and The on board computer in the aircraft provides the coordinates and altitude of the point of bomb release. After bomb release, the crew has no other control on the weapon? Other services have been very successful in simulation for this type training. It would be in the

1/3

Continuation of response to Comment 47.

precision-guided munitions (PGM) training. However, simulated training alone cannot substitute for real-world training in the handling and delivery of PGMs (please refer to Section 2.4.4 of the FEIS).

The four papers that were selected for the newspaper advertisements were chosen based on location and circulation. However, all local newspapers were issued a press release by Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort announcing the availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and a second press release for the extension of the comment period.

The USMC acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

The Proposed Action could result in up to approximately 9,211 acres where wood products would no longer be harvested commercially. The land taken out of production of forest products represents a small portion (approximately 4%) of all forestland in Long and McIntosh Counties. Please refer to Section 4.3.1.2 of the FEIS.

Response to Comment 47 continues on next page.

public interest for the USMC to explain why this alternative is not considered versus procuring all of the huge land area they seek.

8. The preparers and reviewers of this document did not provide an official notice in the Official County Organ of Long County, which is the Coastal Courier in Hinesville, Georgia Each of Georgia's 159 Counties has an official county organ for the publication of notices affecting the public in that county. It is not understood why this omission occurred. The notice was published in the Brunswick News, Savannah Morning News, Darien News and Wayne County Press. With the exception of the Savannah Morning News, it is doubtful that 40 Long Countians read these papers. The citizens of Long County need an explanation of this omission in the Final EIS.
9. The loss of ad valorem tax from 33000 acres of private lands, even though classed as corporative forest acres will have a significant effect on the quality of life of the people of this small county. Moreover, bringing the large acreage under USMC resource management will foreclose any tax relief options for the foreseeable future, because with the planned 80 year timber rotation, even with Federal Revenue Sharing, the planted pine and bare cut over land on the demised acreage will not be a source of tax income for the county for many years, This needs to be brought out in the Final EIS as a significant impact. Standing timber from military ranges has limited or no value when contaminated by military munitions.
10. The only significant tax producing industry in Long County is forestry. The removal of such a significant resource from the county will likely foreclose any opportunity to attract the location of the emerging biotechnology manufacturing industry to this county, which could provide the much needed diverse employment in the future.
11. Based on what is provided in the Draft EIS it appears that the socio economic environmental impact is grossly underestimated. (Comments 8, 9, above).
12. As a private forest farmer with land near the North land boundary of Acquisition Area 3, I have "real world " concerns that with the further flight restrictions being placed on Coastal MOA. As the result this project we may not be able to use aerial application practices in our forestry program. Although my program is small compared to neighboring industrial forest land owners. this is highly likely to result in my having to go to more expensive ground systems to apply herbicides, fertilizers, and insecticides. This impact should be included in the Final EIA. Certainly the denial of airspace needed for emergency fire protection, is an extremely adverse impact and a significant public safety issue.
13. No mention is made in the Draft EIA of the anticipated wetlands remediation practices that will be required by Section 404 of CWA. Is this likely to result in additional Land Take?

14. Many changes in the physical and cultural environments have evolved since the first draft EIS was presented last year at the scoping meeting. Among these are:
    a. The existing Smiley Elementary School is in the direct approach to Acquisition Area 1b and the new Long County High School is being constructed in this approach zone, The Draft EIS does not mention either of these hazards to our school children. The Long County Board of Education has passed a resolution opposing the TBR Expansion based on both noise level and risk. What action is proposed on this resolution?
    b. At least one Native American Grave has been identified in the Ryals Family Cemetery. The survivors of the family have notified the Yamessee Nation of this fact. At present they have not responded to the family request for assistance. This is a very obscure plot of "holy ground". The location is not firmly established by the preparer's cultural resource people.
    c. It is noted that the Snuff Box Surface Drainage Canal is located on the west limit of Acquisition Area 1b. The plans of the USMC to maintain this vital waterway have not been addressed in the EIS, and failure to adequately maintain the canal will probably result in flooding of adjacent private lands and possibly Georgia 57. If the USMC determined they were not able to maintain the simple targets in Area

3/3

Continuation of response to Comment 47.

Emergency services and law enforcement would not be affected. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) currently work with emergency services, such as air ambulance, to suspend training operations and allow access through the restricted airspace. This working relationship would continue in the future and no loss or delay of emergency services is expected. This information has been added to several sections throughout the FEIS to help clarify this point.

As explained in the FEIS (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6), the change in airspace would affect only Restricted Airspace R-3007. The proposed modification would eliminate the current gap from 100 feet above ground level down to the surface of the ground over the areas proposed for acquisition. This extension, which would apply only to the existing restricted airspace over lands proposed for acquisition, would unite the airspace with acquired land to enable the delivery of inert ordnance in order to comply with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations. It is not an indication that fixed-wing flight operations will be conducted at altitudes below 100 feet. No lateral modification of the R-3007 complex is proposed as part of the Proposed Action.

Please refer to Section 3.4 of the FEIS for the wetlands analysis.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

Response to Comment 47 continues on next page.

2, their task with canal maintenance will be equally as challenging. This should be addressed in the Final EIS. (Page 3-102 EIS).

d. In the "Welcome Pamphlet" handed out at Ludowici Public Meeting on 9 August 2012 on page 6, in the Paragraph "Comparison of Candidate Ranges" last bullet, "Must not currently host conflicting military operations." Even though the Georgia Air Guard is the Range Operator, does this mean that the Savannah Combat Flight Training Facility of the Georgia Air Guard, at Savannah Hilton Head Regional Airport will no longer be able to use TBR? Will the USMC takeover operation of the range? The Final EIS needs to clarify this issue. With today's austere funding situation for the armed forces, what has changed the joint force concept that was so successful in Iraq?

e. Has a detailed economic analysis been made of the military construction appropriation costs for this project? Of course this amount is classified, but rumor has it that $75 Million will be requested for this project, and USMC personnel meeting with local government officials have reported it would save $160 Million in fuel cost for flights to Arizona and California Ranges to maintain proficiency with JDAM or PGM. This does not appear to be realistic. Certainly the USMC aviators must have all types of flight training other than PGM, and missions to the west could provide the opportunity, such as in-flight refueling, counter electronic measures, and tactical evasion. It is understood that Military Operation Air Space from the Federal Aviation Agency is only valid for some 650 Hours of use per year. It doesn't make a lot of sense to spend $75M for expansion for such a short period of use, the net benefit resulting in only a 13 % Increase in the training requirement. (72% for Area 2 versus 85% for preferred alternate)

f. There has been a change in the aerial ambulance service provider for lower end of Long County. This service is now based in Brunswick, and it has been reported that the Military Operational Area airspace adds as much as 30 minutes to flight time from Brunswick to a Long County Emergency Scene. This issue is not treated in the Draft EIS. This is a significant environmental impact for the people of Long County and the traveling public on Georgia 57. The Georgia Forestry Commission has gone to full aircraft surveillance for forest fires. Although the Georgia Air Guard has in the past provided the salary for the Long Forestry Tower Operator, since the MOA restricts surveillance flights in the TBR operational area. What is the plan for continuation of this service? The Final EIS should address this vital issue.

g. Has any consideration been given to the fact that the Sequestation of the Federal Military Budget may render the requirement for the expansion invalid due to mandatory force structure reductions of the USMC? Has the expense both present and future in connection with the preparation, review, revision and staffing of the Final EIS been estimated? If so, it should be included in the document if not classified.

2/8

Continuation of response to Comment 47.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by FAA regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area (MOA) or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 of the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the Action Alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

The USMC consulted with a total of 21 federally recognized tribes during the National Environmental Policy Act scoping and Section 106 compliance processes for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.2.2 of the FEIS). To date, no tribal issues or concerns, including traditional cultural properties or sacred sites, have been identified for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS). To the greatest extent possible, the USMC would work to avoid any cultural resources that are found on any newly acquired federal property and minimize any potential impacts. As detailed in Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS, the USMC conducted desktop research, archaeological investigations, and field surveys for proposed acquisition

Response to Comment 47 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 47.

areas where entry was permitted (see Appendices H and I in the FEIS). Documented cultural and/historical resources were noted and identified during these processes. However, if a resource such as a burial ground/cemetery is not officially documented, then the USMC may not have been able to accurately assess that point of interest. The USMC welcomes documentation of all cultural and historical resources.

The Snuff Box Canal traverses the current TBR and has been maintained as required since TBR was acquired by the USMC. Required maintenance would continue if additional land is acquired.

The USMC conducted a multi-step screening process to identify and compare Department of Defense ranges that could support the Proposed Action. The USMC identified seven candidate ranges located within 165 nautical miles of MCAS Beaufort: Fort Stewart, Georgia; TBR, Georgia; Poinsett Range, South Carolina; Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Fort Gordon, Georgia; Grand Bay Range, Georgia; and Camp Blanding, Florida. TBR is the only range to meet all of the range evaluation criteria. Please refer to Section 2.1 and Table 2-1 in the FEIS for more information.

Please refer to Section 3.3 of the FEIS for the socioeconomic analysis.

48

Harley Jones
6490 Deep Valley Court

Flowery Branch, 30542

I support the modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range. Having an East Coast location would actually be an environmental gain as it would reduce fuel consumption by not having to fly to the West Coast. Would also reduce maintenance cost by reducing flight hours and increase aircraft and crew availability.

Response to Comment 48:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

49

Sharon Kitchen
P.O.Box 324

Townsend, 31331

To whom it may concern, I and my husband are both Native American. Extensive research into this area since 1869 by Clarnece B. Moore has identified thousands of burials and village sites before anyone came over in boats. Therefore I am sure you have notified ALL Federaly recognized Nations ,by MOU, of your intent to do this. This will fall under Section 106 of N.A.G.P.R.A. My huband was also a Marine, so I know that the country needs areas. My father and all uncles served in WWII. However, the dead need respect, no matter who they are. Too many times developments are done and our relations are bagged or boxed and warehoused. This is just horrible. I would not want any family to have this experience. Thank you for your time, Sharon L. Kitchen (founder-STSSA)

Response to Comment 49:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) consulted with a total of 21 federally recognized tribes during the National Environmental Policy Act scoping and Section 106 compliance processes for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.2.2 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement [FEIS]) The purpose of this consultation was to identify tribal issues or concerns including, but not limited to, Native American archaeological resources, properties of traditional religious or cultural importance, or traditional cultural properties (TCPs). To date, no tribal issues or concerns, including TCPs or sacred sites, have been identified for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS).

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 protects Native American cultural items under federal ownership or control. If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would comply with NAGPRA for future undertakings affecting this property (please refer to Section 3.9.2.1 of the FEIS). To the greatest extent possible, the USMC would work to avoid any cultural resources that are found on any newly acquired federal property and to minimize any potential impacts. However, NAGPRA also establishes a process for the authorized removal of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony.

50

Date: 7-31-12

To: J.R. Snider
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding Officer
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, S.C. 29904-5001

From: Sharon L. Kitchen (founder)
Save the Sacred Sites Alliance
P.O. Box 324
Townsend, Ga. 313

Re: Townsend Bombing Range EIS and public input

Col. Snider,

I will take a few moments to state my thoughts on this plan. First you should be aware that I am Native American and deeply concerned over the sacred sites that this plan for 51,000 acres will disturb or destroy. There are villages and thousands of burials in these 3 counties that will be impacted. These sites are too numerous to count. There is a rich Native American history in this area. Already to many have been wan tingly destroyed. No laws were followed. The developers did NOT care. One such choice was the Darien mall. It was called Dunwoody cemetery. I have the book that the McIntosh County Commission did. Were people contacted? NO. Were the bodies moved pursuant to laws? NO. The people who went out to put flowers on their love ones graves found instead ,pavement over the bodies. One commissioner, still in office today, still has nightmares of the skeletons that were concreted over. Still others were,removed and dumped behind the El-Chepo gas station accross the Hwy. 251. Still others, our ancestors were dumped behind that, in the woods. All this was seen by the people of this county in 1994. More examples could be given but it would take to long. I have the pictures. What a statement about human beings. Land is so precious as to destroy and desecrate graves? I think NOT. Now with this EIS, and plans to take over and destroy untold numbers of graves and village sites, the Section 106 of N.G.P.R.A. Applies. You already know this. Any Federal money on any project states this. I have read your list of Nations. Since Georgia did a complete destruction of the Native Americans in this whole state, and forcefully removed thousands to Oklahoma and elsewhere, the land grab is almost complete. Is greed the only thing left? I hope not. How much land needs to be destroyed? How many graves dug up? How many more people.....HUMANS.....need to be put in boxes and bags and put in universities,or warehouses? Where is this thing called, respect? Is there none left? I have the complete study of Clarence B. Moore in 1898. It list all those "mounds"-graves he found in these 3 counties, slated for complete destruction and desecration. If you leave out these areas and the wetlands and the streams and the rivers, you do not have much left. Yes, some of the burials go down 45 feet. Some areas the bodies are coming up, skeletons are not uncommon to find along the river banks. Even Capt. John McIntosh has washed out, to be reburied 3 times. The last time his iron casket was buried was just this last year. In the area across from the mall,near the tire store in the woods I saw the flags marking where someone had been poking about. Now, after reading the Draft EIS I see it was someone with this project. Shovel test will not do the job. A complete Phase I, then Phase II and Phase III will be needed. We have on our board, an outstanding Archeologist, that used to be used for the state of Georgia. He is extremely well versed on the state of Georgia. He also knows the good and bad people that claim to be archeologist. His name is Patrick Garrow. He used to be with Garrow and

Response to Comment 50:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) consulted with a total of 21 federally recognized tribes during the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) scoping and Section 106 compliance processes for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.2.2 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement [FEIS]). To date, no tribal issues or concerns, including Native American archaeological resources, properties of traditional religious or cultural importance, or traditional cultural properties or sacred sites, have been identified for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS).

As detailed in Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS, the USMC conducted desktop research, archaeological investigations, and field surveys for proposed acquisition areas where entry was permitted (see Appendices H and I of the FEIS). Documented cultural and/historical resources were noted and identified during these processes. However, if a resource such as a burial ground/cemetery is not officially documented, then the USMC may not have been able to accurately assess that point of interest. The USMC welcomes documentation of all cultural and historical resources.

If the Record of Decision (ROD) calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 protects Native American cultural items and under federal ownership or control. If the ROD calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would comply with NAGPRA for future undertakings affecting this property (please refer to Section 3.9.2.1 of the FEIS). To the greatest extent possible, the USMC would work to avoid any cultural resources that are found on any newly acquired federal property and to minimize any potential impacts. Appendix H in the FEIS contains more information on the Section 106 consultation process.

Response to Comment 50 continues on next page.

Associates. There is also another archeologist named Joe Joseph with New South Associates in Stone Mountain, Ga. He is also very aware of this region and the ancestors that are here.

I will include a list of the different peoples that used to be in this area,back in the time before Columbus landed here, or anyone else for that matter. This should expand your list of contacts to be made, as not all the First Peoples of Turtle Island were included in your list.
Their descendants will need to be contacted.

I should also note, that my father served in W.W.II. Also all my 5 uncles. My husband served in the Marines during the Vietnam era. My son served in the Marines during Iraq and Afghanistan and still serves in Kuwait as of this date. So I am very familiar with the military.

My next issue : noise. The F18's already zip over the tops of trees at extreme low altitudes and buzz my horses ears. This puts them into a panic. A panic group of horses can be cause for alarm, as they could bust out of their fenced in area and run into the road. Oncoming cars and horses do NOT mix. If they collide they are busted up and have to be put down and the vehicles and people can be badly hurt. All would be a big mess. So, when the jets start to fly we have to be on guard. There is no such thing as relaxing at home. The dogs are under the beds shaking so bad they can not walk. Yes, your jets fly that low, that often. NO ONE CARES!!!
If they did,they would stop. They do not.
Several times within the last 5 years, I have had to call the FAA. Not so much for this as I should not be able to describe what the pilot is wearing. Our Oak and Pine trees are tall. They will come down. It is just a matter of when. Sure, we are near the Harris Neck area. Sure it is near the water. They first have to make it past the houses,buiness,roads, traffic, power lines. How many pilots do you want to loose? I hope not any. This buzzing goes on daily. It is much worse when countries send over their units to"learn". What a mess.

Next, this little county thinks it wants to put in a little airport. Can you explain how F18's and crop dusters in the same airspace will survive? Makes no sense. We need our military alive to fight...... not splattered somewhere in a marsh, or river or road. As I write this today the jets are flying low again.

I hope to hear from you or someone. I know the open comment time is now and when and where the meetings will be held. We have told all we know about these meetings.

I would also request the FINAL EIS. I also request an EAS. An EAS is much more thorough.

My first and foremost concern is the sacred sites and burials. THEY NEED TO BE LEFT ALONE.......................THEY NEED TO REST IN PEACE.

Thank you for your time,

Sharon L. Kitchen
Save the Sacred Sites Alliance　　cc: elders file

cc: Mr. Darrell Gundrum　NAVFAC SE Archeologist
code EV23　P.O. Box 30 Bldg 903　Yorktown,Jacksonville, Fl. 32213-0030
phone:904-542-6944　email: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

cc: Dr. David Crass　Dept. SHPO　email: www.georgiashpo.org
attn: Elizabeth Shirk　Environmental Review Coordinator　Re: HP-110120-007 McIntosh County
254 Washington St. S.W.　Ground Level
Atlanta, Ga. 30334　reg Phone:404-656-2840 /other phone:404-651-6624　fax:404-657-1368

Continuation of response to Comment 50.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

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Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 of the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

Response to Comment 50 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 50.

Because of your involvement in the project by submitting comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and by attending the August 7, 2012 public meeting in Darien, Georgia, you will receive future notifications throughout the remainder of the NEPA process, including availability of the FEIS. Any additional archaeological investigations would be dictated by regulatory requirements and would occur once land acquisition has occurred.

Additional materials provided with this comment letter appear on the following pages.

A Short Look at the Indigenous of the S.E. Ga. Coast

Prior to 1492 and Columbus the coast of Ga. Had been home to aboriginal societies for thousands years. The Spanish missions had substantial impacts to Indian societies.

In this area of McIntosh County, Darien,Ga. As well as Townsend, Eulonia, Crescent,South Newport,St. Simmons were many native villages and many, many burials.
The northern most provinceGuale were 6 primary towns, from the Ogeechee River to the mouth of the Altamaha River. In fact the name Altamaha is a Yamessee name after the chief, "Aratomahan".
The furthest north was the town of Chatuache.
The next: Sapala (known as the Bourbon Field site).
The next: Phelipe (inland at New Port River area).
The next: Gaule (Wamassee Head or now know as St. Catherine's Island).
The next: Talaje/Asajo (the Fort King George site in Darien, Ga).
The next:Tupiqui (the Pine Harbor site).

The 4 Mocama towns were as follows:
The most Northern: Guadalquini (southern tip of St. Simmons Island).
The next: Mocama (now know as Cumberland Island).
The next: the Harrison Homestead site on Amelia Island.
The next: Puerto (Fort George Island at the St. Johns River).

Northern most Chiefs towns were Guale and Espogache and they were under the Asajo/Jalaje.
Then the Talaje and Tupiqui.
The preminent settlement in the 1580 to 1590's was Tolomoto.

The reduction of the Guale and Mocama, was the same as the Timucua experienced in N. Fl. At St. Augustine. Massive epidemics and stress of draft labor (slavery).

1661 marked the beginning of the end of the Guale and Mocama towns with the arrival of the Chichimeco warriors from Va. (also called Jac'an). They came to the Altamaha away from Va. Because of the arrival of the English, who made war on them daily. The Chichimeco were also known as Rechahecrians and were displaced Erie of the Great Lakes area, who were forced to move during the Iroquois wars. They had been recruited into the Indian slave trade demanded back in Va. After they left to go back to Va., the Yamassee arrived ,also spelled Yamasis, from the lower South Carolina coast called at that time Escamacu.

In 1673 nearly ½ of the slave labors were Yamassee, taken from the Guale and Mocama area yearly. Some were taken to Barbados.

In 1670 a 150 English colonist arrived in Charles Town.
In western Ga and Al the Creek Confederacy was alive and doing well.
After 1665 the Guale were moved to Sapala (now know as Sapelo Island-around 1675).
In the 1670 the Indian group called Chiluque (who also understood the Guale language) appeared.
In 1681 Chiluque was know as Ohilques. The Chalaques was know as Cherokee, by some.
The word Chiluque is thought to be a Muskhogean term as Cherokee...meaning,"people of a different language". The Chichimeco/Westo Indians had palisade towns near the Savannah River area.
The following are other groups that arrived:
"Cowatoe(Coweta),"Chorkae"(Cherokee),"Cussetaw"(Kasihta),"Checsaws"(Chickasaw),and

"Chiskers"(Chisea).

In 1670 the Va. Explorer John Lederer went into N.C.. The Ocaneechee and the Catawba knew the Chichimeco"Rickohockan" or "Oustack"(Westo).

The Gaule and Yamassee also spoke a Muskhogean dialect.
The largest Yamassee population was on St. Simmons Island, with the 2nd on Amelia Island.

In 1680 the Chichimeco joined forces with the Chisel ,(ancestral to the lower Creeks) ,and the Chiluque.

In 1683 the French pirates landed and the Yamassee fled to present day Hilton Head Island.

All the Yamassee were to move to the township of Santa Marie on Amelia Island. On Wednesday, Oct. 25th 1684 the pirates burned down the 3 towns in less than a week. There was no place left to live for the Guale and the Mocama. The last retreat left was made to the deep interior of the lower Creek towns of (Coweta and Kasihta).

Early on Nov. 1684 a 150 Scots arrived and the Yamassee formed an alliance. The Yamassee were under the leader of "Aratomahan", now know as (Altamaha), in the town called Stuarts Town ,in the area of Port Royal Sound. The towns on St. Simmons had been burned down by the pirates. There was no return. After 1685 the Guale and Mocama were composed of 5 towns located between Ameila Island and the mouth of the St. Johns River. As one leader was heard to have said,"..today we find ourselves destroyed and anihilated, and all the province reduced to only one hundred men....". The Amelia Island had now become the new Guale province. The new Mocama province was 2 locations: one on Fort George Island, and the other of Santa Cruz on the west side of the St. Johns River.

The coast of Georgia was abandoned. Carolina and Florida continued to battle on. Over 23 years the Guale and Mocama had shrunk from 10 mission towns with hundreds in each to only 5 with very little remaining due to assaults. Despite all this, the Chiefly lineage was maintained, keeping the names and identity alive.

In 1702 Amelia Island was overrun by the English burning their way to St. Augustine. Now the Guale and Mocama were down to 2 towns. But after the Yamassee Wars of 1765 the descendants of the Yamassee who had gone to the Carolinas were at this location again.

Then.....in 1763, they were sent to Cuba.

Now, all that remains are some names that were kept. Also are the burials and sacred sites.

See the book called : The Georgia and South Carolina Coastal Expeditions of Clarence B. Moore
His work was published by the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia
in 1897 and 1898. The ISBN # 0-8173-0941-1. see page (3) for "Bahama" area (Harris Neck - McIntosh Co.)
★ Almost All of McIntosh has burials from All the groups mentioned.

- the info for this paper was taken from: The Struggle for the Georgia Coast by John E. Worth
- ISBN# 0-8203-1745-4 Mr. Worth is an anthropologist at the Fernbank Museum of Natural History in Atlanta, Ga.

"A Short Look" put together
By: Sharon L. Kitchen (founder)
Save the Sacred Sites Alliance

Additional information on the Yamassee
and other native nations

Pg.3

The Spanish used drafts for their protection (slave labor).

Due to the epidemics : first in 1649 the typhus or yellow fever, then in 1654 the smallpox and then in 1659 the measles all lead to the heavy death toll of the native peoples in Georgia.

In 1711, 270 natives were evacuated from the Keys in Florida to Cuba. The Spanish continued to use the native peoples and the Africans as militia against the English. In 1693 the Spanish king granted "freedom", to the African peoples that had escaped, and were flocking to Florida thru Georgia for freedom. In 1711 and the 1714 the Carolina s experienced a slave revolt and they joined the Yamassee War against the English. A few of the Nations were: Mocama, Yamassee, Timucuan, Apalachee, Casapuya, Ibaja, Ocute, and Jororo.

In 1724 a group of former slaves joined the Yamassee chief Jorge to St. Augustine for religious and sanctuary reasons.

At the end of 1763 and the 7 years war, with The Treaty of Paris, Spain gave Florida to the English. This included ~~include~~ what would become known as Georgia ,as well. Thus started the evacuations of 3,000 people and their belongings. This took 10 months. Most arrived in Cuba with a few to Campeche. Most settled in Guanabaco in Cuba. A native 27 year old woman named Ana Maria was an Ibaja from Tolomoto near Darien, Ga. She died at this age and was buried at the cemetery in Guanabacoa, Cuba. An elder woman, a caica,(leader), Maria Francisca was also buried there.

Now the Lower Creeks moved into the rest of Georgia and Florida. They are now known as the Seminoles.

After 20 years, at the conclusion of the American Revolution, the British retoceded Florida/ Georgia back to Spain. Some settlers returned to resettle their communities in the 1784. Now the British colonists were forced out. African and Native now lived together,again as before. They continued to live together in Guanabaco, Cuba as well. Their descendants continue to live on in Cuba. The original cemetery is still in Guanabaco, Cuba.

In a book titled, "Beyond Black and Red" by Mathew Restall,who is a professor of Latin American history, and anthropology at Pa. State University, this is covered in much more detail.
ISBN# 0-8263-2403-7

There is a statement in the front of this book by Ramilla Cody (Miss Navajo Nation for 1998), "Biracial people should not be judged as "half" anything".

A Short Look at the Indigenous of the S.E. Ga. Coast

Pg.4

Pg. 1 -4 - brief history

Pg. 2, 3 – book credits

Pg. 4 – credits

For more information please read the following books:

1. "The Georgia and South Carolina Coastal Expeditions of Clarence B. Moore"
   ISBN# 0-8173-0941-1 dated 1987 & 1898
2. "The Struggle for the Georgia Coast" by John E. Worth
   ISBN#0-8203-1745-4
3. " Beyond Black and Red" by Mathew Restall
   ISBN# 0-8263-2403-7

These books, as well as others, will get you started on the path to understand the Indigenous "First Peoples of Turtle Island". Their villages and burial sites still remain to this day throughout many counties of Ga. Fl, and S.C. as well as all the states. They MUST be protected. Everyone's' resting place MUST be protected. Today it is theirs...tomorrow, it could be yours.
This is the only Planet we have the HONOR to call home. We MUST" HONOR" our ancestors. Join us in this effort. Genealogy, is one way to get started. To find out that you have Native American ancestors is just the beginning of the "path".

The First Peoples of Turtle Island (USA), are here and are willing to help anyone who wishes to understand our rich history and culture. All one has to do ,is be respectful and ask.

You can also Google the entire list of Nations ,(Federally recognized). They have their own websites and addresses.

But remember: Respect is the FIRST rule.

Then, the second ,will be to listen.

The third, will be to have fun on your path....

What information awaits you.....

Sharon L Kitchen (founder)
Save the Sacred Sites Alliance
P.O. Box 324
Townsend, Ga. 31331

Save The Sacred Sites

SAVE THE SACRED SITES

Save The Sacred Sites Alliance Who And What We Are

Save The Sacred Sites (also know by STSS) is an informational alliance of several Native American and Non Native American organizations loosely governed by a board mostly made up of Native Americans. Our sole purpose is to inform. We inform people of their rights under the laws that govern burials of all races. We have protected everything from Native American, African American, and European American, Confederate Burials, Sacred Sites, Historic Sites from destruction.

A misconception that most developers and some government officials have is that we oppose them and their development, and/ or progress or them making a profit. Our organization has had to help others take on some development projects because we saw that laws were being broken. But our main goal is to educate the developers and government officials and those who try to stop the destruction of their ancestor's burials, that there are alternatives to adversarial positions that are taken on either side of the issue.

Our main goal is to educate and provide opportunities for people to act in responsible and legal and moral ways and still make a good profit on their lands. On our board we have federally recognized Native Americans from many Nations, we have African Americans and European Americans who are archaeologists with very, very credible credentials. We also have ex law enforcement, and those who advise us on legal matters. We do not, however, push our services on anyone or any of our member's services. We are of course, always available to assist those who need them. And some, such as archaeologists, do charge. But not all archaeologists that we know as credible are associated with us.

We try to help developers, and real estate organizations, avoid legal snags that cut into their profits and/ or operational funds and government agencies to not lose valuable, time consuming losses to legal battles over cemeteries, historic and sacred places.
There are some Federal Native American Nations that we know who may allow builders to develop responsibly as deemed by their traditions, section 106 of NAGPRA Federal laws and the abandon cemeteries and each states abandon cemetery acts and non abandon cemetery laws of each state.

There are some simple things that governmental bodies can implement to stop the entire adversarial process.

(1) Vote into law regulations that will govern burials and give the enactment of those laws to neutral, knowledgeable and fully qualified persons/ organizations. And follow those laws that already exist.
(2) Make it so that the developers have to go through these qualified people BEFORE they get their permits on state or federal levels. (State and federal agencies can and do co ordinate their efforts on this all the time.)
(3) Have knowledgeable, qualified, neutral consultants who can advise you what to do when prehistoric/ historic sites, burials or historic sacred sites come up to be developed on, or even adjoining properties to these developments.
(4) Consult with knowledgeable archaeologists of the area to find where all sites of historic significance are.
(5) Have these areas mapped out so that they are known by the governmental agencies who can then inform the developer that the land has to have an archaeology study before the land can be touched.
(6) For historic sites a phase I study can sometimes reveal artifacts.
(7) But for burials, it sometimes requires a Phase II or III to tmd the burials. (8) For burials it is wise to consult family members where their family members are buried, if those members are available. And it is required by law to consult ALL living descendents involved before starting ANY disturbance of burials. And there are usually records that can be found also of burials.
(9) It is required by law that ALL known federally recognized Native American Nations that have ever lived in your state be notified if ANY Native burial is to be disturbed.
(10) Have all developers and governmental officials attend a mandated educational program in order to develop in your county/ city that will inform them of all the laws and the penalties for violations of laws, even if they say that they already know the laws, because it protects the city, county, state or federal agencies that provide the education. Save The Sacred Sites provides such educational opportunities with our founder and has done so in the past saving the counties who do so untold dollars.
(11) Know that there are credible and non credible archaeological firms. By this we mean that some archaeological firms have museums and want to fill them. They are known by all knowledgeable people. A very good consultant and neutral party for all is Pat Garrow, who helped write the burial laws for the state of Georgia. You can count on his recommendations to be fair and honest for all parties involved. He does not take sides, is retired, and works for a private firm now.

Also, New South and Associates VP, Joe Joseph does a fine and neutral job for all parties. These are a few of our recommendations for your protection. Also it is important to not even give the appearance of a conflict of interest. Whether there is one or not, an appearance of a conflict of interest can set all kinds of legal obstacles in the way of governmental agencies, developers and real estate.

Save the Sacred Sites tries to give the appearance of a neutral party. But we will state applicable laws that are being broken; it is our obligation to take the side of the law. And to some we may seem adversarial. But this position only appears when there are legal or moral obligations for us to fulfill.
On the whole our position is educational and advisory. And we try to be helpful to all parties involved to make the process expedient, profitable, legal, moral, and to make everyone's public appearance a good one to help keep the economy growing and peace in each community.

Save The Sacred Sites will direct to the information available of services to any government agency, developer, real estate agency, or persons who suspect burials or historic or sacred sites. Mostly what we have found is that misinformation has caused some developers fears of losses of time and money that makes them want to not contact agencies that could help them to avoid troubles and/ or law suits.

Our email is savethesacredsites@gmail.com. Our online website is www.myspace.com/savethesacredsites with over 5,000 members on that site and in the millions (nationally and internationally) in the extended network.

In order to remain neutral, Save The Sacred Sites provides our services for free locally. If we have to travel, because of gas prices, costs of food and lodging, we have to ask for compensation, but only for food, gas and lodging. Save The Sacred Sites has members who are Federally Recognized Native Americans in the USA and in some foreign countries that can recommend agencies for the appropriate actions for burials, sacred historic sites and historic areas.

We have the lists of all the federally recognized Native American Nations and their historic preservation officers for your area. We know how to consult with the Army Corps of Engineers.

We are more than willing to help. And we more than willing to educate so that these valuable historic assets to your county/ city are not lost.
One developer that we are working with has found artifacts over 3,000 years old with mounds there. He is going to build an interpretive center there that will bring millions of tourist dollars to the county. McIntosh is rich in heritage that is, being rapidly lost. And many are looking for ways to enhance the economy.

Save The Sacred Sites can show real estate companies, developers, and property owners how to enhance their property value by building around these areas and making a good name for your organization. We show government agencies how to enhance your tourist dollars and protect everyone's heritage.

Burials are a sacred trust that the deceased person leaves with the descendents, and the community. Respecting these places can only enhance the reputation of any agency. And reputation is what business is all about.

We thank you for your time and consideration.
Sincerely,
Save The Sacred Sites

51

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Darien, GA • August 7, 2012

NAME (Please Print): Sharon L. Kitchen

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Save the Sacred Sites Alliance

ADDRESS: 2579 Belle Hammock Rd. N.E.
Townsend, GA. 31331 / mail = P.O. Box 324 Townsend, GA. 31331

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: (1) I gave my written info "Against" this project - I Am Cherokee, I Brought Jim McGhee he is Federally Recognized Bach Creek - We Are NOT for this. Section 106 N.A.G.P.R.A.

(2) Noise - I own a horse farm - on Belle Hammock - I have ponder many "noise" complaints F18's / Helicop. should not be below Pine tree - One Day - horses & cows will be tangled - they Run every x F18's + Helic. come over - Enough is Enough !.

Response to Comment 51:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) consulted with a total of 21 federally recognized tribes during the National Environmental Policy Act scoping and Section 106 compliance processes for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.2.2 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement [FEIS]). To date, no tribal issues or concerns, including Native American archaeological resources, properties of traditional religious or cultural importance, or traditional cultural properties or sacred sites, have been identified for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS).

As detailed in Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS, the USMC conducted desktop research, archaeological investigations, and field surveys for proposed acquisition areas where entry was permitted (see Appendices H and I of the FEIS). Documented cultural and/historical resources were noted and identified during these processes. However, if a resource such as a burial ground/cemetery is not officially documented, then the USMC may not have been able to accurately assess that point of interest. The USMC welcomes documentation of all cultural and historical resources.

If the Record of Decision (ROD) calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 protects Native American cultural items and under federal ownership or control. If the ROD calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would comply with NAGPRA for future undertakings affecting this property (please refer to Section 3.9.2.1 of the FEIS). To the greatest extent possible, the USMC would work to avoid any cultural resources that are found on any newly acquired federal property and minimize any potential impacts. Appendix H of the FEIS contains more information on the Section 106 consultation.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise

Response to Comment 51 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 51.

effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 in the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

52

Date: 08-08-12

To: Mr. Len Winter
Historic Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Section Head
NAVFAC SE-EV23
Box 30A, Building 903
NAS Jacksonville
Jacksonville, Fl. 32212 Phone:904-542-6861 fax:904-542-6345 email:len.winter@navy.mil

From: Sharon L. Kitchen (founder)
Save the Sacred Sites Alliance
P.O.Box 324
Townsend, Ga. 31331

Re: 8-7-12 Townsend Bombing Range (4-7pm) meeting-Darien,Ga.

Mr. Len Winter,

I am writing this as a follow up to meeting you at the Darien 8-7-12 expo. I and Jim were glad to see you there. I know we exchanged a lot of information and thoughts. I am sure there will be more to follow in the coming months. I did think there was going to be a presentation given by someone concerning this matter, so I was a disappointed that it was only a gathering of information by those in charge from the citizens that arrived expecting the same. Your displays show the amount of effort and time already put into this project. It appeared as a "done-deal".

I share Jim's comment that this is a "no-go" project as far as the Native American point of view. To many of our ancestors have already been dug up, warehoused, or destroyed. We have had enough. Someones' grave should be respected. A grave, no matter who, or what race, is not just a "cultural artifact". It is a person who lived and died and was buried, not to be disturbed. For to long, Native Americans have been dug up and "studied" at length, and then warehoused in bags or boxes. This is not respect. In this current time, this is still going on all over this country. Study time is over. Disrespect time is over. Inhuman action is over. Grave robbing time is over. NO is NO.

In the area already called the TBR -Townsend bombing range.....areas that are bombed also hold graves. Every time bombs go off, I can only think of one thing, how many body parts just blew up? I just do not hear the noise. The noise is bad enough. I have already written about this. The jet noise is Horrible. The helicopter noise is horrible. The dogs are past terrified. The horses are running in fear constantly. This goes on every day and into the midnight hours. No sleeping. All this and they want to expand? No way.

I gave the other archeologist the letter last night that I am including to you with this cover letter. Jim will probably write you as well. You have his and my address and phone numbers. We hope to hear from you.

We also want the final EIS. We still request a EAS. Then a Phase I, possibly moving to a Phase II and even a Phase III. A hit and miss shovel test in areas that have burials as deep as 45 feet down will not work. Thus the request for a complete EAS.

Thank you for your time,

Sharon L. Kitchen SLK

Response to Comment 52:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The public meeting process is required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is prepared in accordance with Section (102)(2)(c) of NEPA and regulations implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ; 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508), United States Department of the Navy (DON) NEPA regulations (32 CFR Part 775), and United States Marine Corps (USMC) NEPA directives (Marine Corps Order [MCO] P5090.2A, Chapter 12, change 2).

The Draft EIS has been reviewed by the Navy, the USMC, and multiple state and federal regulatory agencies. No comments were received from these groups regarding not meeting the goals of NEPA. Please visit the public Web site www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com for a detailed explanation of the NEPA process and the project schedule. No decision has been made until the project Record of Decision (ROD) is signed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Energy, Installations and Environment).

The USMC consulted with a total of 21 federally recognized tribes during the NEPA scoping and Section 106 compliance processes for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.2.2 of the FEIS). To date, no tribal issues or concerns, including Native American archaeological resources, properties of traditional religious or cultural importance, or traditional cultural properties or sacred sites, have been identified for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS).

As detailed in Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS, the USMC conducted desktop research, archaeological investigations, and field surveys for proposed acquisition areas where entry was permitted (see appendices H and I). Documented cultural and/historical resources were noted and identified during these processes. However, if a resource such as a burial ground/cemetery is not officially documented, then the USMC may not have been able to accurately assess that point of interest. The USMC welcomes documentation of all cultural and historical resources.

Response to Comment 52 continues on next page. Additional materials provided with this comment letter also appear on the following pages.

Date: 7-31-12

To: J.R. Snider
Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding Officer
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, S.C. 29904-5001

From: Sharon L. Kitchen (founder)
Save the Sacred Sites Alliance
P.O. Box 324
Townsend, Ga. 313

Re: Townsend Bombing Range EIS and public input

Col. Snider,

I will take a few moments to state my thoughts on this plan. First you should be aware that I am Native American and deeply concerned over the sacred sites that this plan for 51,000 acres will disturb or destroy. There are villages and thousands of burials in these 3 counties that will be impacted. These sites are too numerous to count. There is a rich Native American history in this area. Already to many have been wan tingly destroyed. No laws were followed. The developers did NOT care. One such choice was the Darien mall. It was called Dunwoody cemetery. I have the book that the McIntosh County Commission did. Were people contacted? NO. Were the bodies moved pursuant to laws? NO. The people who went out to put flowers on their love ones graves found instead ,pavement over the bodies. One commissioner, still in office today, still has nightmares of the skeletons that were concreted over. Still others were,removed and dumped behind the El-Chepo gas station accross the Hwy. 251. Still others, our ancestors were dumped behind that, in the woods. All this was seen by the people of this county in 1994. More examples could be given but it would take to long. I have the pictures. What a statement about human beings. Land is so precious as to destroy and desecrate graves? I think NOT. Now with this EIS, and plans to take over and destroy untold numbers of graves and village sites, the Section 106 of N.G.P.R.A. Applies. You already know this. Any Federal money on any project states this. I have read your list of Nations. Since Georgia did a complete destruction of the Native Americans in this whole state, and forcefully removed thousands to Oklahoma and elsewhere, the land grab is almost complete. Is greed the only thing left? I hope not. How much land needs to be destroyed? How many graves dug up? How many more people.....HUMANS.....need to be put in boxes and bags and put in universities,or warehouses? Where is this thing called, respect? Is there none left? I have the complete study of Clarence B. Moore in 1898. It list all those "mounds"-graves he found in these 3 counties, slated for complete destruction and desecration. If you leave out these areas and the wetlands and the streams and the rivers, you do not have much left. Yes, some of the burials go down 45 feet. Some areas the bodies are coming up, skeletons are not uncommon to find along the river banks. Even Capt. John McIntosh has washed out, to be reburied 3 times. The last time his iron casket was buried was just this last year. In the area across from the mall,near the tire store in the woods I saw the flags marking where someone had been poking about. Now, after reading the Draft EIS I see it was someone with this project. Shovel test will not do the job. A complete Phase I, then Phase II and Phase III will be needed. We have on our board, an outstanding Archeologist, that used to be used for the state of Georgia. He is extremely well versed on the state of Georgia. He also knows the good and bad people that claim to be archeologist. His name is Patrick Garrow. He used to be with Garrow and

Continuation of response to Comment 52.

If the ROD calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 in the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that

Response to Comment 52 continues on next page. Additional materials provided with this comment letter also appear on the following pages.

Associates. There is also another archeologist named Joe Joseph with New South Associates in Stone Mountain, Ga. He is also very aware of this region and the ancestors that are here.

I will include a list of the different peoples that used to be in this area,back in the time before Columbus landed here, or anyone else for that matter. This should expand your list of contacts to be made, as not all the First Peoples of Turtle Island were included in your list.

Their descendants will need to be contacted.

I should also note, that my father served in W.W.II. Also all my 5 uncles. My husband served in the Marines during the Vietnam era. My son served in the Marines during Iraq and Afghanistan and still serves in Kuwait as of this date. So I am very familiar with the military.

My next issue : noise. The F18's already zip over the tops of trees at extreme low altitudes and buzz my horses ears. This puts them into a panic. A panic group of horses can be cause for alarm, as they could bust out of their fenced in area and run into the road. Oncoming cars and horses do NOT mix. If they collide they are busted up and have to be put down and the vehicles and people can be badly hurt. All would be a big mess. So, when the jets start to fly we have to be on guard. There is no such thing as relaxing at home. The dogs are under the beds shaking so bad they can not walk. Yes, your jets fly that low, that often. NO ONE CARES!!!

If they did,they would stop. They do not.

Several times within the last 5 years, I have had to call the FAA. Not so much for this as I should not be able to describe what the pilot is wearing. Our Oak and Pine trees are tall. They will come down. It is just a matter of when. Sure, we are near the Harris Neck area. Sure it is near the water. They first have to make it past the houses,buiness,roads, traffic, power lines. How many pilots do you want to loose? I hope not any. This buzzing goes on daily. It is much worse when countries send over their units to"learn". What a mess.

Next, this little county thinks it wants to put in a little airport. Can you explain how F18's and crop dusters in the same airspace will survive? Makes no sense. We need our military alive to fight...... not splattered somewhere in a marsh, or river or road. As I write this today the jets are flying low again.

I hope to hear from you or someone. I know the open comment time is now and when and where the meetings will be held. We have told all we know about these meetings.

I would also request the FINAL EIS. I also request an EAS. An EAS is much more thorough.

My first and foremost concern is the sacred sites and burials. THEY NEED TO BE LEFT ALONE......................THEY NEED TO REST IN PEACE.

Thank you for your time,

Sharon L. Kitchen
Save the Sacred Sites Alliance   cc: elders file

cc: Mr. Darrell Gundrum   NAVFAC SE Archeologist
code EV23   P.O. Box 30 Bldg 903   Yorktown,Jacksonville, Fl. 32213-0030
phone:904-542-6944   email: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

cc: Dr. David Crass   Dept. SHPO   email: www.georgiashpo.org
attn: Elizabeth Shirk   Environmental Review Coordinator   Re: HP-110120-007 McIntosh County
254 Washington St. S.W.   Ground Level
Atlanta, Ga. 30334   reg Phone:404-656-2840 /other phone:404-651-6624   fax:404-657-1368

Continuation of response to Comment 52.

local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

Because of your involvement in the project by submitting comments on the Draft EIS and by attending the August 7, 2012, public meeting in Darien, Georgia, you will receive future notifications throughout the remainder of the NEPA process, including availability of the FEIS. Any additional archaeological investigations would be dictated by regulatory requirements and would occur once land acquisition has occurred.

Additional materials provided with this comment letter appear on the following pages.

A Short Look at the Indigenous of the S.E. Ga. Coast

Prior to 1492 and Columbus the coast of Ga. Had been home to aboriginal societies for thousands years. The Spanish missions had substantial impacts to Indian societies.

In this area of McIntosh County, Darien,Ga. As well as Townsend, Eulonia, Crescent,South Newport,St. Simmons were many native villages and many, many burials.
The northern most provinceGuale were 6 primary towns, from the Ogeechee River to the mouth of the Altamaha River. In fact the name Altamaha is a Yamessee name after the chief, "Aratomahan".
The furthest north was the town of Chatuache.
The next: Sapala (known as the Bourbon Field site).
The next: Phelipe (inland at New Port River area).
The next: Gaule (Wamassee Head or now know as St. Catherine's Island).
The next: Talaje/Asajo (the Fort King George site in Darien, Ga).
The next:Tupiqui (the Pine Harbor site).

The 4 Mocama towns were as follows:
The most Northern: Guadalquini (southern tip of St. Simmons Island).
The next: Mocama (now know as Cumberland Island).
The next: the Harrison Homestead site on Amelia Island.
The next: Puerto (Fort George Island at the St. Johns River).

Northern most Chiefs towns were Guale and Espogache and they were under the Asajo/Jalaje.
Then the Talaje and Tupiqui.
The preminent settlement in the 1580 to 1590's was Tolomoto.

The reduction of the Guale and Mocama, was the same as the Timucua experienced in N. Fl. At St. Augustine. Massive epidemics and stress of draft labor (slavery).

1661 marked the beginning of the end of the Guale and Mocama towns with the arrival of the Chichimeco warriors from Va. (also called Jac'an). They came to the Altamaha away from Va. Because of the arrival of the English, who made war on them daily. The Chichimeco were also known as Rechahecrians and were displaced Erie of the Great Lakes area, who were forced to move during the Iroquois wars. They had been recruited into the Indian slave trade demanded back in Va. After they left to go back to Va., the Yamassee arrived ,also spelled Yamasis, from the lower South Carolina coast called at that time Escamacu.

In 1673 nearly ½ of the slave labors were Yamassee, taken from the Guale and Mocama area yearly. Some were taken to Barbados.

In 1670 a 150 English colonist arrived in Charles Town.
In western Ga and Al the Creek Confederacy was alive and doing well.
After 1665 the Guale were moved to Sapala (now know as Sapelo Island-around 1675).
In the 1670 the Indian group called Chiluque (who also understood the Guale language) appeared.
In 1681 Chiluque was know as Ohilques. The Chalaques was know as Cherokee, by some.
The word Chiluque is thought to be a Muskhogean term as Cherokee...meaning,"people of a different language". The Chichimeco/Westo Indians had palisade towns near the Savannah River area.
The following are other groups that arrived:
"Cowatoe(Coweta),"Chorkae"(Cherokee),"Cussetaw"(Kasihta),"Checsaws"(Chickasaw),and

Pg.2

"Chiskers"(Chisea).

In 1670 the Va. Explorer John Lederer went into N.C.. The Ocaneechee and the Catawba knew the Chichimeco"Rickohockan" or "Oustack"(Westo).

The Gaule and Yamassee also spoke a Muskhogean dialect.
The largest Yamassee population was on St. Simmons Island, with the 2nd on Amelia Island.

In 1680 the Chichimeco joined forces with the Chisel ,(ancestral to the lower Creeks) ,and the Chiluque.

In 1683 the French pirates landed and the Yamassee fled to present day Hilton Head Island.

All the Yamassee were to move to the township of Santa Marie on Amelia Island. On Wednesday, Oct. 25th 1684 the pirates burned down the 3 towns in less than a week. There was no place left to live for the Guale and the Mocama. The last retreat left was made to the deep interior of the lower Creek towns of (Coweta and Kasihta).

Early on Nov. 1684 a 150 Scots arrived and the Yamassee formed an alliance. The Yamassee were under the leader of "Aratomahan", now know as (Altamaha), in the town called Stuarts Town ,in the area of Port Royal Sound. The towns on St. Simmons had been burned down by the pirates. There was no return. After 1685 the Guale and Mocama were composed of 5 towns located between Ameila Island and the mouth of the St. Johns River. As one leader was heard to have said,"..today we find ourselves destroyed and anihilated, and all the province reduced to only one hundred men....". The Amelia Island had now become the new Guale province. The new Mocama province was 2 locations: one on Fort George Island, and the other of Santa Cruz on the west side of the St. Johns River.

The coast of Georgia was abandoned. Carolina and Florida continued to battle on. Over 23 years the Guale and Mocama had shrunk from 10 mission towns with hundreds in each to only 5 with very little remaining due to assaults. Despite all this, the Chiefly lineage was maintained, keeping the names and identity alive.

In 1702 Amelia Island was overrun by the English burning their way to St. Augustine. Now the Guale and Mocama were down to 2 towns. But after the Yamassee Wars of 1765 the descendants of the Yamassee who had gone to the Carolinas were at this location again.

Then.....in 1763, they were sent to Cuba.

Now, all that remains are some names that were kept. Also are the burials and sacred sites.

See the book called : The Georgia and South Carolina Coastal Expeditions of Clarence B. Moore
His work was published by the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1897 and 1898. The ISBN # 0-8173-0941-1. See page (31) for "Bahama area" (Harris Neck - McIntosh Co.)
★ Almost All of McIntosh has burrials from All the groups named.

- the info for this paper was taken from: The Struggle for the Georgia Coast by John E. Worth
- ISBN# 0-8203-1745-4 Mr. Worth is an anthropologist at the Fernbank Museum of Natural History in Atlanta, Ga.

"A Short Look" put together
By: Sharon L. Kitchen (founder)
Save the Sacred Sites Alliance

Additional information on the Yamassee
and other native nations

Pg.3

The Spanish used drafts for their protection (slave labor).

Due to the epidemics : first in 1649 the typhus or yellow fever, then in 1654 the smallpox and then in 1659 the measles all lead to the heavy death toll of the native peoples in Georgia.

In 1711, 270 natives were evacuated from the Keys in Florida to Cuba. The Spanish continued to use the native peoples and the Africans as militia against the English. In 1693 the Spanish king granted "freedom", to the African peoples that had escaped, and were flocking to Florida thru Georgia for freedom. In 1711 and the 1714 the Carolina s experienced a slave revolt and they joined the Yamassee War against the English. A few of the Nations were: Mocama, Yamassee, Timucuan, Apalachee, Casapuya, Ibaja, Ocute, and Jororo.

In 1724 a group of former slaves joined the Yamassee chief Jorge to St. Augustine for religious and sanctuary reasons.

At the end of 1763 and the 7 years war, with The Treaty of Paris, Spain gave Florida to the English. This included ~~include~~ what would become known as Georgia ,as well. Thus started the evacuations of 3,000 people and their belongings. This took 10 months. Most arrived in Cuba with a few to Campeche. Most settled in Guanabaco in Cuba. A native 27 year old woman named Ana Maria was an Ibaja from Tolomoto near Darien, Ga. She died at this age and was buried at the cemetery in Guanabacoa, Cuba. An elder woman, a caica,(leader), Maria Francisca was also buried there.

Now the Lower Creeks moved into the rest of Georgia and Florida. They are now known as the Seminoles.

After 20 years, at the conclusion of the American Revolution, the British retoceded Florida/ Georgia back to Spain. Some settlers returned to resettle their communities in the 1784. Now the British colonists were forced out. African and Native now lived together,again as before. They continued to live together in Guanabaco, Cuba as well. Their descendants continue to live on in Cuba. The original cemetery is still in Guanabaco, Cuba.

In a book titled, "Beyond Black and Red" by Mathew Restall,who is a professor of Latin American history, and anthropology at Pa. State University, this is covered in much more detail.
ISBN# 0-8263-2403-7

There is a statement in the front of this book by Ramilla Cody (Miss Navajo Nation for 1998), "Biracial people should not be judged as "half" anything".

A Short Look at the Indigenous of the S.E. Ga. Coast

Pg.4

Pg. 1 -4 - brief history

Pg. 2, 3 – book credits

Pg. 4 – credits

For more information please read the following books:

1. "The Georgia and South Carolina Coastal Expeditions of Clarence B. Moore"
   ISBN# 0-8173-0941-1 dated 1987 & 1898
2. "The Struggle for the Georgia Coast" by John E. Worth
   ISBN#0-8203-1745-4
3. " Beyond Black and Red" by Mathew Restall
   ISBN# 0-8263-2403-7

These books, as well as others, will get you started on the path to understand the Indigenous "First Peoples of Turtle Island". Their villages and burial sites still remain to this day throughout many counties of Ga. Fl, and S.C. as well as all the states. They MUST be protected. Everyone's' resting place MUST be protected. Today it is theirs...tomorrow, it could be yours.
This is the only Planet we have the HONOR to call home. We MUST" HONOR" our ancestors. Join us in this effort. Genealogy, is one way to get started. To find out that you have Native American ancestors is just the beginning of the "path".

The First Peoples of Turtle Island (USA), are here and are willing to help anyone who wishes to understand our rich history and culture. All one has to do ,is be respectful and ask.

You can also Google the entire list of Nations ,(Federally recognized). They have their own websites and addresses.

But remember: Respect is the FIRST rule.

Then, the second ,will be to listen.

The third, will be to have fun on your path....

What information awaits you.....

Sharon L Kitchen (founder)
Save the Sacred Sites Alliance
P.O. Box 324
Townsend, Ga. 31331

53

Marcia Lane
2105 Willow)ak Rd

Mulberry, 33860

The entire 51,000 acres of the bombing range is registered on the federal list of Sacred Places. It is Muskogee Creek land with old village sites and buriel mounds and has been documented in a public book by Clarence B Moore 1869 and later on by Louis Larsen and Patrick Garrow all archeologists. NAGPRA law section 106 applies here. Has anyone even bothered to obey the law and go through the proper procedure for this land? I being of Muskogee descent object strongly against the plans for this land of my ancestors that does not belong to you but to my people whom you stole it from. I would like a report on how you have complied with section 106 Of the NAGPRA LAWS.

Response to Comment 53:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) consulted with a total of 21 federally recognized tribes, including the Muscogee Creek Nation during the National Environmental Policy Act scoping and Section 106 compliance processes for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.2.2 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement [FEIS]). The Muscogee Creek Nation responded during the Section 106 consultation and was provided notification of the public comment period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (see Appendix H in the FEIS). To date, no tribal issues or concerns, including Native American archaeological resources, properties of traditional religious or cultural importance, or traditional cultural properties or sacred sites, have been identified for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS).

As detailed in Section 3.9.3.2, the USMC conducted desktop research, archaeological investigations, and field surveys for proposed acquisition areas where entry was permitted (see Appendices H and I in the FEIS). Documented cultural and/historical resources were noted and identified during these processes. However, if a resource such as a burial ground/cemetery is not officially documented, then the USMC may not have been able to accurately assess that point of interest. The USMC welcomes documentation of all cultural and historical resources.

If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found.

54

From: Don Lewis <1donlewis@comcast.net>
Posted At: Sunday, August 26, 2012 3:42 PM
Conversation: Snuff Box Canal

Subject: Snuff Box Canal

To Whom It May Concern:

I recently read in *The Darien News* an article about the expansion of the bombing range, and it stated that part of the acquisition would include the Snuff Box Canal area. I often launch by kayak into Snuff Box Canal where it intersects with Highway 251 and paddle down to Darien. Will I still be able to do this if you acquire Snuff Box Canal?

Thanks in advance for your response.

Regards,

R. Don Lewis, Jr.
166 Merion
St. Simons Island, GA 31522
912-222-4575 (cell)

1

Response to Comment 54:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The area of the Snuff Box Canal that you referenced is approximately 5 miles southeast of the proposed acquisition area and would not be affected by the Proposed Action.

55

Danny W. Lindsey, Vice President Transmission
Bin 10240
241 Ralph McGill Blvd, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30308-3374

GEORGIA POWER
A SOUTHERN COMPANY

August 27, 2012
CERTIFIED MAIL

Project Manager, Townsend EIS
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Townsend Bombing Range Modernization

Dear Project Manager,

Georgia Power Company ("Georgia Power") has reviewed the Draft EIS for the Townsend Bombing Range Modernization project and, as an affected party, submits the following comments.

1. Georgia Power's greatest concern involves the potential environmental impacts that could result from the need to relocate existing electrical transmission (high-voltage) and distribution (low-voltage) utility facilities in the area. There are two transmission lines adjacent to the existing Townsend bombing range. All four of the proposed alternatives would include both of these lines and two of the four alternatives would include the Townsend electrical substation; see Attachments 1&2.

2. One of the two transmission lines is a 500-kilovolt (kV) bulk power supply line. This line must be operated and maintained in accordance with the reliability standards for bulk power system as set forth by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC). NERC is certified by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to set and enforce these standards on electric utilities. Our 500 kV lines are the backbone of our transmission system and an outage on this line could have implications on the grid spanning much further than just the local area of operation.

3. Loss or disruption in service of the other transmission line (a 115 kV line), which is also regulated by NERC standards, could have detrimental service impacts on many communities and businesses in southeast Georgia.

4. In order to operate effectively Georgia Power must maintain 24-hour, year round access to all of our electrical facilities. Access is needed so that we can respond immediately to power outages in order to restore service, patrol the line when there are momentary outages to check

Response to Comment 55:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. To develop proposed land acquisition areas, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) used modeling software for determining the weapon danger zones and analysis of land ownership surrounding Townsend Bombing Range. As depicted on Figure 2-2 in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), where possible, easily recognizable landscape features, such as roads and power lines, were used to create natural boundary lines for the land acquisition areas. The proposed acquisition areas would go up to but would not include these landscape features. The Proposed Action does not include the acquisition of the power lines or the current utility rights-of-way (ROWs). No utility transmission lines or associated ROWs would be affected by the Proposed Action. Additional language has been added to Sections 2.2.1 and 3.13.4.2 of the FEIS to clarify this point. Utility ROWs on or adjacent to active military lands are generally viewed as compatible land uses that provide a net public benefit.

The USMC notes your request for continued notification throughout the remainder of the Environmental Impact Statement and will provide notification of the availability of the FEIS.

Comment 55 continues on the next page. Additional materials provided with this comment letter also appear on the following pages.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Townsend Bombing Range Modernization
Page 2
August 27, 2012

for possible line damage or trees coming in contact with the line, perform routine and emergency maintenance, and vegetation management.

5. Appropriate access for the above activities is secured through easements that cannot be blocked or removed and grant right of entry to the property that cannot be denied. Any encroachments within the easement (i.e. roads, fences, signs, etc.) have to be reviewed and approved or denied as appropriate. The existing easements will be transferred with any property purchased that contains a transmission line or substation; see attachment 3 for current access routes (highlighted in yellow).

6. If the proposed land use proves to be incompatible with safety and reliability of or access to the utility lines or substation, then relocation of these facilities may be necessary. Relocation would trigger additional environmental impacts including potential impacts to community, cultural, and natural resources. Relocation of these facilities may be the financial obligation of the Department of the Navy/Marine Corps.

7. To determine compatibility and whether facilities will need to be relocated, Georgia Power needs the following information: availability of schedules and/or notices of operation when the range will be active, a list of activities being conducted adjacent to electrical facilities and if those activities would restrict access for operation and maintenance, and potential physical impacts to line operation from range activities.

Georgia Power believes it is necessary to consider the above impacts when assessing the total environmental impact of the proposed project. We appreciate the opportunity to comment and offer our technical assistance in any matters relating to electrical transmission and distribution facilities.

By way of this letter, Georgia Power formally requests to receive all future notices issued with respect to the EIS or the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing. Pursuant to Rule 1506.6 of the Council for Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR 1506.6), Georgia Power seeks direct mail notice as both (1) a person who has requested notice, and (2) a party holding property rights potentially impacted. Please direct future correspondence on this Townsend Bombing Range expansion to Mr. Terry Hodges, Risk Management Manager, Bin 10180, 241 Ralph McGill Blvd, NE, Atlanta, GA 30308-3374. Mr. Hodges may be contacted at 404-506-7807 or sthodges@southernco.com.

Sincerely,

Danny Lindsey

TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE MODERNIZATION

PROJECT UPDATE — *July 2012*

PROJECT UPDATE:

On July 13, 2012, the Marine Corps published the Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS in the Federal Register. The Notice of Availability officially announced the publication of the Draft EIS and beginning of the 45-day public comment period for the Draft EIS. The comment period for the Draft EIS is being held from July 13 through August 27, 2012.

Public meetings will be held on Tuesday, August 7, 2012 in Darien, Georgia, and Thursday, August 9, 2012 in Ludowici, Georgia. A Final EIS will be published in Spring 2013. The Final EIS will directly address the comments from the public that were received on the Draft EIS.

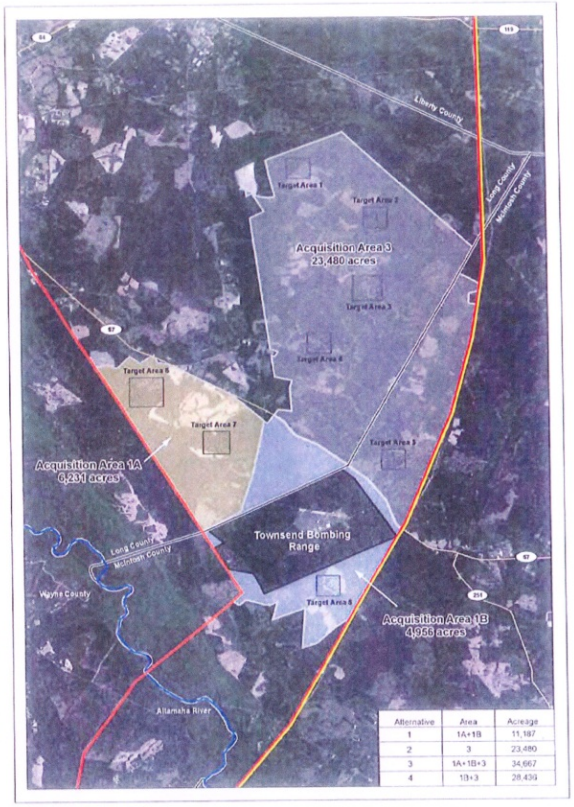
A Record of Decision on the project will be published by the Department of the Navy Summer 2013.

If the Record of Decision recommends land acquisition, Congress would have to review and approve funds for the purchase of lands at fair market value.

NEXT STEPS:

The Marine Corps welcomes comments from the public on the Draft EIS. Comments can be submitted during the 45-day comment period (July 13 through August 27, 2012). Please see the information in the tan box below to submit your comment or for more information please visit:

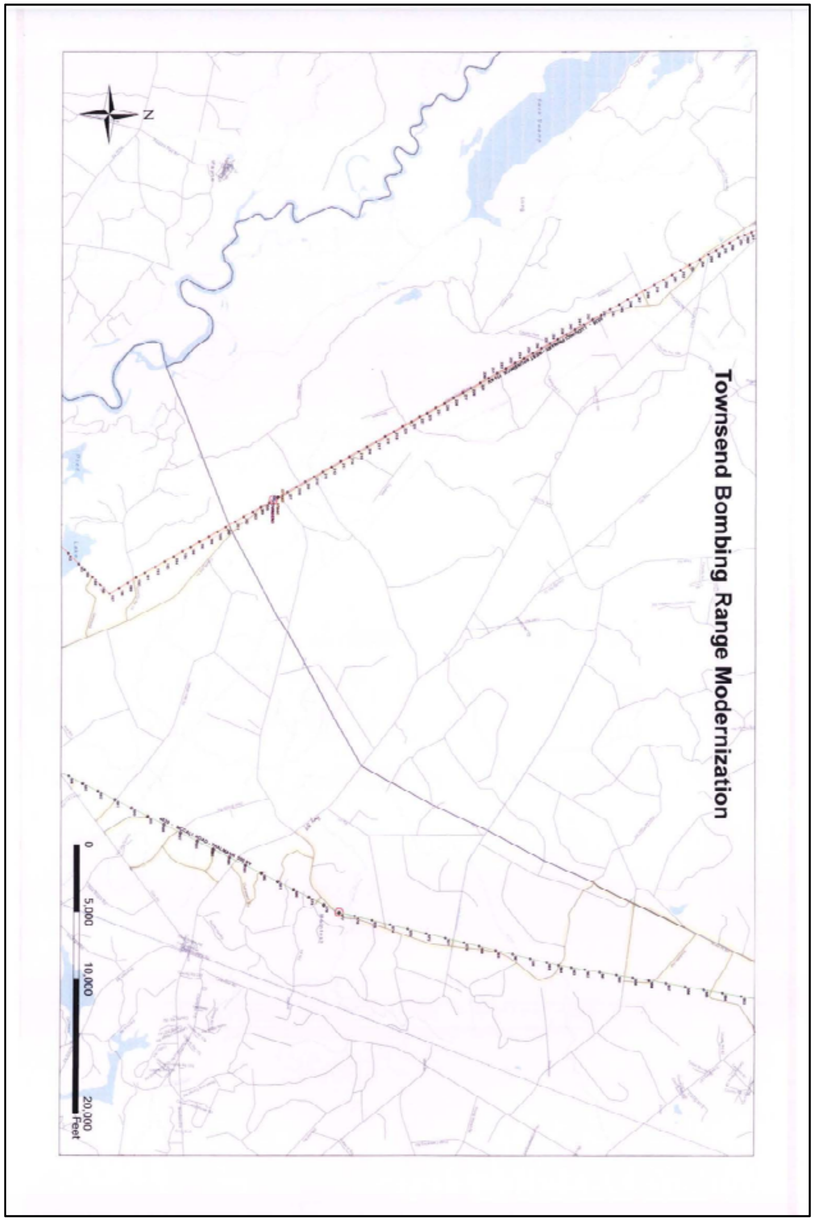
www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com.



2

TO COMMENT ON THE DRAFT EIS:
Mail: Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180456, Tallahassee, Florida 32318
E-mail: townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Visit: www.townsendbombingrangeeis.com
Contact: Public Affairs Office 843-228-6123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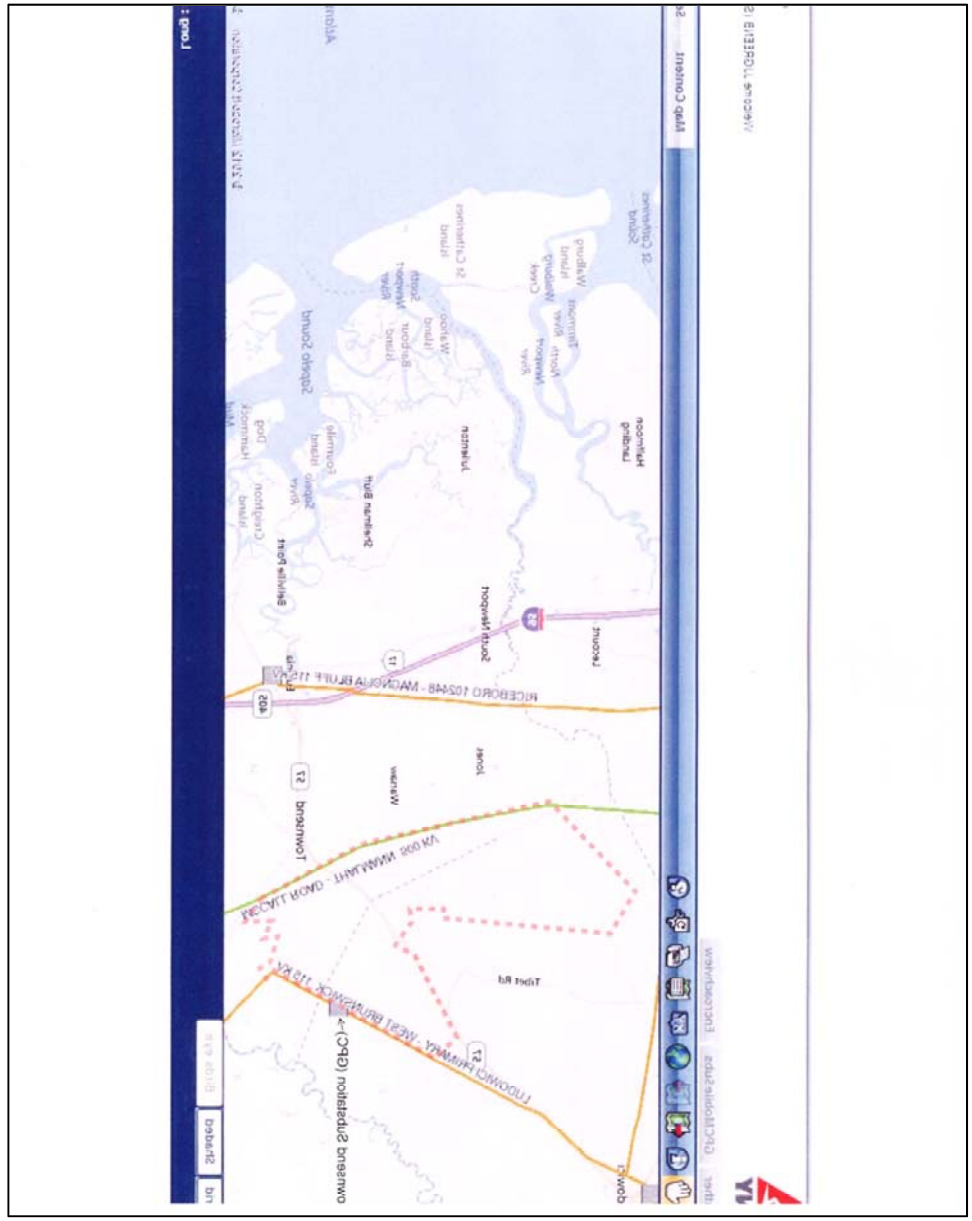

56

Ralph Maggioni
4 Dinghy Place

Savannah, 31410

There are certainly benefits to upgrading the range. Traveling to the west coast increases the risks to our military personnel, increases the wear and tear on the equipment, is environmentally wasteful in the excessive consumption of fuel, and in the long run is horribly wasteful in the spending of tax dollars that are very scarce to say the least. The "away" time of the personnell is also a drag on troop morale and that of their families. Travel to the west coast is costly on all fronts and should be avoided at all costs. God Bless our Troops and their families, Ralph Maggioni Savannah, GA 912-313-5582

Response to Comment 56:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

57

MR. DON MELTON: My main concerns have been answered here tonight and I appreciate the effort that has been put forward to answer all those questions. One of the primary questions, of course, was the tax issue. We don't want increased taxes.

My other concern was the error aspect, since I'm 1.5 miles from a target and I think that has sufficiently been answered, provided there is no human error. I'll just pray for that. . Thank you.

Response to Comment 57:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. Weapon danger zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land is required. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside the WDZ. The chance of the munition hitting a specific point, such as State Highway 57, is far less. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 in the FEIS for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that are shown on Figure 2-2 are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ.

58

Thomas McCay
207 Atkinson Ave.

Savannah, 31404

I am writing in full SUPPORT of expanding the Townsend Bombing Range. Our Marines should not have to deploy to the West Coast in advance of their deployment to train. Two of the chief reasons would be: (1) Cost - It does not seem cost effective for these machines and personnel to fly 2,000 miles and spend those extra resources, when the same thing can be accomplished within a few minutes flight time from their home base. (2) These wartime deployments are a strain on families under normal circumstances. I believe it puts unreasonable additional burden on the pilots and their families to add time by relocation to the West Coast for training that could be in their own backyard. There are probably other advantages to having an expanded and modernized Townsend Range, but these two are very important.

Response to Comment 58:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

59

Saunders mcmullian
8 Stuyvesant Oval
apt. 11-E
New York, 10009

I am the ggg grandson of William Ryals, R.S. of Montgomery County, Ga. My great grandfather James C. Ryals, M.D. married Ann Elizabeth Mann of the William Mann,R.S. family. They were married 1860 in Montgomery County, Ga. Edward C. Ryals and Ocana E. Middleton Ryals were my great great Uncle and Aunt they are buried in a Ryals cemetery in the preposed bombing range. Ocana E. Middleton was a Yamassee (Creek) Native American. My brother Amos Ryals McMullian, also a Marine are very concerned about the Townsend Bombing Range expansion. We find this very unnecessary especially with the down sizing of the military. The increase from 5000 acres to nearly 30,000 acres is excessive and is over reaching by the federal government. We want the federal authorities to assure the Ryals Family that the Ryals Cemetery will be respected and that their final resting place will not be desecrated by Marine bombs

Response to Comment 59:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. All federal laws and regulations and United States Marine Corps (USMC) and Department of the Navy instructions with regard to cemeteries will be followed.

As detailed in Section 3.9.3.2, the USMC conducted desktop research, archaeological investigations, and field surveys for proposed acquisition areas where entry was permitted (see appendices H and I in the Final Environmental Impact Statement). Documented cultural and/historical resources were noted and identified during these processes. Although there are several cemeteries surrounding the proposed expansion area, only the B.B. Rozier gravesite (Rozier Cemetery) was found to be within the Proposed Townsend Bombing Range Expansion Area. If a resource such as a burial ground/cemetery is not officially documented, then the USMC may not have been able to accurately assess that point of interest. The USMC welcomes documentation of all cultural and historical resources.

If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found.

60

MR. LARRY MIDDLETON: My comments are the air traffic patterns. I live right next to the bombing range, and right now they're lining up, it seems like, right over the house. They come over the house so low; they make so much racket. And the patterns, if they some way could change the patterns for their aircraft it would be a lot better. But other than that, I don't have anything much to say about it other than the patterns of the aircraft.

Response to Comment 60:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) understands that the potential noise effects of expanding Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 of the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

61

Tony Middleton
4334 Fern Creek

Jacksonville, 32277

I am VERY upset to hear that the bombing range may expand dramatically in the near future. I have many family members and ancestors buried in several backwoods cemeteries within the area that would soon be churned by bombs and of course become off limits to the public. This is outrageous on its face - to think the bones of my cherished ancestors may soon be disturbed so some boot Lt can hone his skillset with JDAMs! Haven't you people have enough practice blowing things up in Afghanistan and Iraq lately? ENOUGH ALREADY!!!!

Response to Comment 61:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. All federal laws and regulations and United States Marine Corps (USMC) and Department of the Navy instructions with regard to cemeteries will be followed.

As detailed in Section 3.9.3.2, the USMC conducted desktop research, archaeological investigations, and field surveys for proposed acquisition areas where entry was permitted (see Appendices H and I of the Final Environmental Impact Statement). Documented cultural and/historical resources were noted and identified during these processes. However, if a resource such as a burial ground/cemetery is not officially documented, then the USMC may not have been able to accurately assess that point of interest. The USMC welcomes documentation of all cultural and historical resources.

If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found.

62

Tony Middleton
4334 Fern Creek

Jacksonville, 32277

I think you should shake the Army's hand and use their facilities at Ft Stewart - and leave the residents of Long and McIntosh counties alone. There is a clear undertone in the explanation given about why Ft Stewart can't be used that literally stank of interservice rivalry. I know - I served 7 years in the Marines and I know how badly jarheads hate to work with doggies. But it is an outrage to uproot people who have lived for generations on their land. My family has lived in Long and McIntosh county Georgia since 1819. One of these days disenfranchised citizens are gonna break the eminent domain stick off in your govt asses.

Response to Comment 62:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) conducted a multi-step screening process to identify and compare Department of Defense ranges that could support the Proposed Action. The USMC identified seven candidate ranges located within 165 nautical miles of Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort: Fort Stewart, Georgia; Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia; Poinsett Range, South Carolina; Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Fort Gordon, Georgia; Grand Bay Range, Georgia; and Camp Blanding, Florida. TBR is the only range to meet all of the range evaluation criteria. Please refer to Section 2.1 and Table 2-1 in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for more information.

The Preferred Alternative (Alternative 4) would not involve the relocation of any residents (please refer to Figure 3-3 and Table 3-20 in the FEIS). During the development of the action alternatives and the selection of the Preferred Alternative, the USMC sought to minimize the disruption to the social fabric in the local community (i.e., to avoid the acquisition and subsequent relocation of private residences, locally owned businesses, or acquisition of real property that is owned by individuals) by focusing on the acquisition of land that is owned by corporations (i.e., commercial forestland). Please refer to Section 2.5.2 of the FEIS.

63

MR. NORMAN MOCK: My concern is the blocking of the access on the Old Barrington Road because if you come down Old Barrington Road and you get to where the gates are at now, you have to drive all the way back almost to what we call the Linnie Mae Road, which is County Road 3, back down to 57 to come around to access the other side to hunt.

If there was some way that, being there's not very much bombing range that crosses the Blues Reach, if you could may improve the road across Barrington Road to where you could still have access around it and access the swamp, even if the range is closed from the county roads, where you can still access that part between the bombing range and the river is my concern.

Response to Comment 63:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the United States Marine Corps (USMC). No portion of State Highway 57 would be closed under any of the action alternatives. The current practice of temporarily closing Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) during certain training activities would continue under any of the action alternatives. Under Alternatives 1, 3, and 4, range officials may close the portion of Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) that enters the new range boundary when access to the range would conflict with training operations. The road would otherwise remain open. Additional information has been added to Section 3.11 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement to clarify this point.

64

Jim Morgan
95100 Willet Way

Amelia Island, 32034

Requiring our Aviators to travel cross country to fine tune their skills while ignoring the local range is a waste of their time and U.S. Taxpayer money and adds needless wear and tear on their A/C.

Response to Comment 64:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

65

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Ludowici, GA • August 9, 2012

NAME *(Please Print)*: Danny Norman

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION:

ADDRESS: 99 Griffin Rd S.E.
Allenhurst, Ga 31301

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: A viable alternative to the overall impact of this project should be of most importance. The loss of tax revenue – timber tax revenue - loss of land impacted by this expansion for future development options - increased noise levels to existing homeowners are not adequately addressed.

Response to Comment 65:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Response to Comment 65 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 65.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 in the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

66

Rita Oglesby
3904 Ga Hwy 57

Ludowici, 31316

Table 3-22: It must be noted that any construction activities will have little if any economic impact on Long County. The close proximity of TBR to McIntosh County will direct any benefits derived from the construction to that county. In addition, the contracts for the construction will be administered thru government agencies which are not directed towards local businesses but utilize Multiple Award Task Order Contracts which target larger, national companies. The EIS fails to address any of the noise impacts associated with target runs or flight paths and the reduction in the minimum flight level. Reduction of the minimum height of the flight paths from 300 to 100 feet above ground level will have significant impact on the surrounding communities to include individual homes, vehicular traffic on Hwy 57, Hwy 84 and Interstate I-95, public facilities such as the Long County Elementary, Middle and High schools. The included noise impact zones identified within Figure 3-30 are incorrect based upon observed operations from the TBR over the last ten years. The presented contours have omitted the northwest path often used during day and night operations. In addition, the data fails to fully analyze the low altitude approaches and departures which generate significant noise pollution for human and wildlife inhabitants within Coastal MOA. It is interesting that 'peak noise is measured only to identify potential areas where complaints may occur, not to determine an action's level of impact' (3-141). Is not the intent of the EIS to identify the impacts associated with any and all actions? Transportation (3.11 Vol I) : The EIS fails to identify the safety consequences associated with conduction of training in a bombing range that has impact zones in extreme close proximity to a State of Georgia highway. There is no evidence that a detailed traffic count for Ga Highway 57 was performed. Public comment has reported that closure of the highway would be required during training operations; however, the EIS has failed to detail the circumstances when closure would be necessary and any procedures that could be employed to notify the public of the closures. The EIS fails to identify that GA Hwy 57 is a Hurricane Excavation Route for coastal communities of Georgia. The report does not identify that Ga Highway 57 is a historic highway which was named Wiregrass Trail by the State of Georgia. The Wiregrass Trail, a 70 mile historic route through southeastern Georgia, runs through Tattnall County. This scenic byway (Highway 57), in addition to providing a scenic alternative route to Georgia's Golden Isles from Atlanta and Northwest Georgia, also possesses historical, academic and ecological significance. Information can be found at: www.wiregrasstrail.com, http://www.tattnall.com/EDNnotebook.html, and http://mydocs.dot.ga.gov/info/honorariums/Resolutions/1993-18-TB.pdf. The Wiregrass Trail, a 70 mile historic route through southeastern Georgia, runs through Tattnall County. This scenic byway (Highway 57), in addition to providing a scenic alternative route to Georgia's Golden Isles from Atlanta and Northwest Georgia, also possesses historical, academic and ecological significance. www.wiregrasstrail.com. http://www.tattnall.com/EDNnotebook.html http://mydocs.dot.ga.gov/info/honorariums/Resolutions/1993-18-TB.pdf Permanent closure of Georgia Highway 57 would have devastating consequences to the local community as well as regional and national transportation for personal, recreational, governmental and commercial. For the residents of Long County, Ga Hwy 57 is the only

Response to Comment 66:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) understands that the potential noise effects of expanding Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area (MOA) or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 in the FEIS).

As a point of clarification, minimum flight altitude for fixed-wing flight operations would not change as part of the Proposed Action. As explained in the FEIS (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6), the change in airspace would affect only Restricted Airspace R-3007. The proposed modification would eliminate the current gap from 100 feet above ground level down to the surface of the ground over the areas proposed for acquisition. This extension, which would apply only to the existing restricted airspace over lands proposed for acquisition, unites the airspace with acquired land to enable the delivery of inert ordnance in order to comply with FAA regulations. It is not an indication that fixed-wing flight operations will be conducted at altitudes below 100 feet. No

Response to Comment 66 continues on next page.

route to Brunswick, Georgia for employment, higher-level school, shopping, and medical services. Ga Hwy 57 is also a significant traffic route for many residents of surrounding counties to second homes along the coast. It is also a major path from I-16 to I-95 for many national companies such as WalMart, Target, UPS, Claxton Chicken, as well as a major route that supplies timber to the many processing companies in the surrounding counties. There is no discussion of the cost impact to the local and state law enforcement agencies that will have increased costs associated with having to utilize alternate routes to accomplishment their jobs. As the EIS identifies the possible users of the training range, the document itself does not discuss the increase in number of flights or the lowering of the flight level that would occur with the additional users nor the wildlife, economic, social, cultural, safety, or noise impacts on individuals or the region associated on the increased aircraft. This needs to address the full impact on the loss of revenue to the counties that will be associated with the reduction in property values for any land located within any of the multiple flight paths to be used for training and the future development of surrounding counties that will be negatively impacted by the increased, lower flight approaches to the expanded range. The loss of tax revenues to Long County combined with the decrease in the quality of life to the many inhabitants of the southern portion of the county was not satisfactorily evaluated considering the long term significance of the proposed project.

Continuation of response to Comment 66.

lateral modification of the R-3007 complex is proposed as part of the Proposed Action.

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

No portion of State Highway (Hwy.) 57 would be closed under any of the action alternatives. The current practice of temporarily closing Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) during certain training activities would continue under any of the action alternatives. Under Alternatives 1, 3, and 4, range officials may close the portion of Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) that enters the new range boundary when access to the range would conflict with training operations. The road would otherwise remain open. Additional information has been added to Section 3.11 in the FEIS to clarify this point.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. Weapon danger zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land is required. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside the WDZ. The chance of the munition hitting a specific point, such as State Hwy. 57, is far less. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 in the FEIS for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that are shown on Figure 2-2 in the FEIS are modeled to contain

Response to Comment 66 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 66.

all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ. No public roadways would be closed as part of the Proposed Action.

The USMC acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

Since the USMC does not have specialized knowledge or expertise concerning revenue generating options and budgetary practices available to the potentially affected counties, the USMC cannot make recommendations concerning local budget prioritization and/or plans to adjust the tax base to address the potential losses of tax revenues.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. TBR is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

67

From: joe parker jr <joeparkerjr@hotmail.com>
Posted At: Tuesday, July 17, 2012 8:54 AM
Conversation: adequate public notice

Subject: adequate public notice

Importance: High

Sir or Ma'am,
The only local newspaper published in Long County is the weekly **Long County Press**, Post Office Box 1228, Ludowici, GA 31316. The telephone number is 912 256-7990 and the e-mail address is pressexpress@bellsouth.net. i strongly urge you to include the Long County Press prominently in all your plans for outreach, public notice, etc.
Regards,
joe parker

Response to Comment 67:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The four papers that were selected (please refer to Table 1-4) for the newspaper advertisements were chosen based on location and circulation. However, all local newspapers were issued a press release by Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort announcing the availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and a second press release for the extension of the comment period.

68

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Darien, GA • August 7, 2012

NAME *(Please Print)*: Cheryl Popiel

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Resident

ADDRESS: 5690 Coy Rd. SW
Townsend, GA 31331

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS:
Primary concern is economic impact on community ie. reduction of tax basis for county + it's transfer to citizens & affect on property values.

Also of concern is environmental impact + air pollution with increased air traffic

Response to Comment 68:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

There are numerous factors, such as parcel size, existing uses, proximity to infrastructure, and specific location that are unique to every property. These factors make it difficult to accurately predict future property valuation changes arising from the Proposed Action. The information contained in the FEIS is the best analysis of anticipated impacts that would result from the proposed expansion of TBR.

The Environmental Impact Statement is prepared in accordance with Section (102)(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and regulations implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508), United States Department of the Navy NEPA regulations (32 CFR Part 775), and USMC NEPA directives (Marine Corps Order P5090.2A, Chapter 12, change 2). Section 3.10 of the FEIS evaluates potential air quality impacts (specifically aircraft-related emissions) associated with each alternative and the No Action Alternative, specifically Sections 3.10.3.3 and 3.10.4.2. No significant impacts to air quality are anticipated under any of the action alternatives.

69

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Darien, GA • August 7, 2012

NAME *(Please Print)*: Ron Popiel

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: local resident

ADDRESS: 5690 Cox Rd., S.W.
Townsend, Ga. 31331

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: personnel @ meeting very helpful and courteous.
Concerns mostly are economic and the potential for loss of property values. Our property will be only 5 miles from proposed expansion. Increased noise, volume and activity could deter potential real estate buyers.
One has to be concerned when life savings are mostly in home and 4½ ac. farm. Also concerned about negative impact to growth in an area already suffering from no economic growth.
Thank you

Response to Comment 69:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. There are numerous factors, such as parcel size, existing uses, proximity to infrastructure, and specific location that are unique to every property. These factors make it difficult to accurately predict future property valuation changes arising from the Proposed Action. The information contained in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) is the best analysis of anticipated impacts that would result from the proposed expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR).

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that

Response to Comment 69 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 69.

local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

70

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Darien, GA • August 7, 2012

NAME *(Please Print)*: MARJA RAMAGE

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: TOWNSEND RESIDENT

ADDRESS: 6104 COX RD S/W, TOWNSEND, GA. 31331

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: (1) I am concerned about the following:

(1) Reduction in property value.
(2) NOISE
(3) Safety (possibility of pilot error in dropping bombs, reliability of the GPS guiding system
(4) Possibility of expanding further in the future
(5) Increase in the no. of sorties
(6) The fact that there is no financial benefit to McIntosh County
(7) I would like some documentation that would indicate that property values in other areas did not drop as a result of having a bombing range.
(8) Assurance that there would be less noise

Response to Comment 70:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. There are numerous factors, such as parcel size, existing uses, proximity to infrastructure, and specific location that are unique to every property. These factors make it difficult to accurately predict future property valuation changes arising from the Proposed Action. The information contained in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) is the best analysis of anticipated impacts that would result from the proposed expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR).

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that

Response to Comment 70 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 70.

local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. Weapon danger zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land is required. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of a million probability of landing outside the WDZ. The chance of the munition hitting a specific point, such as State Highway 57, is far less. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 of the FEIS for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that are shown on Figure 2-2 are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ.

The FEIS only examines potential impacts of the Proposed Action. If future actions at TBR are proposed, an additional, separate Environmental Impact Statement or Environmental Assessment, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act, would be performed.

Table 2-5 in the FEIS identifies the existing sortie breakdown and how it would changes for each of the action alternatives. As discussed in Section 3.7.4.2 and Table 3-61, under the Proposed Action a greater percentage of sorties would be conducted above 10,000 feet. Operations conducted at higher altitudes decrease the noise experienced at ground level.

The USMC acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, please refer to Section 3.2.4.3, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs. There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. TBR is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

It is estimated that the expanded facility would require four full-time additional personnel: a chief law enforcement officer, a forester, and two technicians and up to 12 range operators as well as part-time or contracted labor maintenance crews. Construction-related activities associated with the Proposed Action and their related operations and maintenance activities would generate jobs during the construction period and would contribute to local income (please refer to Section 3.2.4 of the FEIS). As summarized in Table 3-27, it is estimated that the Proposed Action would generate 15 permanent jobs and 113 temporary jobs under the Preferred Alternative. The salaries of these 15 additional personnel would total $1,168,000 annually. Construction to support the Preferred Alternative would result in an estimated $11.4 million in direct expenditures.

71

From: Jalen Reddish <jreddish88@gmail.com>
Posted At: Tuesday, August 21, 2012 11:50 AM
Conversation: tdr expansion

Subject: tdr expansion

To whom it may concern,

I would like to start off by thanking you all for the ridiculous 1724 page Environmental Impact Statement. After looking through the document, a few issues have come to my attention. These alternative actions are proposals to increase the size of the Townsend Bombing range(TBR) because the range is not adequate for the use of Precession-Guided Munitions(PGMs).The document has four different actions to increase the size of the TBR. These four action areas will acquire extreme amounts of land, implement large losses of revenue and undermines the closer Fort Stewart location.

The four action areas acquire large amounts of land. The action area proposed best by the USMC, alternative action 3(AA3), is the largest area acquiring 34,667 acres. The second, third, and fourth are alternative 4(AA4), alternative 2(AA2), alternative 1(AA1) acquiring 28,436 acres, 23,480 acres, and 11,187 acres, respectively. The smallest action area, AA1, is 11,187 acres which triples the size of the TBR. This is outrageous because with the acquisition of area B1(B1 is 4,956 acres of the 11,187 of the AA1) the USMC could house target area 8 which is designed to deploy PMGs. So Why does the USMC need that much land, then in later reading, it states the USMC will have to take over all the timber easements including the 3,007 acre timber easement that McIntosh county currently manages on the current TBR. The reasoning was the frequency of controlled burnings.

The alternative action areas all contain a significant amount of taxable land and timber that will be taken from the counties and given to the USMC. The four alternative action areas have a specific cost to both McIntosh and long county. The specific cost of AA1 is the least amount of revenue lost with a total loss of 58,210 for McIntosh and 251,300 for long county. The most amount of revenue lost is the USMC proposed plan, AA3, is a staggering total loss of 187,456 for McIntosh and 780,723for long county. In already troubling economic times, how are McIntosh and long county suppose to deal with such dramatic losses?

The alternative action areas are all unnecessary. The Ft. Stewart location is 25 nautical miles closer and has adequate land and airspace. Though you all say it doesn't host conflicting military operations. I would assume that you all are taking about the aviation ordnance which only allows day time flights from May 1st through October 31st.

In conclusion, I propose no action alternative be taken. The acquisition of so much land, loss of tax revenues and the lack of pursuit of Ft Stewart location will not allow me to let you all squander the resources of McIntosh and Long county. I completely support America and its military and would be in support of an action that just aquired 1B but dont think the public of McIntosh and Long counties should be held accountable for the greed and inefficiency of our armed services.

1

Response to Comment 71:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. Please refer to Section 2.2.1 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) which details the four land acquisition alternatives currently being assessed. Each action alternative must meet the minimum threshold training requirement – each land acquisition alternative must a provide for a minimum of two 15-degree cones for final attack heading with the release of weapons at airspeeds from 360 to 450 knots and at 24,000 feet mean sea level. Area 1B is not a standalone alternative. Area 1B does not meet the minimum threshold training requirement. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) selected Alternative 4 because the FEIS analysis concludes it best meets the purpose of and need to modernize and expand Townsend Bombing Range (TBR); it is the best balance of operation utility and acceptable environmental impacts.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. Weapon danger zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land is required. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside of the WDZ. The chance of the munition hitting a specific point, such as State Highway 57, is far less. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 in the FEIS for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that are shown on Figure 2-2 in the FEIS are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ.

The USMC acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, please refer to Section 3.2.4.3, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs. There

Response to Comment 71 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 71.

are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

Since the USMC does not have specialized knowledge or expertise concerning revenue-generating options and budgetary practices available to the potentially affected counties, the USMC cannot make recommendations concerning local budget prioritization and/or plans to adjust the tax base to address the potential losses of tax revenues.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. TBR is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

The USMC conducted a multi-step screening process to identify and compare Department of Defense ranges that could support the Proposed Action. The USMC identified seven candidate ranges located within 165 nautical miles of Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort: Fort Stewart, Georgia; TBR, Georgia; Poinsett Range, South Carolina; Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Fort Gordon, Georgia; Grand Bay Range, Georgia; and Camp Blanding, Florida. TBR is the only range to meet all of the range evaluation criteria. Please refer to Section 2.1 and Table 2-1 in the FEIS for more information.

72

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Ludowici, GA • August 9, 2012

NAME (Please Print): JANET REDDISH

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: CONCERNED CITIZEN OF LONG COUNT TAX PAYER

ADDRESS: 337 Sardo Lane NE.
Ludowici, Ga. 31316

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

Sept 11, 2012

COMMENTS: Regulations did not allow planes to fly lower than 300 ft now they will be allowed to fly tree top level or less than 100 ft. The noise level will be tremendous at the schools and residents. Not to mention Long County has a new high school that is under construction.

Danger of an accident from the low flying planes over the area.

Highway 57 between Ludowici, Long County, and Townsend closed during bombing exercises. Cutting off emergency services, law enforcement, school bus routes and to the residents living in area. Route 57, known as the "Wiregrass Trail" is in route to I-95, which is also an evacuation route.

over →

Response to Comment 72:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. As a point of clarification, minimum flight altitude for fixed-wing flight operations would not change as part of the Proposed Action. As explained in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6), the change in airspace would affect only Restricted Airspace R-3007. The proposed modification would eliminate the current gap from 100 feet above ground level down to the surface of the ground over the areas proposed for acquisition. This extension, which would apply only to the existing restricted airspace over lands proposed for acquisition, would unite the airspace with acquired land to enable the delivery of inert ordnance in order to comply with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations. It is not an indication that fixed-wing flight operations will be conducted at altitudes below 100 feet. No lateral modification of the R-3007 complex is proposed as part of the Proposed Action.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by FAA regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal MOA or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 in the FEIS).

Response to Comment 72 continues on next page.

COMMENTS: Long County will suffer a huge economic impact. Losing thousands of acres off our tax digest. The loss of travelers that would stop and buy gasoline and eat meals in route to I-95. All of this burden will fall on the tax payers of Long County many seniors and people on fixed incomes.
We were told 40% of the timber management profits would go to (Atlanta) state and that money could, I repeat could be rerouted back to Long County and McIntosh if legislature so designated. We don't have much faith in that happening.
We also understand that most of the timber is already being harvested. So what does that leave for Long County? Nothing from nothing leaves nothing.
Tax payers feel they should be compensated for this loss! We need help! Long county has already lost thousands of acres to the state for WMA's we were not compensated for.
It would have been great if Long County could have been represented by some of our politicians. Representing our best interests and well being. No one seems to care about the little people.
NOTE: Sept 5, 2012 Wed 8:20 AM I was walking outside my house and 2 jets flew over about tree top high. The noise was so loud it shook the ground and trees. It scared me so much I was shaking I thought they were going to crash or it was the end of the world! God help those people and schools that live in that vacinity. About 15 minutes later 2 more flew over.

Continuation of response to Comment 72.

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. No portion of State Highway 57 would be closed under any of the action alternatives. Additional information has been added to Section 3.11 in the FEIS to clarify this point.

The USMC acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, please refer to Section 3.2.4.3, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs. There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

Since the USMC does not have specialized knowledge or expertise concerning revenue-generating options and budgetary practices available to the potentially affected counties, the USMC cannot make recommendations concerning local budget prioritization and/or plans to adjust the tax base to address the potential losses of tax revenues.

Response to Comment 72 continues on next page.

In closing I would like to say we love Ludowici, Long County, Georgia. It is our home. We would hate to lose it. We can only hope and pray we will get help. God Bless the "United States of America".

Sincerely,
Janet Reddish

Continuation of response to Comment 72.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. TBR is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

73

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, Fl. 32318

To Whom It May Concern:

We are writing to let you know that we as 3rd generation tax payers in Long County, Ga., senior citizens on fixed incomes implore you to understand and hear we can not afford to pay more taxes.

Long County is one of the poorest counties in the State of Georgia. There is little industry from forest lands and few businesses that provide employment.

We are very concerned over every aspect of expanding the Townsend Bombing Range. There is Smiley Elementary School in direct route to the bombing range, not to mention the danger, noise and environmental impact it will have. In addition, road closures in that area will impede law enforcement and emergency services.

To take another 36,000 to 40,000 acres of TAX EXEMPT land, adding to the already thousands and thousands of acres taken by state and federal government, which the tax

Response to Comment 73:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. Please be assured that your participation has become part of the record and contributed to the decision making process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

Since the USMC does not have specialized knowledge or expertise concerning revenue-generating options and budgetary practices available to the potentially affected counties, the USMC cannot make recommendations concerning local budget prioritization and/or plans to adjust the tax base to address the potential losses of tax revenues.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL.

Response to Comment 73 continues on next page.

payers of Long County have to pay. This would only add to the tremendous burden and hardship we already have.

We recently had 7,244 acres taken by Governor Sonny Perdue for yet another WMA (Wildlife Management Area) in Long County. Which make 2 or 3 WMA's in Long County that tax payers are also paying for.

We understand that expanding bombing range, Long County would lose around 58% more of it remaining tax base. We cannot afford.

In closing, no one seems to care how devasting this loss will be for the Long County tax payers.

It appears Long County has only more taxes and death to look forward too.

Sincerely,

The Reddish's
337 Sandy Lane Rd
Ludowici 31316

Continuation of response to Comment 73.

All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 in the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. No portion of State Highway 57 would be closed under any of the action alternatives. The current practice of temporarily closing Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) during certain training activities would continue under any of the action alternatives. Under Alternatives 1, 3, and 4, range officials may close the portion of Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) that enters the new range boundary when access to the range would conflict with training

Response to Comment 73 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 73.

operations. The road would otherwise remain open. Additional information has been added to Section 3.11 in the FEIS to clarify this point. Emergency services and law enforcement would not be affected. The USMC and GA ANG currently work with emergency services, such as air ambulance, to suspend training operations and allow access through the restricted airspace. This working relationship would continue in the future and no loss or delay of emergency services is expected. This information has been added to several sections throughout the FEIS to help clarify this point.

74

David Reilly
1062 Greenwillow Drive

St. Marys, 31558

The inability to train with PGM at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) has resulted in units at Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, to perform nearly a third of their proficiency training during deployments to ranges on the West Coast. The ranges on the West Coast are uniquely suited for large-scale, live-fire training. The inability to train with PGM at TBR detracts from the Marine Corps' ability to utilize the ranges on the West Coast to meet more advanced training requirements. This degrades the efficiency of these larger ranges by committing precious training time to more basic training. Individual aircrew training with inert PGM is more appropriately and efficiently performed at ranges within training flight distance of the home station. The TBR project should be approved so the Marines can properly train with PGM at TBR and not travel to the west coast for training that is not as effective while increasing the use of fuel and time away from family.

Response to Comment 74:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. As a point of clarification, an expanded Townsend Bombing Range would continue to permit the use of only inert munitions.

75

David Reilly
1062 Greenwillow Drive

St. Marys, 31558

After reviewing the Project information, I strongly endorse the marine's efforts to acquire the land needed for the modernization and expansion of the TBR. I further endorse the approval of the EIS so that the marines can move forward with this much needed project. "Training as you fight" is fundamental to the success of our marines when sent in harms way. The TBR offers this type training. Further the marines should not have to routinely travel 3000 miles to obtain this training. This area of GA has the room and the land is right for this type training.

Response to Comment 75:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

76

Jon Rembold
37 East River Dr

Beaufort, 29907

The expansion of TBR is important to our national security as it improves the training opportunities for our pilots. There are very few inconveniences caused by the planned expansion as outlined in the EIS, so this project should be pursued with utmost urgency. This will improve on some of the most cost-effective training the Marine Corps has to offer since our planes can deploy from Beaufort, execute a training evolution, and return on a single tank of fuel. I am in favor of this expansion.

Response to Comment 76:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

77

MR. MIKE RIDDLE: One of the questions was they're talking about over in the Resource Analysis section that there will be a -- 40 percent of the net profit from the harvested timber that is brought in from when the military acquires whatever land will basically be going back to the state, where it's supposed to come back to McIntosh and Long County, according to information that was provided.

But when I've asked several representatives from the military and also the Legislature's Office that was here, they said that at this point that 40 percent is not earmarked for McIntosh or Long County.

I guess my question would be in lieu of or the example with the Fifth Brigade not coming to Fort Stewart and the remediation funding for that after there was acknowledgement of negative impact, with the military already acknowledging that Long County and McIntosh will have an annual negative impact, how come that 40 percent of the profit can't be earmarked to come back to Long County and McIntosh County?

Response to Comment 77:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. According to Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R, “Forty percent of installation net proceeds shall be distributed to the state that includes the military installation or facility from which forest products were sold during a fiscal year.” There are no legal mechanisms by which the United States Marine Corps (USMC) can alter this regulation or any state regulation regarding distribution of revenues to counties. However, if an installation or facility is located in more than one county within the state, the USMC may provide a description of the acres of the installation or facility situated in each county along with the entitlement to the state.

78

McLeod Rominger
112 Harlan Dr.

Savannah, 31406

We do not need a live fire precision guided range on either coast. Just use simulators and stop squandering dollars that we don't have. This country is broke. We can hadrly afford to spend this type of money on practice. Please focus your efforts on the safety of troops deployed and spend your energy on bringing them home.

Response to Comment 78:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. As a point of clarification, an expanded Townsend Bombing Range would continue to permit the use of only inert munitions. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) uses simulators for training. The USMC considered using simulator and virtual reality computer simulation models to provide precision-guided munitions (PGM) training. However, simulated training alone cannot substitute for real-world training in the handling and delivery of PGMs (please refer to Section 2.4.4 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement).

79

Page 1 of 1

TROZIER

From: "TROZIER" <trozier@darientel.net>
To: <trozier@darientel.net>
Sent: Wednesday, September 26, 2012 10:11 PM
Subject: Bombing Range Expansion
Post Office Box
180458
Tallahassee, Florida
32318

I realize this will most likely fall on deaf ears (which mine may become also due to jet noise),but I hate to see the Bombing Range Expansion for the following reasons 1.NOISE POLLUTION : There is already too much noise from jets using range now, they turn our peacefull neighborhood into the likes of living very near to an airport. It's very hard to enjoy nature, hunting,fishing,or even conversation when the jets are using the Townsend Bombing Range. More use will expose everyone within miles even more noise.

2.Land Acquisitions : The Darien News August 16,2012 edition reported that the Rozier Cementery would be in the Wepons Danger Zone who wouldn't be against losing their right to visit the grave site of past family
members.

3.Need: Seems to me with the U.S.A. in such debt to other counties that the Federal Goverment would be looking for ways to save money insted of buying enough land to create a facility whitch we already have and use and will continue to use on West Coast. A wise man told me on several occasions a very true statment that you should keep in mind which goes like this we cannot spend and will never be able to spend ourself out of debt.If our goverment local and federal would reailize this Americia would again thrive.

4.Opposition: It's no use to reply or oppose to the Bombing Range Expansion because it's the Goverment and they do anything they want to, this is what was told to me on several occasions by people who object to the Bombing Range and I also know this but isin't this the kind of Dictatorship were spending lives and money to combat in other countries.

NUFF said ,
Ivy
Rozier
1875 Old Townsend
Rd.N.W.
Townsend Ga.31331

9/26/2012

Response to Comment 79:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) understands that the potential noise effects of expanding Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 in the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

Response to Comment 79 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 79.

If the Record of Decision (ROD) calls for the acquisition of land, access to visit the Rozier Cemetery would be granted and coordinated with the Range Operating Authority in accordance with the Range Operating Regulations and public safety.

Current and future USMC operations require aircrew expertise in the use of precision-guided munitions (PGMs). The Proposed Action would provide a modern and realistic training environment by accommodating the use of inert PGMs and the larger safety zones their use requires (please refer to section 1.2 in the FEIS for a detailed description of the purpose and need).

The National Environmental Policy Act requires federal agencies to examine the potential impacts of their proposed actions on the human environment, which includes the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment. The FEIS identifies Alternative 4, which is the acquisition of Areas 1B and 3, as the Preferred Alternative; however, the ROD, which is anticipated in summer 2013, would determine which alternative would be selected. If called for in the ROD, any land acquisition ultimately would have to be approved by Congress.

80 Richard Ryala
20 Eagle Court

Ormond Beach, 32174

My great grandmother Ocana E. Ryals is buried north of State Road 57 between Townsend and Ludowici, GA. There are Federal Statutes protecting Native American burial sites from desecration. To include this area into a Marind bombing range most certainly constirutes desecration. Thank you for your consideration of this most important issue. J.R. Ryals, MD

Response to Comment 80:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) consulted with a total of 21 federally recognized tribes during the National Environmental Policy Act scoping and Section 106 compliance processes for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.2.2 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement [FEIS]). To date, no tribal issues or concerns, including Native American archaeological resources, properties of traditional religious or cultural importance, or traditional cultural properties or sacred sites, have been identified for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS).

As detailed in Section 3.9.3.2, the USMC conducted desktop research, archaeological investigations, and field surveys for proposed acquisition areas where entry was permitted (see Appendices H and I in the FEIS). Documented cultural and/historical resources were noted and identified during these processes. Although there are several cemeteries surrounding the proposed expansion area, only the B.B. Rozier gravesite (Rozier Cemetery) was found to be within the Proposed Townsend Bombing Range Expansion Area. If a resource such as a burial ground/cemetery is not officially documented, then the USMC may not have been able to accurately assess that point of interest. The USMC welcomes documentation of all cultural and historical resources.

If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found.

81

Robert Ryals
4130 Buttercup Way

Tallahassee, 32311

My Great Grandmother and Great Grandfather are buried in the areas delineated for a proposed bombing range. GGrandmother was a full blooded Native American. They are buried in a small cemetary where others are also buried. I think the least you could do is re-locate these remains to a cemetary in the local area.

Response to Comment 81:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) consulted with a total of 21 federally recognized tribes during the National Environmental Policy Act scoping and Section 106 compliance processes for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.2.2 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement). To date, no tribal issues or concerns, including Native American archaeological resources, properties of traditional religious or cultural importance, or traditional cultural properties or sacred sites, have been identified for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS).

As detailed in Section 3.9.3.2, the USMC conducted desktop research, archaeological investigations, and field surveys for proposed acquisition areas where entry was permitted (see Appendices H and I in the FEIS). Documented cultural and/historical resources were noted and identified during these processes. Although there are several cemeteries surrounding the proposed expansion area, only the B.B. Rozier gravesite (Rozier Cemetery) was found to be within the Proposed Townsend Bombing Range Expansion Area. If a resource such as a burial ground/cemetery is not officially documented, then the USMC may not have been able to accurately assess that point of interest. The USMC welcomes documentation of all cultural and historical resources.

If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found.

82

MR. RANDY SIMMONS: My question is where our loss of tax revenue, has anything been worked out where we are going to be reimbursed or to help us out with our taxes?

Response to Comment 82:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, as discussed in Section 3.2.4.3, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs. There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

Since the USMC does not have specialized knowledge or expertise concerning revenue-generating options and budgetary practices available to the potentially affected counties, the USMC cannot make recommendations concerning local budget prioritization and/or plans to adjust the tax base to address the potential losses of tax revenues.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

83

Linda SMITH
159 Roy Smith Rd. SE

LUDOWICI, 31316

I request that you do not follow through with the expansion into Long County. As a landholder I struggle now to pay taxes and believe that Long County would be very negatively impacted by the loss of revenue. I also have a horse barn and have had to establish a no-fly zone to keep them safe from the trauma caused by low flying planes. As a teacher, I am very concerned about any increase in noise or presence of aircraft. The assumption that accidents don't happen does not guarantee anything. I live off Hwy 57. Would there ever, under any circumstances, be a time that that highway would be closed? It has to be a probability. Please consider leaving our county intact. Thank you

Response to Comment 83:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, please refer to Section 3.2.4.3, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs. There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Response to Comment 83 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 83.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area (MOA) or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 in the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

As a point of clarification, minimum flight altitude for fixed-wing flight operations would not change as part of the Proposed Action. As explained in the FEIS (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6), the change in airspace would affect only Restricted Airspace R-3007. The proposed modification would eliminate the current gap from 100 feet above ground level down to the surface of the ground over the areas proposed for acquisition. This extension, which would apply only to the existing restricted airspace over lands proposed for acquisition, would unite the airspace with acquired land to enable the delivery of inert ordnance in order to comply with FAA regulations. It is not an indication that fixed-wing flight operations will be conducted at altitudes below 100 feet. No lateral modification of the R-3007 complex is proposed as part of the Proposed Action.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. Weapon danger zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land is required. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside the WDZ. The chance of the munition hitting a specific point, such as State Highway (Hwy.) 57, is far less. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that are shown on Figure 2-2 in the FEIS are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ.

No portion of State Hwy. 57 would be closed under any of the action alternatives. Additional information has been added to Section 3.11 to clarify this point.

84

Patricia Smith
159 Roy Smith Rd SE

Ludowici, 31316

As a family we are strongly apposed to the expansion of Townsend Bombing Range. The planes create a serious disturbance to our lives. It affects our home life, our work life, our school life. Not only do we have horses, but a lot of people in our community do as well - the loud noises frighten them and could cause them to seriously injure or kill themselves. An incident like this would be devastating.

Response to Comment 84:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) understands that the potential noise effects of expanding Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 in the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

85

Buddy Sullivan
179 Sandhurst Dr

Richmond Hill, 31324

My name is Buddy Sullivan. I am the official county historian for McIntosh County and have written a comprehensive history of the county, "Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater" a sizeable portion of which entailed research in the 19th and 20th history and land uses of the section of the county in which the Townsend Bombing Range has been located for many years. I am a fourth generation native of the county and have lived and worked in the county for much of my life. I fully, repeat FULLY, support the U.S. Marine Corps' recommended Alternative 4 for expansion of the Range for live-fire training purposes. I have been a guest observer of operations at the Range in the past and am convinced of its vital utility to the efficient and effective training for the military pilots and aircrew of all our service personnel. We need this facility, particularly in regard to support of the training facility at MCAS Beaufort and our other combat aviators to conduct proper Precision Guided Munitions Training. I have a vested interest in this as I wholeheartedly, and fervently, support our nation's armed forces, especially in these times of fiscal austerity and the looming financial stresses and cutbacks associated with the potential budget deficits for the Department of Defense if Congress does not take proper action by the end of the year. I am a dues-paying member of the Navy League of the United States, Savannah, GA Chapter and the United Naval Institute of Annapolis, MD. Thank you for the opportunity to express my views in enthusiastic support of the Range's proposal for Alternative 4. Sincerely, Roy E (Buddy) Sullivan Richmond Hill, GA 31324 bsullivan@coastalnow.net

Response to Comment 85:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. As a point of clarification, an expanded Townsend Bombing Range would continue to permit the use of only inert munitions.

86

Pat Tatum
11378 GA HWY 23

Glennville, 30427

I am opposed to the acquisition of this property for the use of a bombing range. The tax base for these two counties will be negatively affected because of the removal of this property from the taxable acreage. Highway 57 is also a very heavily traveled area and will not be safe for travel.

Response to Comment 86:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, please refer to Section 3.2.4.3, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs. There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. Weapon danger zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land is required. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside of the WDZ. The chance of the munition hitting a specific point, such as State Highway 57, is far less. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 in the FEIS for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that are shown on Figure 2-2 in the FEIS are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ.

87

wendell theus
2553 cecil nobles hwy
gopher cut lane N.W.
IUDOWICI, 31316

DEAR SIRS, JUST SAW THE LATEST PROPOSAL FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE CURRENT TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE. BESIDES MANY ENVIROMENTAL REASONS,THE PEACE OF OUR CITIZENS(DAILY BARRAGE OF JET PLANE NOISE), THE RAPE OF OUR PROPERTY VALUES, THE INSULT AGAINST OUR VALUE AS U.S. CITIZENS-- THERE IS THE PURELY FINANCIAL SCOPE OF THIS TAKING OF OUR RIGHTS AS EQUAL TAXPAYERS BY LITERALLY ROBBING THE CITIZENS OF LONG COUNTY OF THERE TAXBASE AS PROPERTY OWNERS. WE ARE AND HAVE BEEN AND PROBABLY ALWAYS WILL BE CONSIDERED A _POOR_ COUNTY AND TO CONSUME US OF THE WHOLE LOWER END OF OUR POOR COUNTY IS TOTALLY UNREASONABLE.

Response to Comment 87:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) understands that the potential noise effects of expanding Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 in the FEIS details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Section 2.2.3 and 3.6 in the FEIS).

As a result of the Proposed Action, the percentage of operations conducted below 3,000 feet above ground level would decrease under each of the action alternatives. Please refer to Table 3-61 and the accompanying text in the FEIS. Noise effects should not increase under the Proposed Action. The USMC and the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) are committed to being good neighbors and understand that local residents may have questions or concerns regarding noise from training events. To that end, the USMC and the GA ANG maintain a system to receive reports or other noise concerns from members of the community. Residents should contact the range at (912) 963-3007 with questions or concerns about noise from training.

88

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Ludowici, GA • August 9, 2012

NAME *(Please Print)*: Wendell A. Thens

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: member Altamaha RiverKeepers
Retired

ADDRESS: 2553 Cecil Nobles Hwy.
Ludowici, GA.

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: Have made e-mail comments, comments at EIS Public Meeting and this comment sheet.
Main Concerns: Loss of Tax Revenue to Long Co.
Impact money should be made to help compensate this loss.
Future property values affected by enlarging this Facility -
Danger to nearby homeowners, property owners
Guarantes not in place to limit future changes in Bombing Range size.
Many things affected that you cannot forsee.
This county cannot afford un compensated loss of property taxes.
Please consider this and other concerns from Long County Taxpayers and Residents.

Response to Comment 88:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

Since the USMC does not have specialized knowledge or expertise concerning revenue-generating options and budgetary practices available to the potentially affected counties, the USMC cannot make recommendations concerning local budget prioritization and/or plans to adjust the tax base to address the potential losses of tax revenues.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

There are numerous factors, such as parcel size, existing uses, proximity to infrastructure and specific location that are unique to every property. These factors make it difficult to accurately predict future property valuation changes arising from the Proposed Action. The information contained in the FEIS is the best analysis of anticipated impacts that would result from the proposed expansion of TBR.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. Weapon dangers zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near

Response to Comment 88 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 88.

the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land is required. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside of the WDZ. The chance of the munition hitting a specific point, such as State Highway 57, is far less. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 in the FEIS for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that are shown on Figure 2-2 in the FEIS are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ.

The FEIS only examines potential impacts of the Proposed Action. If future actions at TBR are proposed, an additional, separate Environmental Impact Statement or Environmental Assessment, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act, would be performed.

89

MR. WENDELL THEUS: I have previously e-mailed comments concerning the expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range. I didn't have a whole lot of information to base the comments I made. But after meeting and talking some today at the EIS meeting, I have a better picture, I think, of what's being proposed.

My number-one concern was being a taxpayer and the loss of tax revenues from the military's buying and using the property. The way I understand it, it takes it off of the county's tax roll, so to speak, which is a considerable expense to the other property taxpayers.

I was unsure whether this property was being purchased or more like a lease situation with the paper companies, which are the primary piece of the property involved. I felt like they had enough tax breaks as it was.

This property expansion is probably almost one-third of the county. It appears to be, looking at the maps, I'm glad to see, that it's not involving a whole lot of individual property owners, especially their houses and their home properties. That was a main concern of mine that it might be.

Also, I'm glad to see that this proposal is the one closest to being accepted and not going close to the river, which I think was one of the original concerns, which I would be terrifically against. I don't mind saying that I am a member of the riverkeepers organization. I think they do a good job of protecting the river basin. And I'm not antimilitary in any manner whatsoever, but I do like to see the environment protected at any reasonable cost.

Response to Comment 89:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, please refer to Section 3.2.4.3, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs. There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

Since the USMC does not have specialized knowledge or expertise concerning revenue-generating options and budgetary practices available to the potentially affected counties, the USMC cannot make recommendations concerning local budget prioritization and/or plans to adjust the tax base to address the potential losses of tax revenues.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

The FEIS only examines potential impacts of the Proposed Action. If future actions at TBR are proposed, an additional, separate Environmental Impact Statement or Environmental Assessment, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act, would be performed.

Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the USMC. Weapon danger zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land is required.

Response to Comment 89 continues on next page.

And having lived here 61 years, I think I've got a good feel for and knowledge of the environment and of the species that live here. And I know the military has got a good record of protecting species. I hunted many years at Fort Stewart, Georgia, and I saw the way they done things to protect the environment and endangered species.

Beyond the tax issue and the protection of the species, as well as the river basin property, which I feel that they are addressing, would be the usage of the property in very close proximity to homeowners, property owners.

After looking at the proposed maps at this meeting, I see that one of my friends' house and property is approximately 300 yards from the target area overlap which is a safety zone. I feel like this is a very very close area for him living there in that close proximity, is something that needs to be looked at. I know I would not personally want to live that close to the bombing impact area, even allowing for the safety zone issue.

Other than that, I guess I've got some concern about the fact that the DOD military can change the usage of this property at some point in time maybe without public input. By this I'm meaning going to larger plane bombing missions such as the B-1B bomber. There were rumors around that they were going to utilize this.

The comments I've got today are saying no, but I know things can change, so we're always looking down the road to possible changes in that area, which I feel like, if it's

Continuation of response to Comment 89.

Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside the WDZ. The chance of the munition hitting a specific point, such as State Highway (Hwy.) 57, is far less. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 in the FEIS for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs that are shown on Figure 2-2 in the FEIS are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ.

No portion of State Hwy. 57 would be closed under any of the action alternatives. The current practice of temporarily closing Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) during certain training activities would continue under any of the action alternatives. Under Alternatives 1, 3, and 4, range officials may close the portion of Blue's Reach Road (also known as Old Barrington Road and Old Cox Road) that enters the new range boundary when access to the range would conflict with training operations. The road would otherwise remain open. Additional information has been added to Section 3.11 in the FEIS to clarify this point.

Comment 89 continues on next page.

Continuation of Comment 89.

going to be considered, definitely needs to be seen in the format of public meetings like this for the county residents if there is any major changes to be made in it.

Beyond that, my concern would be the possible closing of county roads, meaning what we call the Blues Reach Road, which is a county-maintained road. And the comments I have got are that they probably would be about the same possibility of closing that there is today where the Blues Reach follows the existing bombing range, that there are gates put up but very rarely closed.

I was assured that Highway 57 would not be closed under almost any circumstances, except maybe out-and-out war or something along that line.

Beyond these concerns is what I consider, when I think of Long County, and my home county is a very poor county, that I don't want us to be seen as a county that can be, for lack of better words, kicked around, abused by the Department of Defense, the military, or anybody else, just because we are a poor county and the attitude is, well, let's just dump it on Long County.

I feel like we've got a lot to offer in lots of ways, but I don't want us to be considered in that manner, that we are actually offering a very good situation for the DOD to have this facility expanded and maintained.

We need to be considered in the manner of possible impact funds to help offset any tax losses incurred by the taxpayers, the property owners of Long County. We are not looking to make money or anything of that nature, but we would like to be justly compensated for the costs incurred or maintained by the property owners.

90

Bonnie Tomassetti
4985 S. Honeytown Rd.

Wooster, 44691

Please check for sacred sites, and FOLLOW the law.

Response to Comment 90:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps (USMC) consulted with a total of 21 federally recognized tribes during the National Environmental Policy Act scoping and Section 106 compliance processes for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.2.2 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement [FEIS]). To date, no tribal issues or concerns, including Native American archaeological resources, properties of traditional religious or cultural importance, or traditional cultural properties or sacred sites, have been identified for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS).

As detailed in Section 3.9.3.2, the USMC conducted desktop research, archaeological investigations, and field surveys for proposed acquisition areas where entry was permitted (see Appendices H and I in the FEIS). Documented cultural and/historical resources were noted and identified during these processes. However, if a resource such as a burial ground/cemetery is not officially documented, then the USMC may not have been able to accurately assess that point of interest. The USMC welcomes documentation of all cultural and historical resources.

If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 protects Native American cultural items and under federal ownership or control. If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would comply with NAGPRA for future undertakings affecting this property (please refer to Section 3.9.2.1 of the FEIS). To the greatest extent possible, the USMC would work to avoid any cultural resources that are found on any newly acquired federal property and minimize any potential impacts. Appendix H of the FEIS contains more information on the Section 106 consultation.

91

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Ludowici, GA • August 9, 2012

NAME *(Please Print)*: HERMAN WELLS

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION: Retired Game WARden

ADDRESS: 149 GAme WARden Rd. J.E.
Ludowici, GEORGIA 31316

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: I don't think Long Co. residents should be Charged a fee to hunt on the property on days allowed. I also hope the Pilots Wont be hot dog 'n fly so low. Lastly I think Long Co. should be reimbursed for lost tax revenue.

Herman Wells

Response to Comment 91:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, some private use hunting leases would be discontinued. The Proposed Action would create more opportunities for increased public access to previously inaccessible privately administered recreation lands through the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) hunting program (please refer to Section 3.3.4 in the Final Environmental Impact Statement [FEIS]). Hunting access on any newly acquired land would be equal opportunity and open to all members of the public under a lottery system that is currently administered without a fee.

As a point of clarification, minimum flight altitude for fixed-wing flight operations would not change as part of the Proposed Action. As explained in the FEIS (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6), the change in airspace would affect only Restricted Airspace R-3007. The proposed modification would eliminate the current gap from 100 feet above ground level down to the surface of the ground over the areas proposed for acquisition. This extension, which would apply only to the existing restricted airspace over lands proposed for acquisition, would unite the airspace with acquired land to enable the delivery of inert ordnance in order to comply with Federal Aviation Administration regulations. It is not an indication that fixed-wing flight operations will be conducted at altitudes below 100 feet. No lateral modification of the R-3007 complex is proposed as part of the Proposed Action.

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

Response to Comment 91 continues on next page.

Continuation of response to Comment 91.

Since the USMC does not have specialized knowledge or expertise concerning revenue-generating options and budgetary practices available to the potentially affected counties, the USMC cannot make recommendations concerning local budget prioritization and/or plans to adjust the tax base to address the potential losses of tax revenues.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. TBR is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army, and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

92 Robb Wells
105 Byan Dr

Beaufort, 29902

The expansion of the bombing range is essential to this country's national defense. I am for the expansion.

Response to Comment 92:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

93

SUTHERLAND

SUTHERLAND ASBILL & BRENNAN LLP
1275 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20004-2415
202.383.0100 Fax 202.637.3593
www.sutherland.com

LEWIS S. WIENER
DIRECT LINE: 202.383.0140
E-mail: lewis.wiener@sutherland.com

September 25, 2012

Via E-Mail: townsendbombingrangeeis@ene.com
& First Class Mail

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

325 John Knox Road, Building F, Suite 140
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Re: Comments to July 2012 Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

Rayonier Forest Resources, L.P. ("Rayonier") submits the enclosed comments to the July 2012 Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia ("Draft EIS").

As noted in the Abstract accompanying the Draft EIS, "NEPA requires federal agencies to examine the potential impacts of their proposed actions on the human environment, which includes the natural and physical environment, and the relationship of people with that environment." The Draft EIS is deficient and fails to meet this goal.

Rayonier is the largest property owner within the footprint of the proposed land acquisition area (regardless of whether the USMC elects Alternatives 1, 2, 3 or 4) and the party most directly affected by the Proposed Action considered in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS fails to consider how Rayonier actually manages the property and how it utilizes and manages the property's abundant natural resources. Because of this, the Draft EIS fails to adequately analyze the true impact of the Proposed Actions on the property within the proposed land acquisition area (as well as adjacent parcels) and the adverse impact on the local economy and community by, among other things, eliminating jobs and reducing the multitude of benefits that are generated from a working forest. In addition, the Draft EIS in some cases ignores entirely the impacts of the proposed actions and fails to consider reasonable alternative actions, including the granting of a timber reservation or lease to Rayonier, which would, among other things, reduce the price

ATLANTA AUSTIN HOUSTON NEW YORK SACRAMENTO WASHINGTON DC

Response to Comment 93:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is prepared in accordance with Section (102)(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and regulations implemented by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ; 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508), United States Department of the Navy (DON) NEPA regulations (32 CFR Part 775), and United States Marine Corps (USMC) NEPA directives (Marine Corps Order P5090.2A, Chapter 12, change 2).The Draft EIS (DEIS) was reviewed by the DON, USMC, and multiple state and federal regulatory agencies. No comments were received from these groups regarding not meeting the goals of NEPA or raising concerns with the proposed property management if acquisition were to occur.

Any acquired land would be managed not to interfere with the military mission and in accordance with the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) that would be developed in collaboration with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GA DNR). Forestland would be managed in accordance with ecosystem management practices including harvesting, thinning, and replanting timber. This change in management style is not expected to negatively impact jobs in the local area (please refer to Sections 3.1.3, 3.1.4, and 3.2.4.3 in the Final EIS [FEIS]). To grant a timber reservation or lease is not compatible with safe range operations as detailed in Section 2.2.2 of the FEIS.

Comment 93 continues on next page. Additional materials provided with this comment letter and responses to the comments therein begin on the following pages.

Townsend EIS Project Manager
September 25, 2012
Page 2

to the American taxpayers for the property's acquisition and would allow Rayonier to continue to productively manage portions of the property without impairment of or interference with mission critical operations.

For the reasons discussed in greater detail in the enclosed comments, the Draft EIS fails to meet the requirements of NEPA and the related regulations and directives that guided the study. We would be pleased to meet with you to answer any questions and to discuss these issues in greater detail.

Very truly yours,

Lewis S. Wiener
Counsel to Rayonier Forest Resources, L.P.

Enclosures

cc: Curtis Hensyl
Mark Bridwell

Continuation of Comment 93. Additional materials provided with this comment letter and responses to the comments therein begin on the next page.

Submitted Sept 25, 2012

Rayonier Forest Resources, L.P. Response to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia, Volume I and II, July 2012

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OUTLINE

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- Map of Townsend Bombing Range Expansion Acquisition Areas and Rayonier Forest Resources, L.P. (RYN) Timberlands (generated by RYN)
- Economic Impacts to RYN timberlands within, adjacent, and proximate to the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) expansion
  - Land Use – Marketable Forest Resources
  - Land Use – Ownership and Relocation
  - Transportation
  - Land Use – Prime Farmland
  - Socioeconomics – Forest Resources
  - Wetlands
- Impacts to non-timber benefits from RYN's ownership and forest stewardship
  - Recreation
  - Socioeconomics – Economy, Employment, and Income
  - Noise – Ordnance
- Errors and Omissions in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)
  - Biological Resources – Wildlife
  - Biological Resources – Threatened and Endangered Species and Migratory Birds
  - Water Resources – Groundwater
  - Cultural Resources
  - Topography, Geology, and Soils – Topography
  - Topography, Geology, and Soils – Soils

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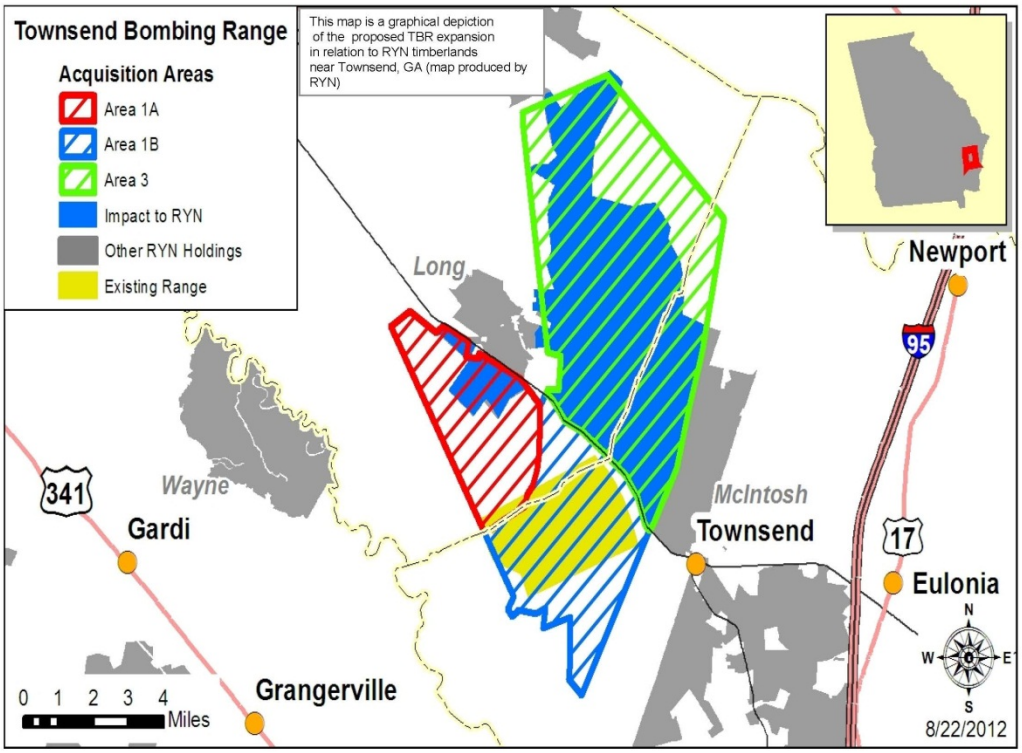

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Economic Impacts to RYN timberlands within, adjacent, and proximate to the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) expansion

4

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Land Use-
Marketable Forest Resources

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The EIS states:

- Forest management would change from the primary objective of wood production based on short-rotation pine plantations to broader objectives using an ecosystem approach to management. Planned clearing for target areas would require approximately 257 acres and may require additional clearing during the configuration of the Weapon Impact Scoring System (WISS).
- Pine products would shift from the pulpwood, chip-n-saw, and some sawtimber that result from short (30-year) rotations, to greater proportions of high-quality sawtimber that would result from growing trees for up to 80 years.

(Draft EIS Table ES-2, page xix)

RYN Response:

- The statements addressed in the EIS regarding change in the land use away from Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) certified private forest management materially understates the current and future benefits and opportunities from this working forest. As shown in the previous map, the Proposed Action significantly impacts RYN's core forestry business. Specifically:
  - Current forest management in Areas 1A and 3 provides extensive ecosystem management, wildlife habitat, recreation, aesthetics, clean air and clean water. Not only does RYN lose the ability to ensure continued production of these services, but the forest management plan proposed by DOD is for long-rotation forestry, which is less efficient at sequestering carbon, and results in much higher instances of tree mortality which, in turn, releases carbon into the atmosphere.

5

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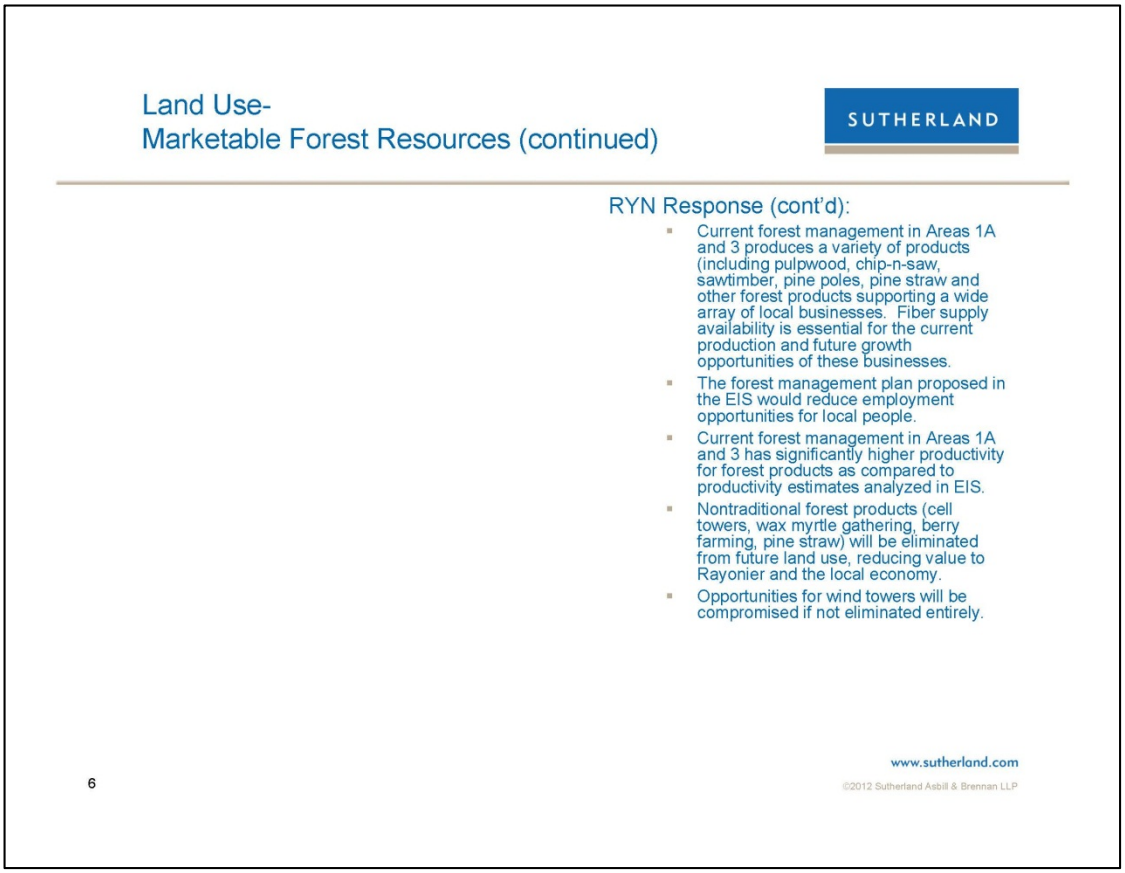
Continuation of response to Comment 93.

The Proposed Action would result in changes in forest management to meet the primary objective of supporting the military mission of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR). Other objectives would also be supported, including production of a sustained yield of timber products, maintaining the quality of visual resources, and providing enhanced wildlife habitat.

While the exact mix of environmental and economic benefits would differ from Rayonier's current forest management, forest management under the Proposed Action would continue to produce wood fiber in substantial quantities, provide habitat to a variety of wildlife species, and support air and water quality. Carbon sequestration is not a primary objective of current USMC ecosystem management, but would continue to occur under the Proposed Action.



Continuation of response to Comment 93.

If the Record of Decision (ROD) calls for the acquisition of land, future forestry program operations on TBR would continue to provide employment opportunities (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS).

The forest productivity values used in the DEIS and the FEIS were provided by the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Since actual forest productivity data are not available, the FEIS uses the best publically available data. The NRCS productivity values are estimates based on the inherent productivity of each soil map unit and do not necessarily correspond to actual productivities of any specific area which vary with multiple factors including forest management practices.

Nontraditional forest products are not precluded from future production under the ecosystem management concept. If the ROD calls for the acquisition of land, the USMC would consider these products on a case-by-case basis to determine if they are compatible with the military mission and range operations.

Cellular phone towers would be subject to further analysis to determine compatibility with range operations.

United States Department of Energy Wind Resource maps indicate that McIntosh and Long Counties contain some of the lowest wind speeds on their scale of measurement, not unlike the vast majority of the Southeast (Source: http://www.windpoweringamerica.gov/wind_resource_maps.asp?stateab=ga). Wind towers are not a reliable, cost-effective source of electrical power for McIntosh and Long Counties and therefore construction is unlikely, thus no potential impacts are expected.

Land Use-
Ownership and Relocation

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The EIS states:

- Minimal to negligible impacts to land use as a result of changes in land ownership, including one privately owned property located within Acquisition Area 3.

(Draft EIS Table ES-2, page xix)

RYN Response:

- RYN Timberlands have been under active forest management for over 50 years, providing productivity increases, established infrastructure, balanced age class of timber stands and efficient forest management costs.
- Private forestland owners have lost their social license to use prescribed burning as a tool. Under the long-rotation forest management regime described by the EIS, fuel loads are likely to greatly increase unless prescribed burning is used aggressively, and there is material risk that the DOD will not be able to employ prescribed burning as a management tool indefinitely. Specifically the proximity to Areas 3 and 1A, along with the existing range, are extremely close to the I-95 corridor, making the impacts from a forest fire very serious.

7

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Continuation of response to Comment 93.

Section 3.1.3.5 of the FEIS states that the current INRMP for TBR calls for tri-annual prescribed burns to reduce understory fuel loads and risk of wildfire. The FEIS also states that it is assumed that key provisions of the current TBR INRMP would be extended to newly acquired properties (please refer to Section 3.1.4). Additionally, consistent with current practice on TBR, the USMC would provide resources to prevent and control any wildfires, including those that could result from use of ordnance. Firebreaks would be installed as needed on acquired lands. Prescribed burning would be conducted in accordance with the Georgia Forestry Commission's regulations.

Land Use-
Ownership and Relocation (continued)

SUTHERLAND

The EIS states:

- Minimal to negligible impacts to land use as a result of changes in land ownership, including one privately owned property located within Acquisition Area 3.

(Draft EIS Table ES-2, page xix)

RYN Response:

- Areas 3 and 1A RYN timberlands have unique and outstanding site productivity, proximity to timber markets, access to public roads, site operability, established road system, proximity to Interstate, and recreation attributes that makes this property challenging and costly to replace. Specifically:
  - Existing bombing range is a source of significant wildfire hazard (as noted by EIS). Increased size of proposed range will dramatically increase cost and scope of fire prevention work for neighboring land owners (including RYN). Risk is from prescribed burning and ordnance-initiated wildfires. This risk is exacerbated by a disruption/loss in access to parcels adjacent to or nearby the taking, and the associated increase in response time and road coverage. Fire risk is also exacerbated by the much less aggressive fire-fighting policies of the DOD as compared to those of private forestland owners.

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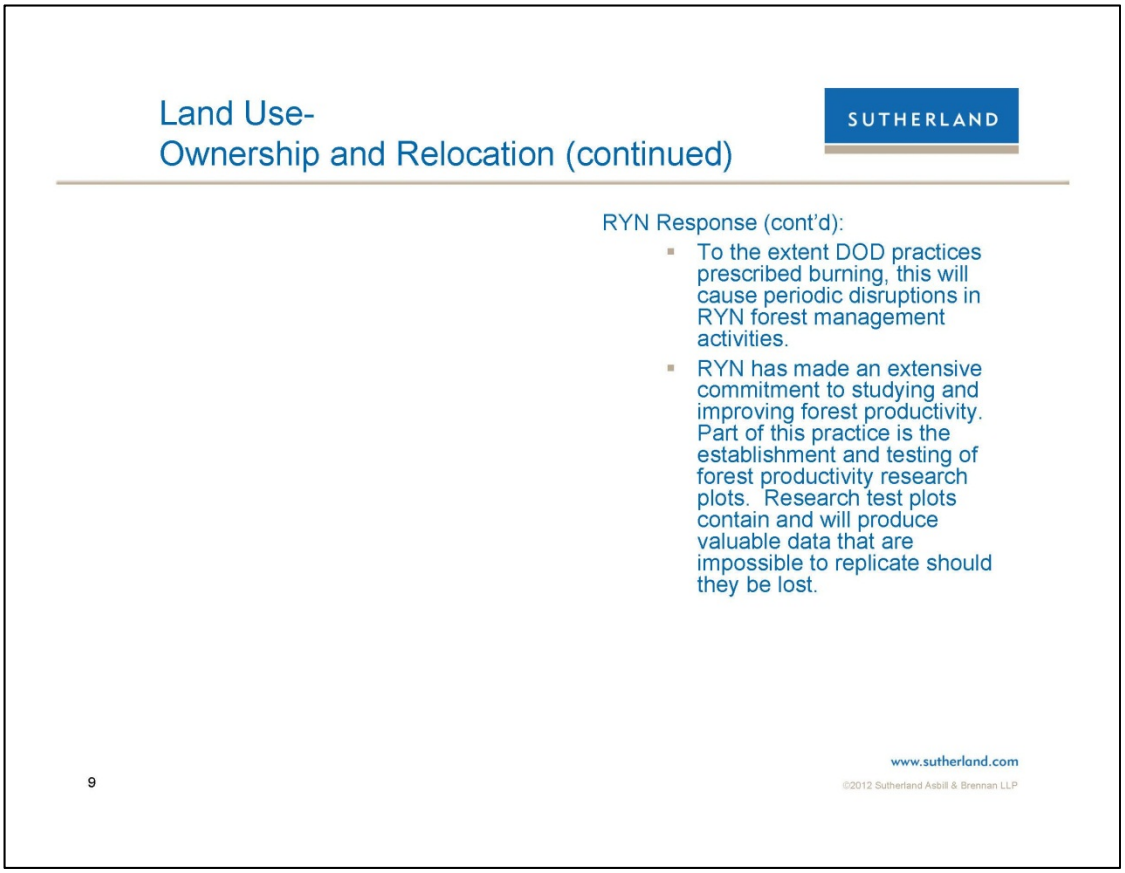
Continuation of response to Comment 93.

Existing fire control operations are extensive and done in accordance with the Georgia Forestry Commission's regulations. These practices would continue if any additional land is acquired. As stated in the FEIS, if the ROD calls for the acquisition of land, prescribed burning would be used extensively to meet range operations requirements and reduce the chance of wildfire. Firebreaks would also be installed and maintained on any acquired land. Furthermore, the USMC's fire prevention operations, including the prescribed burning of these tracts, would be expected to reduce the overall wildfire hazard.



Continuation of response to Comment 93.

The USMC follows all safety requirements as prescribed by the Georgia Forestry Commission and the INRMP for TBR.

If the ROD calls for the acquisition of property, this property would be used to fulfill United States Department of Defense (DOD) training requirements as detailed in the FEIS.

Land Use-
Ownership and Relocation (continued)

SUTHERLAND

The EIS states:

- Minimal to negligible impacts to land use as a result of changes in land ownership, including one privately owned property located within Acquisition Area 3.

(Draft EIS Table ES-2, page xix)

RYN Response:

- EIS fails to consider that the location of Areas 3 and 1A have significant alternative uses besides timberland that generate significant value for RYN. Specifically:
  - The location of Areas 3 and 1A have previously been determined to have high-value, heavy mineral resources as found in *Developments in Sedimentology*, Vol. 58, 1145-1232. Mineral resources such as these generate significant revenues. Mineral extraction generates jobs.

10

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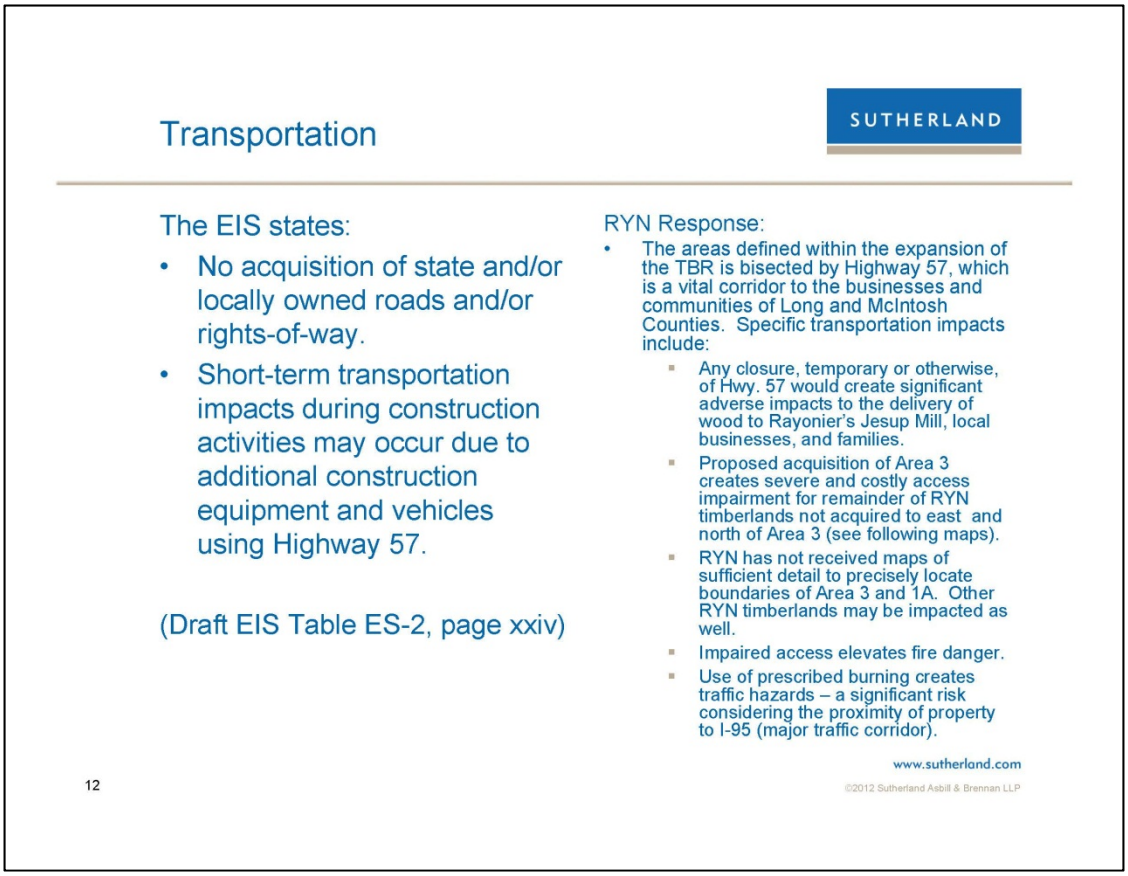
Continuation of response to Comment 93.

Based on the information provided in *Developments in Sedimentology*, Vol. 58, 1145-1232, these deposits are not within the proposed acquisition area. The Darien deposit is east of Interstate 95 (located well outside the proposed acquisition area). The Ludowici deposit is in the foreshore of one of the old Penholoway shoreline barrier islands, which is approximately 13 miles west of Interstate 95 starting just south of the Canoochee River stretching approximately 16 miles south-southwest. This location places it north of Acquisition Area 3 and therefore also outside the proposed acquisition area.

Continuation of response to Comment 93.

USMC studies have not indicated such a trend in McIntosh and Long Counties. If the ROD calls for the acquisition of property, it would be used to fulfill DOD training requirements as detailed in the FEIS.

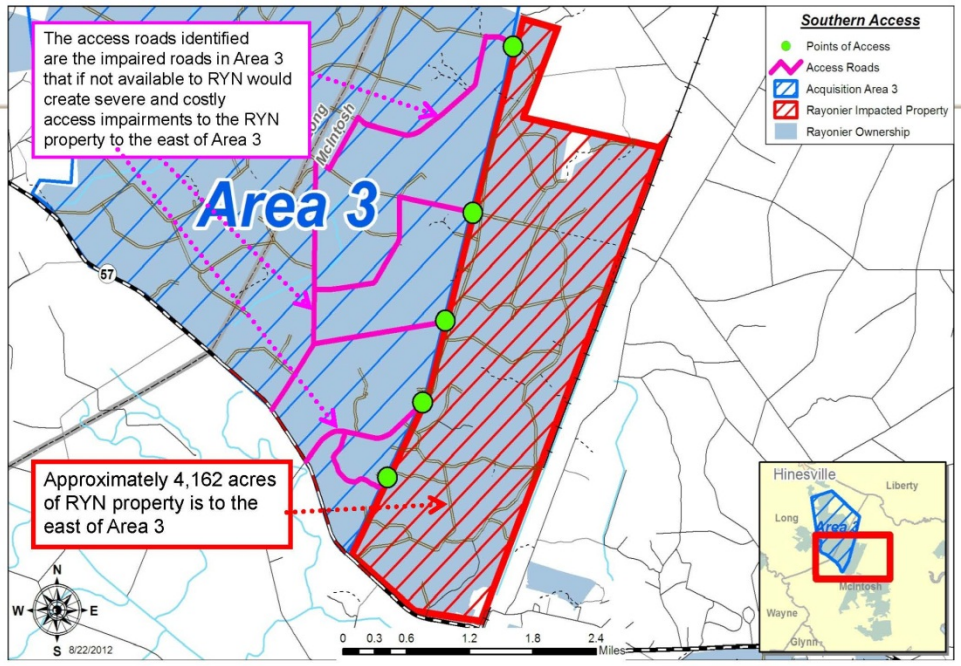


Continuation of response to Comment 93.

Under the Proposed Action, State Highway 57 would not be closed or adversely affected. Additional information has been added to Section 3.11 of the FEIS to clarify this point.

If the ROD calls for the acquisition of property, the following processes would then occur: identify required properties, notify the owners of interest in property, hire a survey to identify legal property boundaries, hire an independent appraiser to determine fair market value, make an offer to the owner at fair market value, negotiate terms of agreement and enter into purchase agreement.

The DON would engage in negotiations with affected landowners. Property access would be addressed during negotiations. In the event of an emergency, the USMC would coordinate with nearby landowners and emergency services to allow access. As previously stated, the USMC would continue to manage land to reduce wildfire risk (see response to previous comments on Slide 8). Also, please refer to the previous response regarding prescribed burning (see comment and response on Slide 9).



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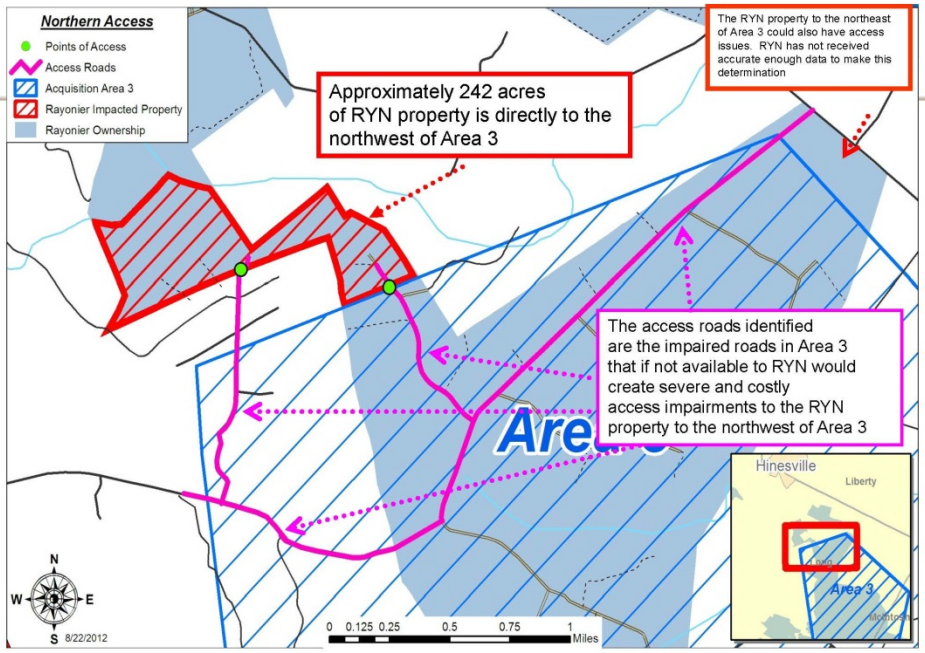

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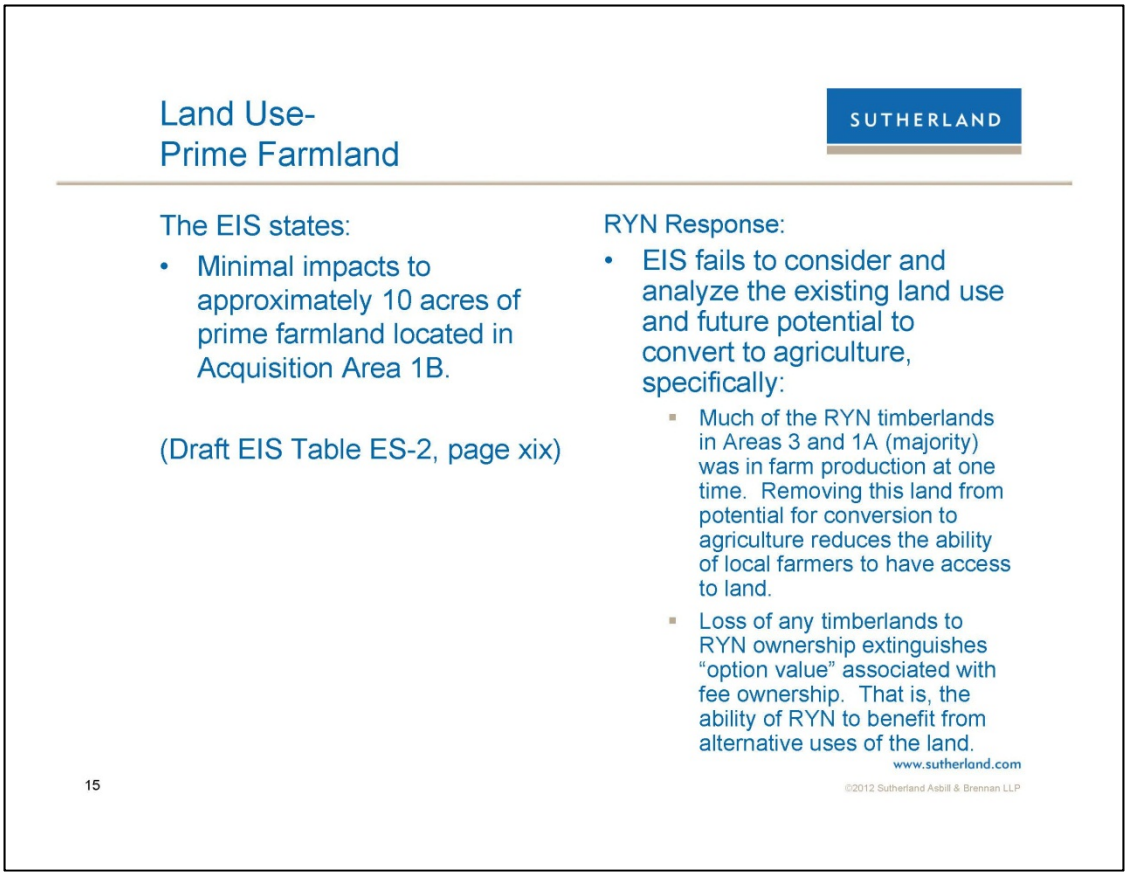

Continuation of response to Comment 93.

Thank you for your comment and it has been noted for the public record. USMC studies have not indicated such a trend in McIntosh and Long Counties. As these areas have returned to a forested environment, conversion could be cost prohibitive and may violate "swampbuster" provisions of NRCS farming practices. If the Proposed Action is implemented, property owners would be offered fair market value.

Socioeconomics-Forest Resources

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The EIS states:

- Significant impacts
  - Timber sales tax revenue loss over time of $151,987 in McIntosh County and $458,076 in Long County.

(Draft EIS Table ES-2, page xx)

RYN Response:

- Loss of the RYN's working forest in Areas 1A and 3 would have significant impact to the local communities in Long and McIntosh Counties. Specifically:
  - RYN's forest management increases forest productivity and timber harvest volume, resulting in greater tax revenues over time (more timber is grown at a faster rate over multiple, shorter rotations, which results in the payment of more timber severance taxes).
  - The EIS estimates understate the losses and are based on assuming only a single harvest during the first 30-50 years. RYN harvests on shorter rotations and not only at the end of a rotation; they also produce multiple thinnings. The figures also fail to account for harvests during subsequent rotations.

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Continuation of response to Comment 93.

The USMC acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues can be found in Section 3.2.4.3 of the FEIS. Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs (please refer to Section 3.2.4.3). There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

The USMC used best available data in the FEIS.

Wetlands

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The EIS states:

- Minor direct (dredging, filling, clearing, or conversion) and indirect (habitat fragmentation, changes in wetland type or hydrology, reduction or loss of supporting adjacent habitats, and changes in land use) impacts to wetland environments due to construction activities for Target Areas 1-5 and 8, and the 50-foot firebreak:
  - 12.6 acres of direct impacts
  - 288.4 acres of indirect impacts

(Draft EIS Table ES-2, page xx)

RYN Response:

- EIS concludes that the transition to an active bombing range would cause changes to overland and subsurface flows of water that would materially and negatively impact the value of RYN's adjacent timberlands. Specifically:
  - EIS identifies changes to overland and subsurface flows could result from installation of firebreaks, target areas and/or roads. These hydrologic changes are difficult and expensive for neighboring landowners to predict and adapt to. RYN timberlands adjacent to Areas 3 and 1A could be significantly impacted. Hydrologic changes would increase management costs, reduce forest site productivity, and disrupt wildlife habitat corridors. It also reduces the appeal of this land to alternative uses such as rural homesteads.

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17

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Continuation of response to Comment 93.

As stated in the FEIS, surface water flow would be affected within the proposed target areas on USMC property. The USMC does not expect adjacent properties to be affected.

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Impacts to non-timber benefits from RYN's ownership and forest stewardship

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Recreation

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The EIS states:

- Minimal adverse impacts due to lack of access to limited quasi-public hunting and fishing areas within the acquisition areas. Beneficial impacts as a result of opportunities for increased public access to previously inaccessible privately administered recreation lands through the TBR program.

(Draft EIS Table ES-2, page xx)

RYN Response:

- Current RYN forest management and stewardship in Areas 1A and 3 provide a wide array of recreation to local members of the community, many of which have had many years of use on the land. Specific impacts to RYN's loss of Areas 3 and 1A include:
  - Local hunting clubs who lease RYN land will lose the opportunity to have freedom to participate in wildlife habitat improvement initiative.
  - Local hunting clubs will lose the opportunity to camp on the property.
  - Loss of Access. Current access is 365 days a year for a large number of recreational uses under current management; the hunting program identified in EIS includes a lottery program and reduced hunting periods due to bombing activity.

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19

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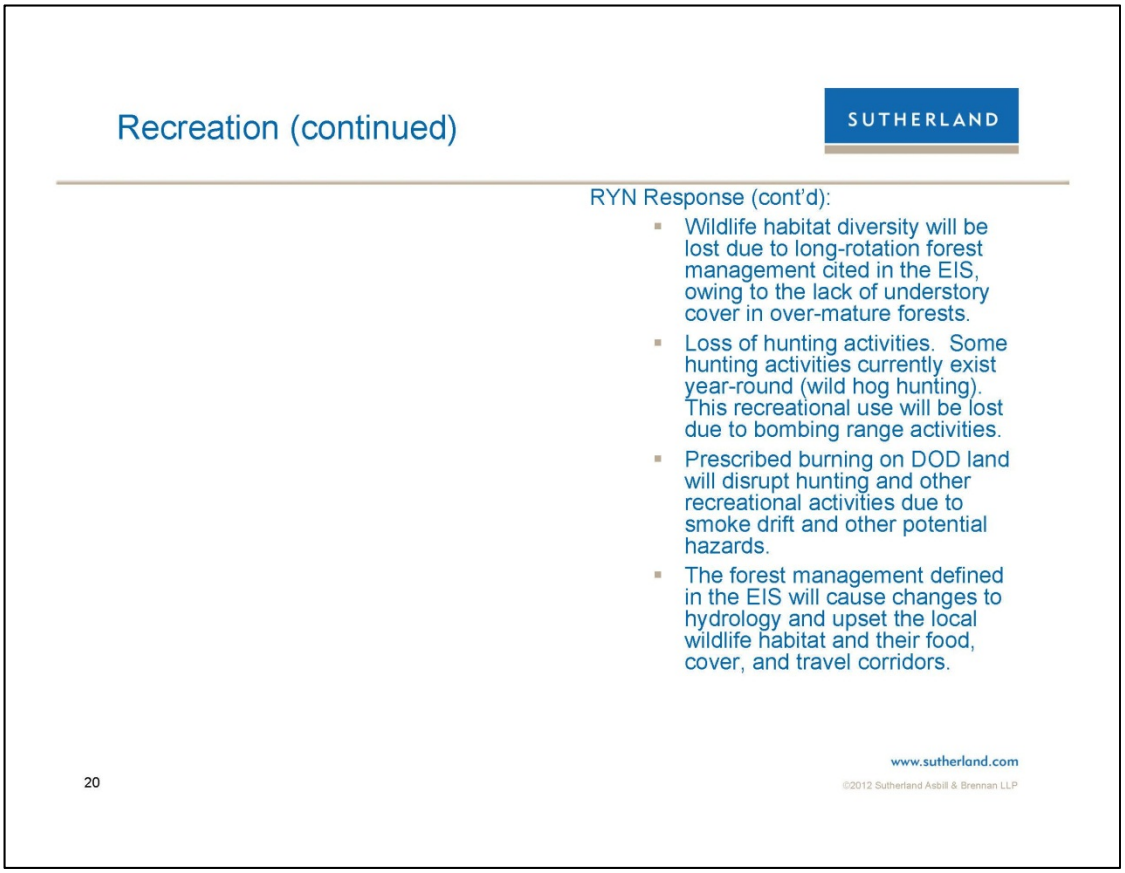
Continuation of response to Comment 93.

The USMC and the DON made several attempts to obtain information from Rayonier on the local hunt clubs that use their property in order to assess impacts to these hunt clubs. However, no information was provided to the USMC/DON. As noted in Section 3.3.4 of the FEIS, the Proposed Action would create opportunities for increased public access to previously inaccessible privately administered recreation lands through the TBR hunting program. An overall increase in publicly accessible lands associated with the action alternatives would offset some lost in the private sector.



Continuation of response to Comment 93.

The changes to forest management that would be made under the Proposed Action would create habitat types that are not supported by current forest management practices on much of the managed forest land in the region around TBR. Most forest land in the region is currently short-rotation, planted pine forest. While such lands can and do provide a variety of habitat types when well-managed, the Proposed Action would ultimately result in small stands of low-density planted and naturally regenerated trees. Low-density forests provide opportunities for the development of understory vegetation that may not develop within managed high-density stands managed for maximizing wood fiber production. Such habitats are not extensive in the region and the project would therefore result in greater habitat diversity when the broad regional setting is considered. Comments received on the DEIS from State of Georgia agencies, the USFWS, and environmental groups support this management approach.

Refer to the previous response regarding local hunt clubs on Slide 19 and the previous response regarding safety during prescribed burning on Slide 9.

The changes in forest management for the Proposed Action would alter aspects of forest cover which would be expected to result in other changes, including wildlife habitat and possibly aspects of hydrology of the affected land. Any changes to hydrology would be expected to be minor and gradual. Changes to habitat would also be gradual, occurring over a period of several years to decades. The changes would be expected to be no more upsetting to wildlife and hydrology than current forest management. Comments received on the DEIS from State of Georgia agencies, the USFWS, and environmental groups support this management approach.

Socioeconomics
Economy, Employment, and Income

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The EIS states:

- Significant impacts
  - Tax revenue loss of $35,469/yr in McIntosh County and $131,318/yr in Long County
- Less than significant impacts
  - 105 temporary jobs during construction
  - 23 permanent jobs during operations

(Draft EIS Table ES-2, page xx)

RYN Response:

- The EIS understates the economic impact of the Proposed Action and fails to consider that eliminating the RYN working forest in Areas 3 and 1A will have significant negative impacts on primary and secondary employment in local communities. Specifically:
  - Employees in logging, forest management, equipment operators, and support services (equipment maintenance, etc.) will be directly and negatively impacted.
  - Employees and business income indirectly associated with the forest industry will be lost due to the impact of economic multipliers in the local and regional economies that comes from RYN's forest management.

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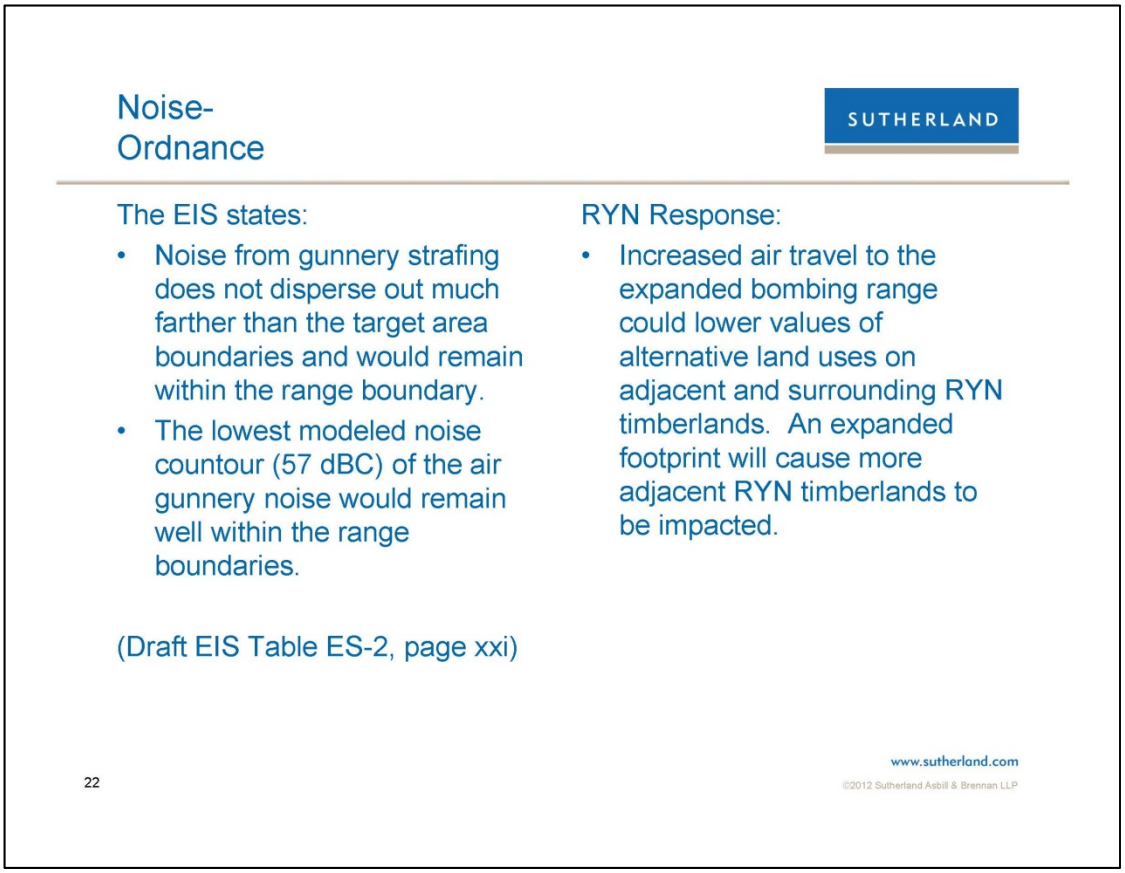
Continuation of response to Comment 93.

Refer to the previous response regarding employment on Slide 6.



Continuation of response to Comment 93.

The USMC understands that the potential noise effects of expanding TBR are of concern to those living in proximity to TBR and near the potential expansion areas. The analysis of the potential noise effects of the Proposed Action is presented in Section 3.7 of the FEIS. Noise is calculated using an average noise exposure over a 24-hour period, the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). The threshold at which restrictions on compatible land use are recommended is 55 DNL. All land areas subject to 55 DNL are within the boundaries of the existing TBR and the proposed expansion areas. Thus, no privately owned land or schools are currently exposed to 55 DNL, nor would private land or schools be exposed to 55 DNL after expansion.

The proposed expansion of TBR would provide for more high-altitude training. However, some training would still be required at present altitudes. Table 3-61 details the anticipated change in flight altitudes by alternative.

Pilots would continue to observe minimum altitude limits and avoidance of populated areas as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. TBR expansion would not bring about changes to the Coastal Military Operations Area or R-3007 restricted airspace that would allow for or result in lower flights (please refer to Sections 2.2.3 and 3.6 of the FEIS).

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Errors and Omissions in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

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Biological Resources-Wildlife

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The EIS states:

- Minor short-term (temporary displacement during construction activities) and long-term (permanent loss or alteration of habitat due to vegetation clearing in target areas) adverse impacts to wildlife. Long-term beneficial effects as a result of implementation of an ecosystem management plan for vegetation and timber resources within the acquisition areas. Benefits include improved food resources, enhanced habitat connectivity, conversion to natural pine ecosystems, and improvements of the quality of shrub and herbaceous stratums for nesting activities.

(Draft EIS Table ES-2, page xxii)

RYN Response:

- Existing forest management performed by RYN provides extensive wildlife habitat and ecosystem services.
- RYN forest management conforms to the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) standard.
  - Performance relative to the SFI standard is verified by a third-party audit process.
  - Property was enrolled in SFI in 2001.
- The SFI standard includes rigorous guidelines for forest management practices, with 20 objectives that promote sustainable forestry and ecosystem health, including:
  - Protection of water resources;
  - Promotion of biological diversity;
  - Protection of special sites; and
  - Adherence to Best Management Practices

24

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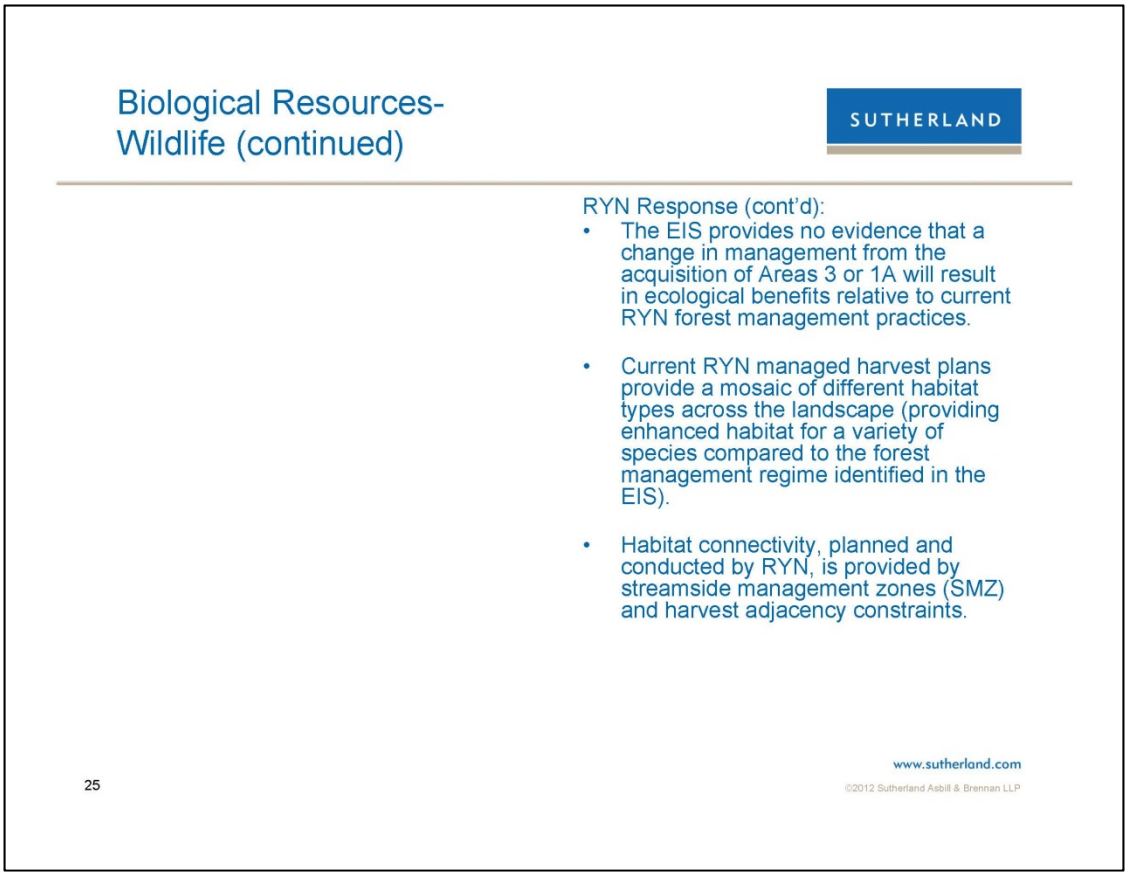
Continuation of response to Comment 93.

Thank you for your comment and it has been noted for the public record.



Continuation of response to Comment 93.

The FEIS states that implementation of "ecosystem management" by the USMC would, over time, result in creation of older, smaller, lower density stands of pine forests and would also result in older, unharvested hardwood stands. These habitat types are less common in the broad region than short-rotation loblolly and slash pine plantations and harvested hardwood forests. While current forest management can provide high-quality habitat and other ecological functions, the relative scarcity of older, low-density pine stands, and older hardwood stands, should create habitats for plants and animals that are relatively scarce in the region. That would increase the overall diversity of habitat and species which would be an ecological benefit that current management cannot provide. Comments received on the DEIS from State of Georgia agencies, the USFWS, and environmental groups support this management approach.

Biological Resources- Threatened and Endangered Species and Migratory Birds

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The EIS states:

- Per Section 7 under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS):
  - May affect, not likely to adversely affect the eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, and wood stork.
  - No affect to frosted flatwoods salamander, striped newt, Kirtland's warbler, Backman's warbler, bald eagle, and hairy rattleweed.
- For migratory birds, potential direct (mortality) and indirect (construction noise, if increased human activity, and the removal of existing vegetation and habitat) impacts during construction activities in the target areas. Long-term beneficial effects as a result of implementation of an ecosystem management plan for vegetation and timber resources within the acquisition areas. Benefits include improved food resources, enhanced habitat connectivity, conversion to natural pine ecosystems, and improvements of the quality of shrub and herbaceous stratums for nesting activities.

(Draft EIS Table ES-2, page xxii)

RYN Response:

- Existing RYN forest management provides extensive wildlife habitat and ecosystem services. RYN land is managed to confirm with third-party certification to the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) standard.
- Long-rotation forestry cited in the EIS is known to produce less biodiversity, particularly for migratory birds, than practices actively employed by RYN.
- Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) regarding Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E), and G1/G2 are considered and protected by RYN professional foresters during forest management planning (SFI Performance Measure 4.1.2).
- Biological Diversity is also part of the SFI planning process conducted by RYN professional foresters (SFI Performance Measures 4.1.1, 4.1.3, 4.1.5, and 4.2.1).

26

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Continuation of response to Comment 93.

While forest management by Rayonier may indeed benefit a number of species, the Proposed Action would add habitats that are relatively scarce in the region and that benefit other species, thereby adding to the overall diversity of species of the region. Comments received on the DEIS from State of Georgia agencies, the USFWS, and environmental groups support this management approach.

Biological Resources- Threatened and Endangered Species and Migratory Birds (Continued)

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RYN Response (cont'd):

- RYN forestry professionals use known occurrence from past surveys and each state's heritage site for the potential occurrence of a G1/G2 species to be present to address and protected during forest management planning (SFI Performance Measure 4.1.2) and the requirements of the ESA.
- RYN forestry professionals use a Cover Type Diversity Index methodology to address the Biological Diversity part of the SFI planning process (SFI Performance Measures 4.1.1, 4.1.3, 4.1.5, and 4.2.1).
- Conversion to natural pine ecosystems and long-rotations is unlikely to improve the availability of food, cover, and overall biodiversity.

27

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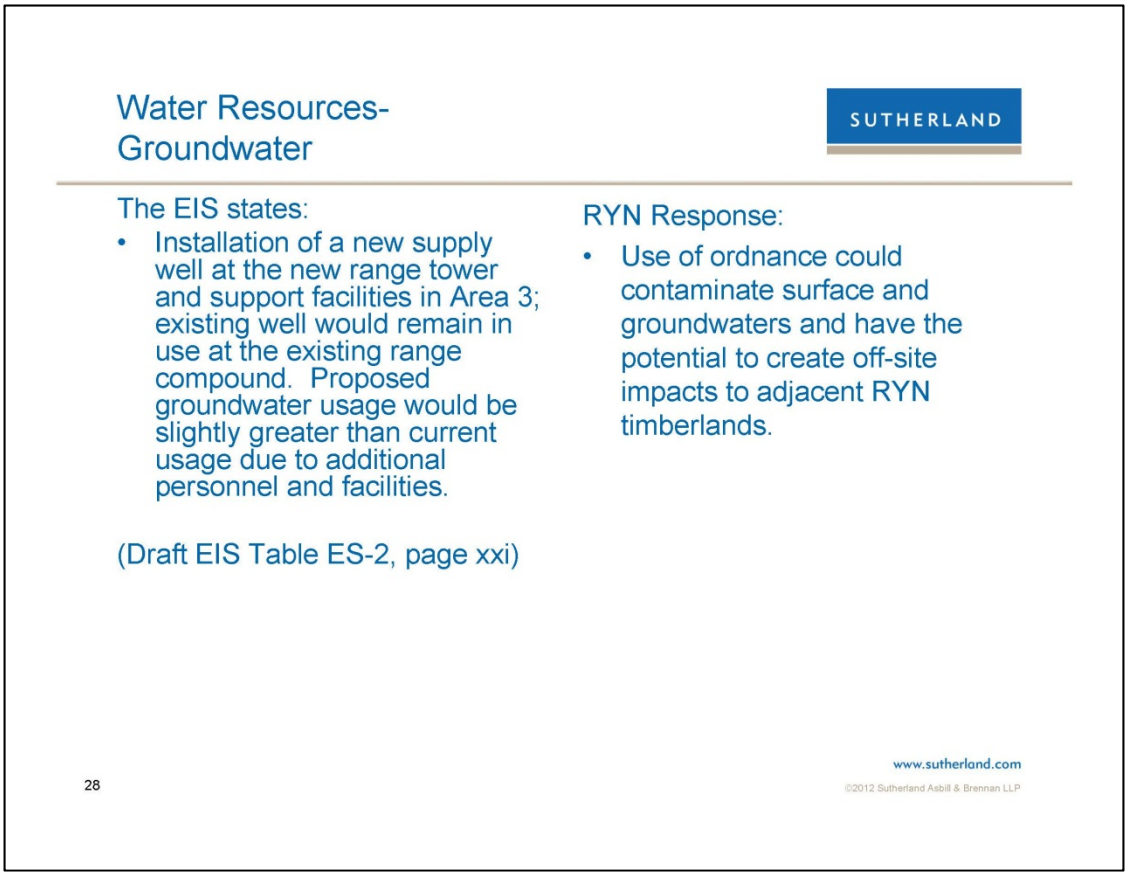
Continuation of response to Comment 93.

See previous response to comment on Slide 26.



Continuation of response to Comment 93.

As noted in Section 3.5.3.3 of the FEIS, a Range Environmental Vulnerability Assessment (REVA) has been conducted at TBR. The purpose of the REVA is to identify the potential for a release of munitions constituents (MC) from the operations or range complex to off-range areas. Based on the current REVA, no off-range migration is expected. The REVA program would address any newly acquired land.

Cultural Resources

SUTHERLAND

The EIS states:

- No impacts on archaeological resources located outside of the target areas. However, implementation would have the potential to result in permanent, indirect, negative impacts on built resources that are buildings because these buildings would be vacated following acquisition, would deteriorate over time, and the USMC would not maintain or monitor their condition. Additionally, implementation has the potential to result in direct, negative, permanent impacts on cultural resources located within target areas, including archaeological resources and built resources (structures and buildings)… The USMC would manage remaining portions of acquired areas (outside target areas) in accordance with the updated Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). Survey results:
  - 16 total cultural resources (12 inside target areas, 4 outside target areas)
  - 5 potential historic properties (3 inside target areas, 2 outside target areas)

(Draft EIS Table ES-2, page xxiii)

RYN Response:

- Current forest management performed by RYN provides protection for cultural resources.
- As a third-party Sustainable Forestry Certified (SFI) management system, cultural sites are taken into account (Performance Measures 6.1.1, 6.1.2) and once lost, they cannot be replaced.

29

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Continuation of response to Comment 93.

Thank you for your comment and it has been noted for the public record.

Topography, Geology, and Soils-Topography

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The EIS states:

- Minor impacts to topography would occur due to the construction of roads, target structures, and firebreaks that may require grading.

(Draft EIS Table ES-2, page xxiv)

RYN Response:

- Changes to overland and subsurface flows could result from installation of firebreaks, target areas and/or roads. These hydrologic changes are difficult and expensive for neighboring landowners to predict and adapt to (e.g. RYN property to the of Area 3).
- Adjacent lands are and can be directly impacted, such as denigrating or killing forest stands or indirectly by constituting an inverse condemnation and generating attendant costs to pursue compensation.

30

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Continuation of response to Comment 93.

Refer to the previous response to comments on Slide 17. USMC studies have not indicated an impact on adjacent land.

Topography, Geology, and Soils-Soils

SUTHERLAND

The EIS states:

- Moderate short-term direct impacts during target structure, roadway construction, and facility relocation. Minor short-term indirect impacts would consist of transport of sediment from disturbed areas to adjacent areas. Moderate long-term direct impacts from munitions delivery, road use, road and target maintenance and explosives ordnance disposal (EOD) clearance (soil disturbance that would increase the potential for soil erosion).
  - 235.16 acres of direct impacts including 18.5 acres of direct impacts to areas designated as prime farmland and farmland of statewide importance
- Would also involve the construction of a new observation tower rather than relocation of the existing facilities.

(Draft EIS Table ES-2, page xxiv)

RYN Response:

- Wildfires will result in increased sediment delivery into local hydrologic systems, with adverse impacts to aquatic life.

31

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Continuation of response to Comment 93.

While an increase in the size, frequency, or intensity of wildfires could potentially result in reduced vegetative groundcover and in increased erosion and sediment runoff, the FEIS states that the USMC would institute a policy of regular prescribed burns to manage fuel loads and would plan for and provide resources to promptly and effectively deal with wildfires that might occur as a result of the Proposed Action. The risks of increased sediment delivery and adverse impacts on aquatic life are, therefore, considered to be minimal.

94

Linda Williams
1017 Williams St

Miamisburg, 45342-1724

I do not understand - and AM AGAINST - any Native lands being taken from them - their ancestors were driven from the country where they were THE FIRST PEOPLES as it is. They were promised certain areas to be theirs and now the government of the USA thinks it okay to take what was promised by our forefathers - NO! DO NOT DO THIS! DO NOT MAKE THE MUSCOGEE CREEK LANDS IN GA AND MAKE IT A BOMBING RANGE! Citizen Linda Williams

Response to Comment 94:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The United States Marine Corps consulted with a total of 21 federally recognized tribes, including the Muscogee Creek Nation, during the National Environmental Policy Act scoping and Section 106 compliance processes for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.2.2 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement [FEIS]). The Muscogee Creek Nation responded during the Section 106 consultation and was provided notification of the public comment period for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS; see Appendix H of the FEIS). To date, no tribal issues or concerns, including Native American archaeological resources, properties of traditional religious or cultural importance, or traditional cultural properties or sacred sites, have been identified for the Proposed Action (please refer to Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS).

As detailed in Section 3.9.3.2 of the FEIS, the USMC conducted desktop research, archaeological investigations, and field surveys for proposed acquisition areas where entry was permitted (see Appendices H and I in the FEIS). Documented cultural and/historical resources were noted and identified during these processes. However, if a resource such as a burial ground/cemetery is not officially documented, then the USMC may not have been able to accurately assess that point of interest. The USMC welcomes documentation of all cultural and historical resources.

If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the USMC would continue to consult with federally recognized tribes. The USMC would contact federally recognized tribes if any Native American resources or cultural items, such as archaeological resources or human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are found.

95

COMMENT SHEET — Townsend Draft EIS Public Meeting
Ludowici, GA • August 9, 2012

NAME *(Please Print)*: Thomas W. Wright

AGENCY/ORGANIZATION:

ADDRESS: 710 Bradley Point Rd
Savannah, GA 31410

Please provide written comments on this sheet and drop into the comment box or mail to:

Townsend EIS
Project Manager
P.O. Box 180458
Tallahassee, FL 32318

Written comments must be postmarked on or before August 27, 2012.
Your comments will become part of the Final EIS.

COMMENTS: Townsend Bombing Range Modernization Alternative 4 should be approved and accomplished as soon as possible. Marine pilots and aircrew should be able to train at their home base on a reasonable schedule. Flying cross country to train is costly, wasteful and inefficient.
There are no environmental areas that will be significantly affected. The Government should address the loss of tax revenue by counties but it should not delay completion of this modernization.
Our military deserve sensible, safe and efficient training ranges.

Tom Wright

Response to Comment 95:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. The USMC acknowledges the potential loss of tax revenues to local governments under the Proposed Action and recognizes tax loss as a significant impact. Discussion of the potential impacts of the Proposed Action on local tax revenues is in Section 3.2.4.3 of the Final Environmental Impact States (FEIS). Although there are some federal programs that compensate local governments for loss of tax revenues associated with certain federal lands, please refer to Section 3.2.4.3, the land uses associated with the Proposed Action would not fall under existing federal local tax reimbursement programs. There are no legal mechanisms by which the USMC can compensate local governments for the loss of tax revenues resulting from the conversion of privately owned lands to federal ownership.

Since the USMC does not have specialized knowledge or expertise concerning revenue-generating options and budgetary practices available to the potentially affected counties, the USMC cannot make recommendations concerning local budget prioritization and/or plans to adjust the tax base to address the potential losses of tax revenues.

The military services must prepare for future security of the Nation. Townsend Bombing Range is a uniquely situated security asset and a key contributor to national security. Its location makes it a critical training tool for USMC, Air Force, Navy, Army and Air Guard units. Expansion of the range is necessary to meet current and future training requirements.

96

Thomas W Wright
710 Bradley Point Rd

Savannah, 31410

Modernization of the Townsend bombing range is critically important to the defense of our country. Modernization using alternative 4 will provide better training at less cost and time for military pilots and air crews. There are no significant environmental or economic effects on the local area affected by the modernization and it gives local governments an opportunity to combine counties and save money, also.

Response to Comment 96:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

97

Alan Yovich
19 Lake Heron Court West

Pooler, 31322

I support the expansion of the Townsend Bombing range. I understand that there would not be any environmental issues and that it makes little sense for our Marines in this economy to be flying out to the west coast for trainng prior to deployement. This would save on the military budget resources plus allow our troops more time with their families prior to a lengthy deployement

Response to Comment 97:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

98

From: usacitizen1 usacitizen1 <usacitizen1@live.com>
Posted At: Saturday, July 14, 2012 2:01 PM
Conversation: US MILITARY BOMBIN UP AMERICA - NJ GEORGIA VT - WHY -PRACTICE IN OTHER WAYS WITHOUT BOMBING UP AMERICA

Subject: FW: US MILITARY BOMBIN UP AMERICA - NJ GEORGIA VT - WHY -PRACTICE IN OTHER WAYS WITHOUT BOMBING UP AMERICA

I OPPOSE THE USE OF OVER 34,000 ACRES OF GEORGIA FOR BOMBINB PRACTICE. IT IS TIME THAT PRACTICE SHIFTS TO OTHER METHODS THAN DESTROYING AMERICA. THE TREES, PLANTS, ANIMALS. BIRDS AND POSSIBLY PEOPLE THAT WILL BE VAPORIZED OR BURNED UP FROM THIS PRACTICE IS EXTENSIVE AND NOIT DESERVED. THE PRACTICE NEEDS TO FIND OTHER WAYS TO BE DONE. THIS AGENCY ALREADY BOMBS VERMONT, NEW JERSEY AND MANY OTHER SITES AREOUND AMERICA. IT IS TIME TO STOP THE FURTHER EXPANSION OF THIS DESTRUCTION. IT IS TIME TO SHUT DOWN THIS BOMBING PROGRAM. IT COSTS ALOT OF MONEY. PRACTICE CAN BE ACHIEVED IN CHEAPER WAYS. THIS PLAN IS LUDICROUS. IT HSOULD NOT BE APPROVED BY ANYBODY OR ANY GOVT AGENCY. THIS CMOMENT IS FOR THE PUBLIC RECORD. JEAN PUBLIC

Response to Comment 98:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process.

99 Concerned Citizen
1 Bull St.

SAVANNAH, 31401

The definition of "FAIR MARKET VALUE" is below. Their is nothing "FAIR" about a government confiscation of land, at a price that is not mutually agreed upon, that befalls even the most perverted description of "FAIR". See definition hereafter: Fair Market Value - a price at which buyers and sellers, with a reasonable knowledge of pertinent facts and not acting under any compulsion, are willing to do business. - Websters'

Response to Comment 99:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. If the Record of Decision calls for the acquisition of property, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) is committed to working with affected property owners through the real estate process. As a point of clarification, the USMC would hire an independent appraiser to determine fair market value. The property owners and the USMC would negotiate terms of an agreement based on the assessed fair market value.

100

From: usacitizen1 usacitizen1 <usacitizen1@live.com>
Posted At: Saturday, August 25, 2012 3:00 PM
Conversation: SETTING UP FAKE PUBLIC COMMENT SITES IS THAT WHAT ENE.COM DOES ON PURPOSE? SEE BELOW COMMENTS. FW: Undeliverable: public comment on federal register FW: WHY THE HELL DO WE NEED A BIGGER BOMBING RANGE IN GEORGIA WHEN WE HAVE OTHERS IN VERMONT AND ALL OVE

Subject: SETTING UP FAKE PUBLIC COMMENT SITES IS THAT WHAT ENE.COM DOES ON PURPOSE? SEE BELOW COMMENTS. FW: Undeliverable: public comment on federal register FW: WHY THE HELL DO WE NEED A BIGGER BOMBING RANGE IN GEORGIA WHEN WE HAVE OTHERS IN VERMONT AND ALL OVE

use what you have. there is no need for this additional spending and gouging for tax dollars from teh us public. I out of 2 americans is presently liiving in poverty. this is spendign that does not have to be done. use what you have. you have 24,000 acres, which is a huge amount. it is also clear that anyone travelling on rt 57 is not safe at all at any time if this is "training" going on. i do not believe america needs or wants to pay for this expansion. this is not good for america to blow up georgia. you are ALSO causing to be cut down many trees, and creating a heat island. you are bombing the hell out of any animals that live in this site. i believe there are also endangered plants in this site. it is clear this is blowing up things, which the miliitary loves to do.it is certianly not necessary. you can practice without blowing up things in actuality. this proposal is another proposal to suck the life out of taxpayers for more and more and more tax dollars. the middle class has no more left to give and they are going down into poverty. this needs tio be denied. this comment is for the public record. jean public

Response to Comment 100:

Thank you for your participation in the public comment process. Public safety during current operations and any future expanded operations is of the utmost concern to the United States Marine Corps (USMC). Weapon danger zones (WDZs) are established as safety measures to protect personnel on or near the range. A WDZ may be near the range boundary, but the WDZ has requisite safety factors built in. No additional buffer land would be required. Each WDZ is sized so that any munition released has only a one out of one million probability of landing outside the WDZ. The chance of the munition hitting a specific point, such as State Highway 57, is far less. Please refer to Sections 1.1.4 and 2.2.1 of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for details on WDZs and the land acquisition necessary to contain these zones, respectively. The WDZs shown on Figure 2-2 of the FEIS are modeled to contain all weapon impacts, including ricochets, occurring within the WDZ. As a point of clarification, the unguided munitions (“dumb bombs”) that are currently used at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) are inert (non-explosive). These munitions are made of concrete and utilize a spotting charge. A spotting charge activates upon impact to help score how well the ordnance was delivered on the target but it does not contain explosives. An expanded TBR would continue to permit the use of only inert munitions. The proposed expansion of TBR would accommodate training with inert precision-guided munitions (PGMs).

The Proposed Action would add habitats that are relatively scarce in the region and that benefit other species, thereby adding to the overall diversity of species of the region. Comments received on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement from State of Georgia agencies, the USFWS, and environmental groups support this management approach.

Appendix C

Coastal Consistency Determination

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/074
25 JUN 2012

Mr. Brad Gane
Ecological Services Section Chief
Coastal Resources Division
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
One Conservation Way
Brunswick, GA 31520

Subject: Federal Coastal Consistency Determination for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gane:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is submitting this consistency determination in accordance with the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 United States Code [U.S.C.], Section 1451 et seq.) and 15 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 930. This consistency determination was prepared to determine if the proposed modernization and expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia, is consistent with the Georgia Coastal Management Plan (GCMP), administered by the Coastal Resources Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

The USMC proposes to modernize and expand the existing TBR (enclosure 1) to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charges) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) and the larger Weapon Danger Zones (WDZs; also referred to as safety zones) that their use requires. To accomplish this, the USMC proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities.

The Proposed Action includes the following interrelated components:

- Acquisition of land;
- Acquisition of a timber easement;
- Modification of existing airspace;
- Construction of infrastructure to support PGM training; and
- Improvement of training capabilities.

Under the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 4), the USMC proposes to acquire Area 1B along the south side of State Hwy 57 as well as Area 3 on the north side of State Hwy 57

(enclosure 2). Land acquisition under this alternative would total approximately 28,436 acres in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia. Under Alternative 4, the USMC would construct Target Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8 (enclosure 2). The target area acreage represents 4.6% of the total land proposed under the alternative. In general, the acreage outside the target areas would have little disturbance and would remain as forestland to support containment of WDZs during air-to-ground training. Construction of six additional target areas would significantly expand TBR's training capabilities and would allow Marine Air Group 31 pilots stationed at Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort to accomplish up to 85% of current F/A-18 air-to-ground ordnance training syllabus requirements.

Target areas proposed as part of Alternative 4 range in size from 200 acres to 300 acres and would be constructed in locations that were determined to accommodate the larger WDZs. Each target area would be surrounded by a 50-foot firebreak. The firebreak would not be constructed to handle everyday vehicle use, but could be used by emergency vehicles. Each target area may have a boundary fence 8 feet in height. Existing roads would be used to the greatest extent possible, but all target areas would require some degree of road construction or improvement. Each target area would include the construction of static or fixed targets, referred to as hard targets, designed to represent a specific real-world threat. These hard targets include, but are not limited to, an airfield, a terrorist training camp, or a fuel farm. Along with the hard targets, each target area would include simulated, non-working tactical targets. These tactical targets are also designed to simulate real-world threats and include, but are not limited to, combat vehicles, mobile surface-to-air missile sites, anti-aircraft artillery sites, and tanks. The tactical targets would be relocated periodically throughout the target areas to allow for variation in the training scenarios. The placement and locations of the tactical targets would be designed to closely resemble real-world conditions with hidden or partially concealed threats. This design for target placement would minimize the amount of forest clearing within the target areas.

Additional construction activities outside of the proposed target areas would include a new observation tower and support facilities, as well as additional utilities, roads, and fencing. Construction activities associated with the Proposed Action may disturb up to 2,000 acres.

In addition to the proposed land acquisition, the USMC proposes to purchase a timber easement from McIntosh County, Georgia, on

approximately 3,007 acres of land within the current TBR boundary. Further, the USMC proposes to modify Restricted Area R-3007A by extending the current restricted area laterally to the proposed acquisition area boundary. The purpose of this additional airspace is to exclude non-participating aircraft from intruding into hazardous operations, as required by Federal Aviation Administration regulations. The proposed modification would eliminate the current gap from 100 feet above ground level down to the surface of the ground over the areas proposed for acquisition. Although changes in airspace have no impact on land-based resources, we include this information so that you have a complete description of the Proposed Action.

The USMC is obligated to ensure that any of its activities which affect land, water, or natural resources of the coastal zone be consistent with the enforceable policies of the GCMP.

The USMC has determined that implementation of the Proposed Action would be consistent with the CZMA, 16 U.S.C. § 1456(c), as amended. Additionally, it has been determined that the proposed modernization and expansion of TBR would be carried out in a manner that is fully consistent with the enforceable policies of the GCMP (enclosure 3). This determination applies to the Proposed Action and the effects of the Proposed Action on the land, water, or natural resources of the coastal zone, as directed by 15 CFR § 930.39. We request your concurrence with this determination within 45 days from receipt of this package. Enclosure 3 includes more detailed information on the Proposed Action, and a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that was prepared for the project can be provided to you, if necessary, to facilitate this request.

If you have any questions regarding this determination or require additional information, please contact Laurel Rhoten, (843) 228-7372 or laurel.rhoten@usmc.mil

Sincerely,

William A. Drawdy
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer
By the Direction of the
Commanding Officer

Enclosures: (1) Figure 1 - Regional Location Map
(2) Figure 2 - Land Acquisition Alternatives Map
(3) Coastal Consistency Determination

Path: W:\2846_Townsend\MXD\CCD_Maps\Fig1_Regional_Loc.mxd

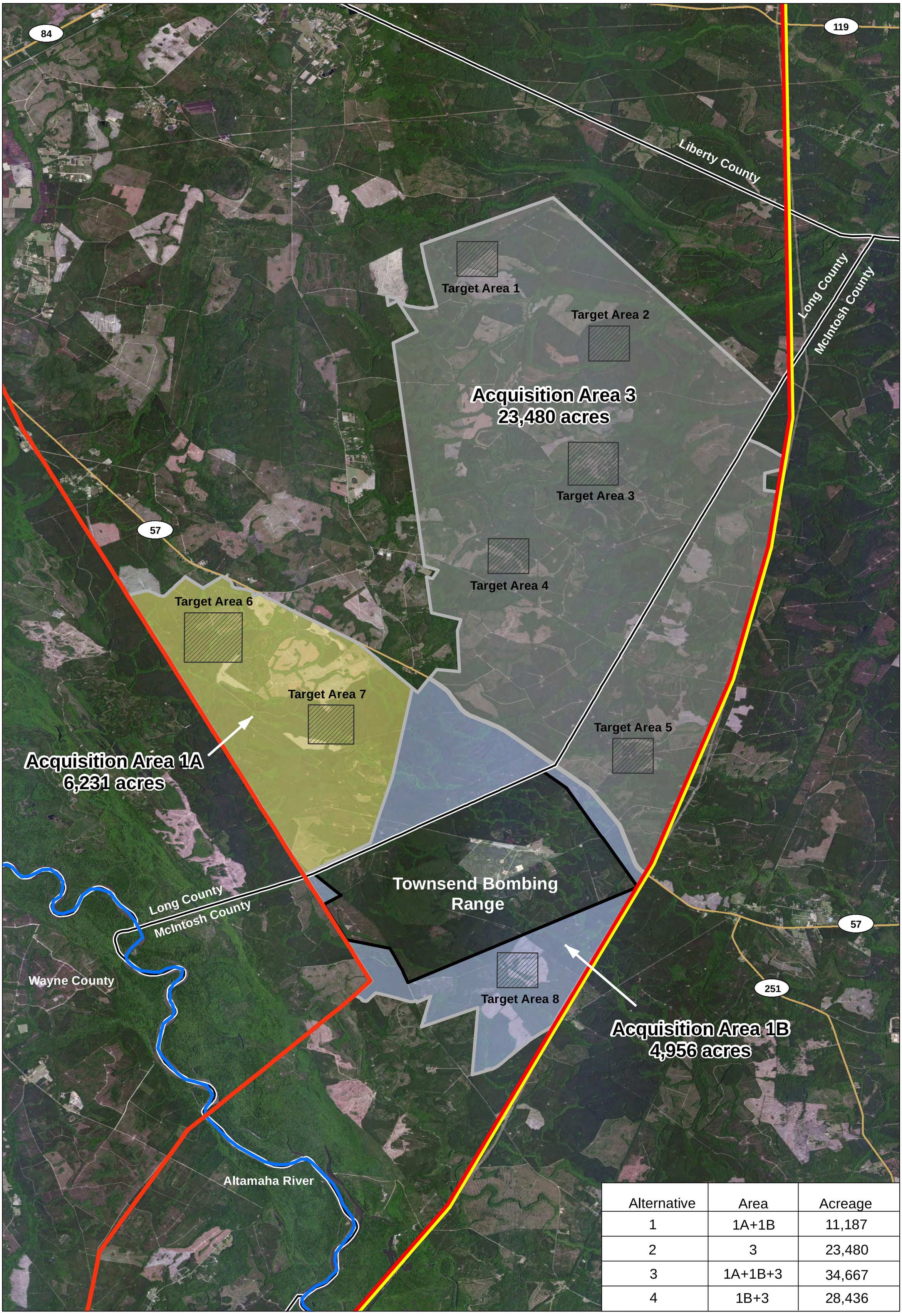
Townsend Bombing Range
State Boundary
Highways
Urban Area
Counties

Figure 1
Regional Location
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

N

0 5 10 Miles

Sources: Based on Lusk 2009, Esri 2008



Alternative	Area	Acreage
1	1A+1B	11,187
2	3	23,480
3	1A+1B+3	34,667
4	1B+3	28,436

Acquisition Area 1A
Acquisition Area 1B
Acquisition Area 3
Existing Range
Target Area
Counties
Major Roads
Power Line
Shared Power Line and Natural Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way
Altamaha River

N

0 1 2 Miles

Figure 2
Land Acquisition Alternatives
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

Sources: Bing Maps 2009, Based on Lusk 2009, McFadden 2011

Coastal Consistency Determination

Environmental Impact Statement
for the
Proposed Modernization and Expansion of
Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

FINAL
June 2012

United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort
Beaufort, South Carolina

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Table of Contents

Section Page

List of Tables v
List of Figures v
Acronyms and Abbreviations vii

1 Summary Determination 1

2 Background 1
2.1 Purpose 1
2.2 Existing EIS for Proposed Modernization and Expansion of TBR 1
2.3 GCMP Jurisdiction 1
2.4 Authority 2

3 Project Description 2
3.1 Proposed Action 2
3.2 Alternatives 4

4 Effects of the Proposed Project 8

5 State-Enforceable Policies 9
5.1 Georgia Aquaculture Development Act (O.C.G.A. 27-4-251, et seq.) 10
5.2 Georgia Air Quality Act (O.C.G.A. 12-9-1, et seq.) 11
5.3 Georgia Boat Safety Act (O.C.G.A. 52-7-1. et seq.) 12
5.4 Georgia Coastal Management Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-320, et seq.) 12
5.5 Coastal Marshlands Protection Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-280, et seq.) 13
5.6 Georgia Safe Dams Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-370, et seq.) 15
5.7 Endangered Wildlife Act (O.C.G.A. 27-3-130, et seq.) 15
5.8 Georgia Environmental Policy Act (O.C.G.A. 12-16-1, et seq.) 16
5.9 Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act (O.C.G.A. 12-7-1, et seq.) 17
5.10 Georgia Game and Fish Code (O.C.G.A. 27-1-1, et seq.) 18
5.11 Georgia Game and Fish Code (O.C.G.A. 27-4-190, et seq.) 20
5.12 Georgia Heritage Trust Act (O.C.G.A. 12-3-70, et seq.) 22
5.13 Groundwater Use Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-90, et seq.) 23
5.14 Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Act (O.C.G.A. 12-8-60, et seq.) 24
5.15 Historic Areas (O.C.G.A. 12-3-50, et seq.) 25
5.16 Georgia Natural Areas Act (O.C.G.A. 12-3-90, et seq.) 26
5.17 Georgia Oil and Gas and Deep Drilling Act (O.C.G.A. 12-4-40, et seq.) 27
5.18 Licenses to Dig, Mine, and Remove Phosphate Deposits; Restrictions on License Holders. (O.C.G.A. 12-4-100, et seq.) 28
5.19 Protection of Tidewaters Act (O.C.G.A. 52-1-1, et seq.) 29

Table of Contents *(continued)*

Section Page

5.20 Revocable License Program (O.C.G.A. 50-16-61, et seq.) 29
5.21 Right of Passage Act (O.C.G.A. 52-1-30, et seq.) 30
5.22 Mountain and River Corridor Protection Act (O.C.G.A. 12-2-1, et seq.) 31
5.23 Georgia Safe Drinking Water Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-170, et seq.) 32
5.24 Georgia Scenic Rivers Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-350, et seq.) 33
5.25 Georgia Scenic Trails Act (O.C.G.A. 12-3-110, et seq.) 34
5.26 Title 31 -- Health (O.C.G.A. Title 31 generally) (Septic Tank Law) 34
5.27 Shore Protection Act (O.C.G.A. 2-5-230 , et seq.) 36
5.28 Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act (O.C.G.A. 12-8-21, et seq.) 37
5.29 Georgia Surface Mining Act (O.C.G.A. 12-4-70, et seq.) 38
5.30 Georgia Underground Storage Tank Act (O.C.G.A. 12-13-1, et seq.) 39
5.31 Georgia Water Quality Control Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-20) 40
5.32 Water Wells Standards Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-120, et seq.). 41
5.33 The Wildflower Preservation Act (O.C.G.A. 12-6-170, et seq.) 42

6 Conclusion..... 43

List of Tables

Table Page

1 Action Alternative Details 4

List of Figures

Figure Page

1 Regional Location 3

2 Land Acquisition Alternatives 5

3 Area 2 Land Acquisition Alternatives 7

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BMP	Best Management Practice
C&D	construction and demolition
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAC SEA	*Final Supplemental Environmental Assessment for Proposed Coastal Airspace Complex*
CAC	Coastal Airspace Complex
CCD	Coastal Consistency Determination
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GA DNR	Georgia Department of Natural Resources
GA DOT	Georgia Department of Transportation
GA EPD	Georgia Environmental Protection Division
Ga. L.	Georgia Law
GCMP	Georgia Coastal Management Plan
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOAA	(U.S. Department of Commerce) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PGMs	precision-guided munitions
PM_{10}	particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
ROD	Record of Decision
SEA	Supplemental Environmental Assessment
SHPO	Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer
TBR	Townsend Bombing Range

Acronyms and Abbreviations *(continued)*

U.S.C.	United States Code
UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
USMC	United States Marine Corps
UST	underground storage tank
WDZ	Weapon Danger Zone
WMA	wildlife management area

1 Summary Determination

The federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), 16 United States Code (U.S.C.) 1454, as amended, requires federal agencies to ensure that activities performed within or adjacent to the coastal zone are implemented to the maximum extent possible with the enforceable policies of approved state-managed programs. To implement the CZMA and establish procedures for compliance with its federal consistency provisions, the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), has promulgated regulations which are contained in 15 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 930.

This evaluation was prepared to determine if proposed modernization and expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia, is consistent with the Georgia Coastal Management Plan (GCMP), administered by the Coastal Resources Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GA DNR). The information presented in this determination is in accordance with the *Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia* (referred to herein as the EIS and the TBR EIS) prepared for the Proposed Action. Should further information concerning the Proposed Action be required, please refer to the EIS, of which this determination is a component.

In accordance with the CZMA, the Proposed Action would be carried out in a manner consistent with the policies of the GCMP. Support for this determination is presented in Section 6 of this document and in the EIS.

2 Background

2.1 Purpose

This Coastal Consistency Determination (CCD) addresses the consistency of the proposed modernization and expansion of TBR with respect to the GCMP, as required by the CZMA. For the purposes of the CZMA, the enforceable policies of the Georgia Coastal Management Program constitute the approved state program.

2.2 Existing EIS for Proposed Modernization and Expansion of TBR

This CCD document is an appendix to the TBR EIS. See Sections 1 and 2 of the EIS for a full project description.

2.3 GCMP Jurisdiction

The GCMP encompasses all tidally influenced waterbodies and all areas economically tied to coastal resources. As defined by the GCMP, this area includes the following 11 counties: Brantley, Bryan, Camden, Charlton, Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, and Wayne. Within these 11 counties, all waters of the state, including the coastal ocean to the territorial sea limit of state jurisdiction (3 nautical miles) and all submerged lands within this area, are part of the state's coastal zone.[1]

[1] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GADNR) Coastal Resources Division. 2003. State of Georgia Coastal Management Program and Program Document. June 2003.

2.4 Authority

The federal CZMA, 16 U.S.C. § 1451 et seq., as amended, is the legislative authority regarding the consistency of federal actions with state coastal policies. Section 1456(c)(1)(A) of the CZMA states: "Each Federal agency activity within or outside the coastal zone that affects any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone shall be carried out in a manner which is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of approved state management programs." A federal activity is defined as any function, including the planning and/or construction of facilities that is performed on behalf of a federal agency in the exercise of its statutory responsibilities.

3 Project Description

3.1 Proposed Action

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) proposes to modernize and expand TBR (Figure 1) to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charges) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) and the larger safety zones their use requires. To accomplish this, the USMC proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of the existing TBR on which to create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities.

The Proposed Action includes the following interrelated components:

- Acquisition of land;
- Acquisition of a timber easement;
- Modification of existing airspace;
- Construction of infrastructure to support PGM training; and
- Improvement of training capabilities.

The USMC proposes to acquire land adjacent to the existing TBR, up to approximately 34,667 acres in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia, to accommodate the Weapon Danger Zones (WDZs), also known as safety zones, associated with the use of PGMs. To effectively deliver PGMs at TBR, the land area must be increased to ensure the containment of the WDZs, allow for their realistic combat employment, and ensure the safety of military personnel and civilians present at and around TBR. According to USMC Training and Education Command (TECOM) Safety of Use Memorandum 6-09 part d(2)(c), WDZs must be kept wholly within the range boundary and/or lands under exclusive military use and control.[2]

Depending on the action alternative selected, the USMC proposes to construct up to eight new target areas. The target area acreage represents between 4% and 7% of the total land proposed in the EIS for acquisition under the action alternatives. In general, the acreage outside the target areas would remain as forestland to support the air-to-ground training.

[2] United States Marine Corps (USMC). 2009a. TECOM Safety of Use Memorandum 6-09. August 29, 2009. USMC, Training and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia. Online at: http://www.quantico.usmc.mil/opm/rmb/pubs/TECOM%20Safety%20of%20Use%20Memorandum%206-09.pdf. Accessed October 2011.

Townsend Bombing Range
State Boundary
Highways
Urban Area
Counties

Figure 1
Regional Location
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

N

0 5 10 Miles

Sources: Based on Lusk 2009, Esri 2008

Target areas, ranging in size from 200 acres to 400 acres, would be constructed in locations that were determined to accommodate the larger WDZs. Each target area would include an array of targets and would be surrounded by a 50-foot firebreak. The firebreak would not be constructed to handle everyday vehicle use, but could be used by emergency vehicles. Each target area may have a boundary fence 8 feet in height. Existing roads would be used to the greatest extent possible, but all target areas would require some degree of road construction or improvement. Each target area would include the construction of static or fixed targets, referred to as hard targets, designed to represent a specific real-world threat. These hard targets include, but are not limited to, an airfield, a terrorist training camp, or a fuel farm. Along with the hard targets, each target area would include simulated, non-working tactical targets. These tactical targets are designed to simulate real-world threats and include, but are not limited to, combat vehicles, mobile surface-to-air missile sites, anti-aircraft artillery sites, and tanks. The tactical targets would be relocated periodically throughout the target areas to allow for variation in the training scenarios. The placement and locations of the tactical targets would be designed to closely resemble real-world conditions with hidden or partially concealed threats. This design for target placement would minimize the amount of forest clearing within the target areas.

Each target area would accommodate a Weapon Impact Scoring System (WISS), which is used to score air-to-ground ranges and provide feedback to the pilots on the level of accuracy for training purposes. The system operates with tower-mounted video cameras that relay the image to a manned control station. The WISS records the munitions impact location and distance from the target center point, which is relayed to aircrews via radio. The WISS could be powered by onsite photovoltaic panels or the local electric utility, but would have a backup generator.

Additional construction activities, outside of the proposed target areas, would include a new observation tower and support facilities, as well as additional utilities, roads, and fencing. Construction activities may disturb up to 2,000 acres. Alternative 1 would involve the relocation of the existing range compound facilities and observation tower to the northern corner of Area 1B (Figure 2). The existing facilities would not be relocated under Alternatives 2, 3, or 4; however, a new observation tower would need to be constructed in the southwestern corner of Area 3 (Figure 2).

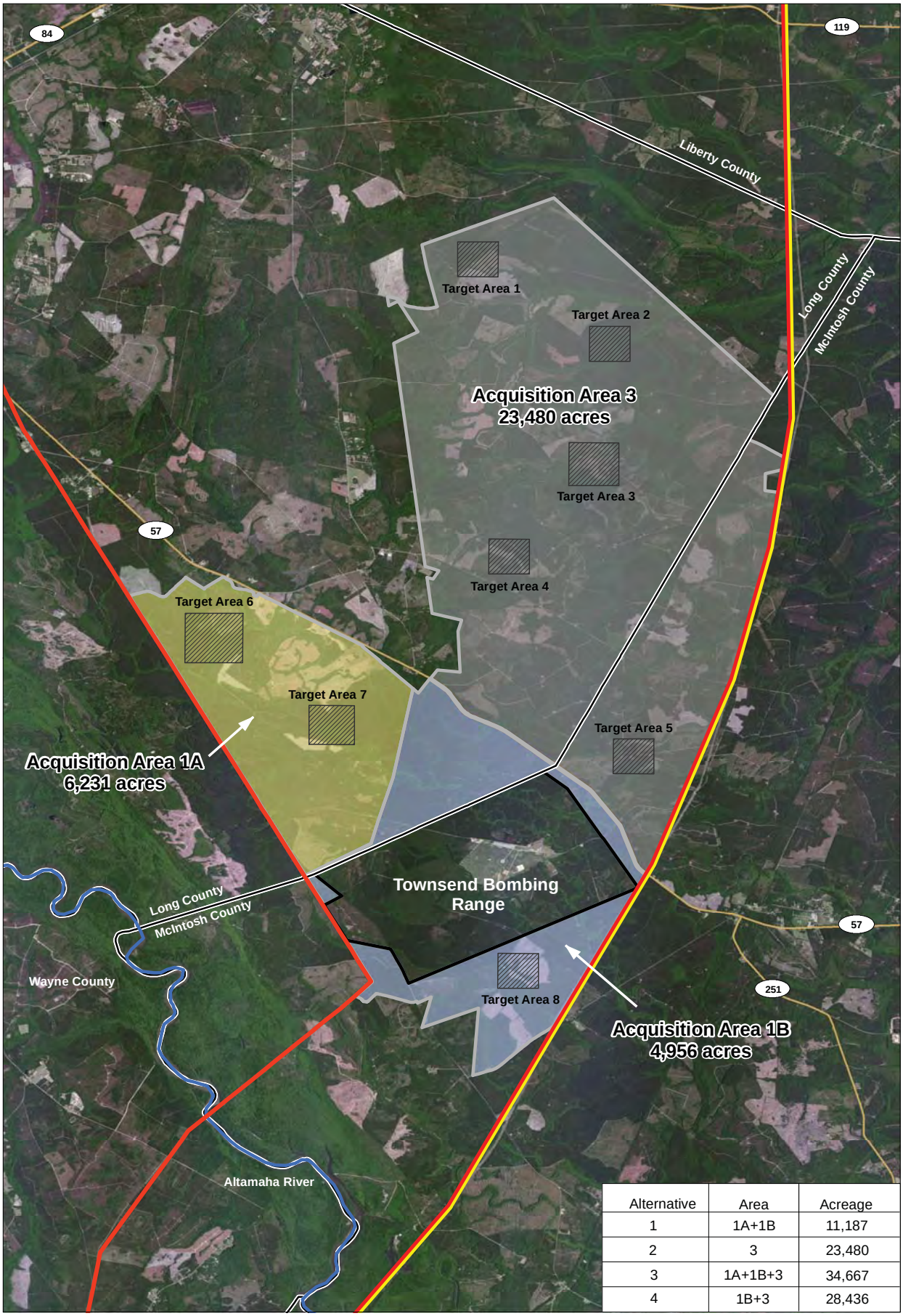
3.2 Alternatives

Four action alternatives were developed for the Proposed Action (Figure 2). All four action alternatives would involve the acquisition of land and a timber easement, the modification of existing airspace, and the construction of required infrastructure, and would result in varying levels of improvement of training capabilities. Although each action alternative would involve each of these items, the land acquired under each action alternative would be different and is discussed in further detail below.

Table 1 lists the acquisition areas and proposed target areas for each of the action alternatives. All action alternatives would involve the continued ownership and use of the existing range and target areas by the USMC and the continued operation of TBR by the Georgia Air National Guard.

Table 1
Action Alternative Details

Action Alternative	Acquisition Areas	Proposed Target Areas	Total Acres Acquired
1	1A + 1B	6, 7, and 8	11,187
2	3	1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	23,480
3	1A+1B+3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8	34,667
4	1B+3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8	28,436



Alternative	Area	Acreage
1	1A+1B	11,187
2	3	23,480
3	1A+1B+3	34,667
4	1B+3	28,436

Acquisition Area 1A
Acquisition Area 1B
Acquisition Area 3
Existing Range
Target Area
Counties
Major Roads
Power Line
Shared Power Line and Natural Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way
Altamaha River

Figure 2
Land Acquisition Alternatives
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

0 1 2 Miles

Sources: Bing Maps 2009, Based on Lusk 2009, McFadden 2011

Initially, the USMC considered and evaluated the acquisition of Area 2 to support the use of PGMs at TBR. Two acquisition alternatives involving Area 2 were identified by the USMC (Figure 3):

- The USMC would acquire a combination of the property proposed for acquisition under Alternative 1 (Areas 1A and 1B), with an additional 14,354 acres between TBR and the Altamaha River identified as Area 2, totaling approximately 25,541 acres.
- The USMC would acquire a combination of the property proposed for acquisition under Alternative 3 (Areas 1A, 1B, and 3), with an additional 14,354 acres between TBR and the Altamaha River identified as Area 2, totaling approximately 49,021 acres.

After development of the WDZs, the USMC determined that Area 2 would not meet the minimum threshold training requirement as identified in the purpose and need for the action. The presence of wetlands and the potential for flooding would make it difficult to access the area for target area construction, range maintenance, and explosive ordnance disposal range clearance activities. Therefore, the two alternatives involving Area 2 were not considered further.

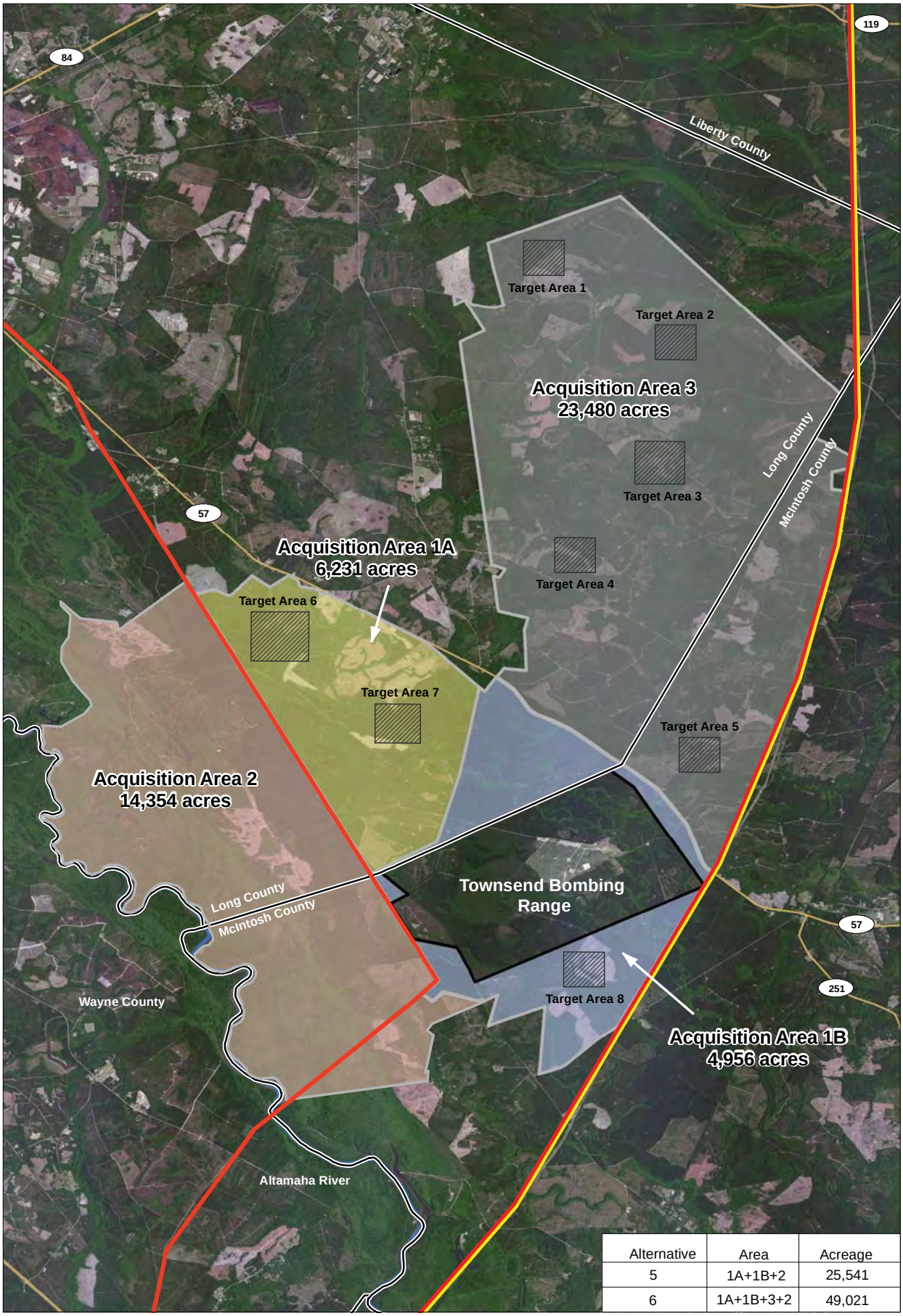
3.2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Action would not take place and the status quo would continue, the USMC would not acquire any land for training purposes, and training operations at TBR would not change due to the Proposed Action. The No Action Alternative would not provide an East Coast range capable of supporting the use of PGMs. Aviation units stationed at MCAS Beaufort would continue to deploy to the southwestern United States to undergo PGM training and meet individual aircrew training requirements. TBR would continue to support current training operations, but would be unable to accommodate PGM training.

3.2.2 Preferred Alternative

To arrive at the Preferred Alternative, the USMC selected: a) an operationally preferred alternative, and b) an environmentally preferred alternative. The operationally preferred alternative represents the action alternative that best meets the purpose of and need for the Proposed Action from an operational perspective and has the highest level of operational utility (i.e., it maximizes the training enhancement and value to the USMC). The environmentally preferred alternative, on the other hand, represents the action alternative that meets the purpose of and need for the Proposed Action while minimizing the impacts on the human environment, which includes the natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment.

From an operational perspective, Alternative 3 is the best alternative, followed in decreasing order of operational utility by Alternative 4, Alternative 2, and Alternative 1. Alternative 3 is, therefore, the operationally preferred alternative. On the other hand, from an environmental perspective, Alternative 2 would have the least environmental impact because it would allow for a moderate acquisition of acreage without any impacts to non-commercial forestland property owners, thus it is the environmentally preferred alternative. The best balance between operational utility and acceptable environmental impacts is represented by Alternative 4; therefore, the USMC has selected Alternative 4 as the Preferred Alternative.



Alternative	Area	Acreage
5	1A+1B+2	25,541
6	1A+1B+3+2	49,021

Acquisition Area 1A
Acquisition Area 1B
Acquisition Area 2
Acquisition Area 3
Existing Range
Target Area
Counties
Major Roads
Power Line
Shared Power Line and Natural Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way
Altamaha River

N

0 1 2 Miles

Figure 3
Area 2 Land Acquisition Alternatives
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

Sources: Bing Maps 2009, Based on Lusk 2009, McFadden 2011

4 Effects of the Proposed Project

Affected environment and environmental consequences as result of the Proposed Action were analyzed in detail in the EIS. The EIS examined land use, socioeconomics, recreation, wetlands, water resources, airspace, noise, biological resources, cultural resources, air quality, transportation, topography, geology, soils, utilities, infrastructure, and hazardous waste materials.

Avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of adverse effects to natural, cultural, socioeconomic, or other environmental resources were integrated into the Proposed Action (and consequently into the four action alternatives) to the greatest extent practicable; however, all impacts may not be completely avoided and/or mitigated. The action alternatives could result in unavoidable adverse impacts (depending on the action alternative selected) related to:

- land use (due to relocation of residences, and the conversion of forestland into grasslands);
- socioeconomics (due to the displacement of residences, loss of tax revenue, and loss of forest product revenue);
- wetlands (due to the loss of wetland communities);
- water resources (due to permanent conversion, relocation, or diversion of surface waters and floodplains, and increased use of groundwater);
- biological resources (due to conversion of natural ecological communities to herbaceous cover, loss of vegetation, habitat fragmentation);
- cultural resources (due to demolition and/or destruction of historic properties [National Register of Historic Places {NRHP}-eligible resources] within the proposed target areas or other direct impact areas and indirect impacts to built resources located outside the target areas);
- topography, geology, and soils (due to compaction of soils, increased potential for soil erosion, removal of prime farmland and farmland of statewide importance from agricultural uses); and
- utilities and infrastructure (due to increased water use and creation of wastewater, creation of solid waste, increased electrical/power use, new infrastructure).

Implementation of the Proposed Action would result in both short- and long-term environmental impacts. The only impacts determined to affect the long-term productivity of the proposed acquisition area are those to forestland. The proposed expansion of TBR would remove land from commercial timber production. Although timber would still be harvested, the rotation age would be increased and, therefore, the amount of timber harvested from the proposed acquisition area would decrease. This decrease in the current level of productivity would last the life of the range, plus the 30 years necessary to plant and grow the trees to harvest age. The other impacts, discussed in detail in the EIS, would not be expected to reduce environmental productivity, permanently narrow the range of future uses of the environment, or pose long-term risks to health, safety, or the general welfare of the public.

5 State-Enforceable Policies

The GCMP seeks to develop and implement a management program that balances sustainable economic development and natural resource conservation in coastal Georgia, by enforcement of the policies of the state as codified within the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.). These policies are outlined in the applicable statutes of the state of Georgia or under (O.C.G.A. 12-5-322).[3]

The state laws listed below, along with their associated regulations, are the legal authority for the State's regulation of its coastal natural resources (i.e., salt marshes, beaches and dune fields, and tidal water bottoms). For each of these coastal natural resources, a policy statement is provided with a direct citation to Georgia law. The laws are not cited in their entirety. Rather, the purpose of the statute, or a pertinent section of the statute, is cited. The statutes can be found in the O.C.G.A., copies of which are located in headquarters offices of state and local agencies, most public libraries, local courthouses, and numerous other public offices, and online at http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/gacode/Default.asp.

The following state-enforceable policies are analyzed in this CCD:

- Georgia Aquaculture Development Act (O.C.G.A. 27-4-251, et seq.);
- Georgia Air Quality Act (O.C.G.A. 12-9-1, et seq.);
- Georgia Boat Safety Act (O.C.G.A. 52-7-1. et seq.);
- Georgia Coastal Management Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-320, et seq.);
- Coastal Marshlands Protection Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-280, et seq.);
- Georgia Safe Dams Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-370, et seq.);
- Endangered Wildlife Act (O.C.G.A. 27-3-130, et seq.);
- Georgia Environmental Policy Act (O.C.G.A. 12-16-1, et seq.);
- Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act (O.C.G.A. 12-7-1, et seq.);
- Georgia Game and Fish Code (O.C.G.A. 27-1-1, et seq.);
- Georgia Game and Fish Code (O.C.G.A. 27-4-190, et seq.);
- Georgia Heritage Trust Act (O.C.G.A. 12-3-70, et seq.);
- Groundwater Use Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-90, et seq.);
- Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Act (O.C.G.A. 12-8-60, et seq.);
- Historic Areas (O.C.G.A. 12-3-50, et seq.);
- Georgia Natural Areas Act (O.C.G.A. 12-3-90, et seq.);
- Georgia Oil and Gas and Deep Drilling Act (O.C.G.A. 12-4-40, et seq.);
- Licenses to Dig, Mine, and Remove Phosphate Deposits; Restrictions on License Holders. (O.C.G.A. 12-4-100, et seq.);
- Protection of Tidewaters Act (O.C.G.A. 52-1-1, et seq.);
- Revocable License Program (O.C.G.A. 50-16-61, et seq.);

[3] NOAA and the GA DNR Coastal Resources Division. 2003. State of Georgia Coastal Management Program and Program Document. June 2003.

- Right of Passage Act (O.C.G.A. 52-1-30, et seq.);
- Mountain and River Corridor Protection Act (O.C.G.A. 12-2-1, et seq.);
- Georgia Safe Drinking Water Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-170, et seq.);
- Georgia Scenic Rivers Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-350, et seq.);
- Georgia Scenic Trails Act (O.C.G.A. 12-3-110, et seq.);
- Title 31 -- Health (O.C.G.A. Title 31 generally) (Septic Tank Law);
- Shore Protection Act (O.C.G.A. 2-5-230, et seq.);
- Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act (O.C.G.A. 12-8-21, et seq.);
- Georgia Surface Mining Act (O.C.G.A. 12-4-70, et seq.);
- Georgia Underground Storage Tank Act (O.C.G.A. 12-13-1, et seq.);
- Georgia Water Quality Control Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-20);
- Water Wells Standards Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-120, et seq.); and
- The Wildflower Preservation Act (O.C.G.A. 12-6-170, et seq.).

5.1 Georgia Aquaculture Development Act (O.C.G.A. 27-4-251, et seq.)

5.1.1 Policy Statement

27-4-254. Duty of commission to develop aquaculture development plan; contents of plan; meetings of commission; staff support.

The commission shall make a thorough study of aquaculture and the potential for development and enhancement of aquaculture in the state. It shall be the duty of the commission to develop, distribute, and, from time-to-time, amend an aquaculture development plan for the State of Georgia for the purpose of facilitating the establishment and growth of economically viable aquaculture enterprises in Georgia.

(Code 1981. § 27-4-254, enacted by Georgia Law [Ga. L.] 1992, p. 1507, §8)

5.1.2 General Description

The Georgia Aquaculture Development Act was enacted in 1992, and created a 14-member Aquaculture Development Commission composed of industry representatives, scientists, agency representatives, and others, whose purpose is to study aquaculture development in Georgia. The GA DNR, with assistance from the Georgia Department of Agriculture and the Georgia Department of Industry, Trade, and Tourism provides staff support for the Commission.

5.1.3 Consistency

No portions of the Proposed Action involve aquaculture development. This policy is not applicable to the Proposed Action.

5.2 Georgia Air Quality Act (O.C.G.A. 12-9-1, et seq.)

5.2.1 Policy Statement

12-9-2. Declaration of public policy.

It is declared to be the public policy of the State of Georgia to preserve, protect, and improve air quality and to control emissions to prevent the significant deterioration of air quality and to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards so as to safeguard the public health, safety, and welfare consistent with providing for maximum employment and full industrial development of the state.

(Code 1933, 88-901, enacted by Ga. L. 1967, p. 581, § 1; Ga. L. 1978, p. 275, § 1; Ga. L. 1992, p. 918, § 2; Ga. L. 1992, p. 2886, § 1)

5.2.2 General Description

The Georgia Air Quality Act provides authority to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD) to promulgate rules and regulations necessary to abate or to control air pollution for the state as a whole or from area to area, as appropriate. Establishment of ambient air quality standards, emission limitations, emission control standards, and other measures are necessary to provide standards that are no less stringent than the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) mandates. The GA EPD administers the Georgia Air Quality Act.

5.2.3 Consistency

The Proposed Action would occur in McIntosh and Long Counties. When compared to the rest of Georgia, both McIntosh and Long Counties are considered sparsely populated and rural in nature, likely due in part to the counties' locations away from large metropolitan areas and the large tracts of conservation/refuge lands and undeveloped forested lands. In general, the ambient air quality in the counties can be considered good. McIntosh and Long Counties are currently designated as "in attainment" for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Under the CAA, ambient air pollutant measurements are compared to NAAQS to assess the status of air quality. A region is designated as attainment if monitoring shows ambient concentrations of a specific pollutant are less than or equal to NAAQS.

Proposed construction activities are not expected to be initiated until 2014 and would last approximately 12 months. Construction activities proposed under each action alternative would generate combustion emissions from the use of fossil fuel-powered equipment/vehicles and fugitive dust emissions from the operation of equipment on exposed soil. The short-term air quality impacts from construction activities would end at the completion of construction. Emissions generated from the use of mobile sources (i.e., vehicles and non-road equipment) during construction activities do not require air quality permits and are not subject to regulation under the Georgia Air Quality Act.

Air quality impacts associated with proposed operational activities under each action alternative would occur from combustion emissions from prescribed burning activities and additional use of fossil fuel-powered on-road and off-road equipment and fugitive dust emissions (PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$) due to the operation of vehicles and equipment on exposed soil. The operational activities associated with each action alternative were analyzed in order to estimate proposed combustion and fugitive dust emissions. Emissions generated from prescribed burning and the use of mobile sources (i.e., vehicles and non-road equipment) during operational activities do not require air quality permits and are not subject to regulation under the Georgia Air Quality Act. However, all prescribed burning at TBR would continue to be conducted in accordance with guidance established by the Georgia Forestry Commission, the state agency responsible for the protection and conservation of Georgia's forest resources.

As discussed in Section 3.10.3.3 in the EIS, aircraft emissions were previously examined in the "Final Supplemental Environmental Assessment for Proposed Coastal Airspace Complex, Georgia Air National Guard," (CAC SEA [AMEC 2005])[4]. The air quality analysis in the CAC SEA included estimated emissions associated with projected flying operations in the proposed CAC. Therefore, these projected flying operational emissions serve as the existing condition because the airspace changes evaluated in the CAC SEA have already been implemented. Emissions from aircraft sorties at TBR are a subset of all aircraft emissions included in the CAC air quality analysis. Under all action alternatives, the maximum number of aircraft sorties (4,243) at TBR would not change appreciably from the aircraft sortie level (4,000) that was evaluated in the CAC SEA. Thus, it was concluded that aircraft sorties within the CAC would have a negligible effect on ambient air quality and would have no change to NAAQS attainment designations for the area. Furthermore, the analysis noted that many of the proposed aircraft operations would be at a sufficient altitude that the emissions would not affect ground-level air pollutant concentrations. Emissions generated from aircraft do not require air quality permits and are not subject to regulation under the Georgia Air Quality Act.

The Proposed Action is fully consistent with the NAAQs and the Georgia Air Quality Act.

5.3 Georgia Boat Safety Act (O.C.G.A. 52-7-1. et seq.)

5.3.1 Policy Statement

52-7-2. Declaration of policy.

It is the policy of this state to promote safety for persons and property in and connected with the use, operation, and equipment of vessels and to promote the uniformity of laws relating thereto.

(Ga. L. 1973, p. 1427, §2)

5.3.2 General Description

The Georgia Boat Safety Act provides enforceable rules and regulations for safe boating practices on Georgia's lakes, rivers, and coastal waters. This Act establishes boating safety zones for a distance of 1,000 feet from the high-water mark on Jekyll Island, Tybee Island, St. Simons Island, and Sea Island. All motorized craft, including commercial fishing vessels, jet skis, and power boats, are prohibited from these waters, except at certain pier and marina access points. This Act defines "abandoned vessels" as any left unattended for five days and provides for their removal. The Law Enforcement Section of the GA DNR, Wildlife Resources Division, and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation enforces these regulations.

5.3.3 Consistency

The Proposed Action is located beyond the extent of the boating safety zones established by this Act. This policy is not applicable to the Proposed Action.

5.4 Georgia Coastal Management Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-320, et seq.)

5.4.1 Policy Statement

12-5-321. Legislative purpose.

The General Assembly finds and declares that the coastal area of Georgia comprises a vital natural resource system. The General Assembly recognizes that the coastal

[4] AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc. (AMEC). 2005. Final Supplemental Environmental Assessment for Proposed Coastal Airspace Complex, Georgia Air National Guard. December 2005. Air National Guard, Environmental Division.

area of Georgia is the habitat of many species of marine life and wildlife which must have clean waters and suitable habitat to survive. The General Assembly further finds that intensive research has revealed that activities affecting the coastal area may degrade water quality or damage coastal resources if not properly planned and managed. The General Assembly finds that the coastal area provides a natural recreation resource which has become vitally linked to the economy of Georgia's coast and to that of the entire state. The General Assembly further finds that resources within this coastal area are costly, if not impossible, to reconstruct or rehabilitate once adversely affected by human-related activities and it is important to conserve these resources for the present and future use and enjoyment of all citizens and visitors to this state. The General Assembly further finds that the coastal area is a vital area of the state and that it is essential to maintain the health, safety, and welfare of all the citizens of the state. Therefore, the General Assembly declares that the management of the coastal area has more than local significance, is of equal importance of all citizens of the state, is of state-wide concern, and consequently is properly a matter for coordinated regulation under the police power of the state. The General Assembly further finds and declares that activities and structures in the coastal area must be regulated to ensure that the values and functions of coastal waters and natural habitats are not impaired and to fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as public trustees of the coastal waters and habitats for succeeding generations.

5.4.2 General Description

The Coastal Management Act provides enabling authority for the State to prepare and administer a coastal management program. The Act does not establish new regulations or laws; it is designed to establish procedural requirements for the GA DNR to develop and implement a program for the sustainable development and protection of coastal resources. It establishes the GA DNR as the State agency to receive and disburse federal grant monies. It establishes the Governor as the approving authority of the program and as the person who must submit the program to the federal government for approval under the federal CZMA. It requires other state agencies to cooperate with the Coastal Resources Division when exercising their activities within the coastal area.

5.4.3 Consistency

The USMC has prepared an EIS to examine impacts to land use, socioeconomics, recreation, wetlands, water resources, airspace, noise, biological resources, cultural resources, air quality, transportation, topography, geology, soils, utilities, infrastructure, and hazardous waste materials as result of the Proposed Action. In addition, the USMC is preparing this CCD document so that the Proposed Action adheres to the State's enforceable policies concerning development on the coast. The Proposed Action is fully consistent with this policy.

5.5 Coastal Marshlands Protection Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-280, et seq.)

5.5.1 Policy Statement

12-5-281. Legislative findings and declarations.

The General Assembly finds and declares that the coastal marshlands of Georgia comprise a vital natural resource system. It is recognized that the estuarine area of Georgia is the habitat of many species of marine life and wildlife and, without the food supplied by the marshlands, such marine life and wildlife cannot survive. The General Assembly further finds that intensive marine research has revealed that the

estuarine marshlands of coastal Georgia are among the richest providers of nutrients in the world. Such marshlands provide a nursery for commercially and recreationally important species of shellfish and other wildlife, provide a great buffer against flooding and erosion, and help control and disseminate pollutants. Also, it is found that the coastal marshlands provide a natural recreation resource which has become vitally linked to the economy of Georgia's coastal zone and to that of the entire state. The General Assembly further finds that this coastal marshlands resource system is costly, if not impossible, to reconstruct or rehabilitate once adversely affected by man related activities and is important to conserve for the present and future use and enjoyment of all citizens and visitors to this state. The General Assembly further finds that the coastal marshlands are a vital area of the state and are essential to maintain the health, safety, and welfare of all the citizens of the state. Therefore, the General Assembly declares that the management of the coastal marshlands has more than local significance, is of equal importance to all citizens of the state, is of state-wide concern, and consequently is properly a matter for regulation under the police power of the state. The General Assembly further finds and declares that activities and structures in the coastal marshlands must be regulated to ensure that the values and functions of the coastal marshlands are not impaired and to fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as public trustees of the coastal marshlands for succeeding generations.

(Code 1981, § 12-5-281, enacted by Ga. L. 1992, p. 2294, § 1.)

5.5.2 General Description

The Coastal Marshlands Protection Act provides the Coastal Resources Division with the authority to protect tidal wetlands. The Coastal Marshlands Protection Act limits certain activities and structures in marsh areas and requires permits for other activities and structures. Erecting structures, dredging, or filling marsh areas require a Marsh Permit administered through the Coastal Management Program. In cases where the proposed activity involves construction on State-owned tidal water bottoms, a Revocable License issued by the Coastal Resources Division may also be required. Marsh Permits and Revocable Licenses are not issued for activities that are inconsistent with the Georgia Coastal Management Program.

The jurisdiction of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act extends to “coastal marshlands” or “marshlands,” which includes marshland, intertidal area, mudflats, tidal water bottoms, and salt marsh area within estuarine area of the state, whether or not the tidewaters reach the littoral areas through natural or artificial watercourses. The estuarine area is defined as all tidally influenced waters, marshes, and marshlands lying within a tide-elevation range from 5.6 feet above mean high-tide level and below. Exemptions from the jurisdiction of the Act include: Georgia Department of Transportation (GA DOT) activities, generally; agencies of the United States charged with maintaining navigation of rivers and harbors; railroad activities of public utilities companies; activities of companies regulated by the Public Service Commission; activities incident to water and sewer pipelines; and, construction of private docks that do not obstruct tidal flow.

Any agricultural or silvicultural activity that directly alters lands within the jurisdictional areas of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act must meet the permit requirements of the Act and must obtain a permit issued by the Coastal Resources Division on behalf of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Committee. Permits for marinas, community docks, boat ramps, recreational docks, and piers within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act are administered by the Coastal Resources Division. To construct a marina, a marina lease is required. Private-use recreational docks are exempt from the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act but must obtain a Revocable License and a State Programmatic General Permit.

5.5.3 Consistency

No portions of the Proposed Action occur within the jurisdictional area of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act. This policy is not applicable to the Proposed Action.

5.6 Georgia Safe Dams Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-370, et seq.)

5.6.1 Policy Statement

12-5-371. Declaration of purpose.

It is the purpose of this part to provide for the inspection and permitting of certain dams in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of all the citizens of the state by reducing the risk of failure of such dams. The General Assembly finds and declares that the inspection and permitting of certain dams is properly a matter for regulation under the police powers of the state.

(Ga. L. 1978, p. 795, § 2)

5.6.2 General Description

The Georgia Safe Dams Act provides for the inspection and permitting of certain dams to protect the health, safety, and welfare of Georgia residents. The GA EPD is responsible for inspecting and certifying dams.

5.6.3 Consistency

No dam construction or operation is included in the Proposed Action. This policy is not applicable to the Proposed Action.

5.7 Endangered Wildlife Act (O.C.G.A. 27-3-130, et seq.)

5.7.1 Policy Statement

27-3-132. Powers and duties of department and board.

(a) The department shall identify and inventory any species of animal life within this state which it determines from time to time to be rare, unusual, or in danger of extinction; and, upon such determination, such species shall be designated protected species and shall become subject to the protection of this article.

(b) The board shall issue such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary for the protection of protected species and for the enforcement of this article. Such rules and regulations shall not affect rights in private property or in public or private streams, nor shall such rules and regulations impede construction of any nature. Such rules and regulations shall be limited to the regulation of the capture, killing, or selling of protected species and the protection of the habitat of the species on public lands.

5.7.2 General Description

The Endangered Wildlife Act provides for identification, inventory, and protection of animal species that are rare, unusual, or in danger of extinction. Additional species may be added by the Board of Natural Resources at any time. The protection offered to these species is limited to those that are found on public lands of the State. It is a misdemeanor to violate the rules prohibiting capture, killing, or selling of protected species, and protection of protected species habitat on public lands. The rules and regulations are established and administered by the GA DNR for implementation of this Act.

Projects permitted under the authority of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act, the Shore Protection Act, and the Revocable License require full compliance with the protection of endangered and protected species. Outside the jurisdiction of these laws, for those areas that are not public lands of Georgia, protection of endangered species is provided by the federal Endangered Species Act, which has jurisdiction over both private and public lands**.**

5.7.3 Consistency

Effects to federally and state-listed species were examined in the TBR EIS. A summary of effects determination was submitted and approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for federally listed species. This determination found that the Proposed Action may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, the Eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, and wood stork. In addition, a determination of effects was submitted and approved by the GA DNR for state-listed species. This determination found that the Proposed Action is not likely to adversely affect state-listed species.

The Proposed Action is not likely to adversely affect any state-listed plant or animal. The Proposed Action is fully consistent with this policy.

5.8 Georgia Environmental Policy Act (O.C.G.A. 12-16-1, et seq.)

5.8.1 Policy Statement

12-16-2. Legislative findings.

The General Assembly finds that:

(1) The protection and preservation of Georgia's diverse environment is necessary for the maintenance of the public health and welfare and the continued viability of the economy of the state and is a matter of the highest public priority;

(2) State agencies should conduct their affairs with an awareness that they are stewards of the air, land, water, plants, animals, and environmental, historical, and cultural resources;

(3) Environmental evaluations should be a part of the decision-making processes of the state; and

(4) Environmental effects reports can facilitate the fullest practicable provision of timely public information, understanding, and participation in the decision-making processes of the state.

(Code 1981, § 12-16-2, enacted by Ga. L. 1991, p. 1728, § 1.)

5.8.2 General Description

The Georgia Environmental Policy Act requires that all state agencies and activities prepare an Environmental Impact Report as part of the decision-making process. This is required for all activities that may have an impact on the environment. Alternatives to the proposed project or activity must be considered as part of the report.

5.8.3 Consistency

This CCD is a component of the TBR EIS, which evaluates the impacts of the Proposed Action. Consultation with the GA DNR occurred during preparation of the EIS. Preparation of the EIS is fully consistent with both this state law and the National Environmental Policy Act.

5.9 Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act (O.C.G.A. 12-7-1, et seq.)

5.9.1 Policy Statement

12-7-2. Legislative findings; policy of state and intent of chapter.

It is found that soil erosion and sediment deposition onto lands and into waters within the watersheds of this state are occurring as a result of widespread failure to apply proper soil erosion and sedimentation control practices in land clearing, soil movement, and construction activities and that such erosion and sediment deposition result in pollution of state waters and damage to domestic, agricultural, recreational, fish and wildlife, and other resource uses. It is therefore declared to be the policy of this state and the intent of this chapter to strengthen and extend the present erosion and sediment control activities and programs of this state and to provide for the establishment and implementation of a state-wide comprehensive soil erosion and sediment control program to conserve and protect the land, water, air, and other resources of this state.

(Ga. L. 1975, p. 994, § 2)

5.9.2 General Description

The Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act requires that each county or municipality adopt a comprehensive ordinance establishing procedures governing land-disturbing activities based on the minimum requirements established by the Act. The Erosion and Sedimentation Act is administered by the GA EPD and by local governments. Permits are required for specified "land-disturbing activities," including the construction or modification of manufacturing facilities, construction activities, certain activities associated with transportation facilities, activities on marsh hammocks, etc. Within certain constraints, permitting authority can be delegated to local governments.

One provision of the Erosion and Sedimentation Act requires that land-disturbing activities shall not be conducted within 25 feet of the banks of any state waters unless a variance is granted (O.C.G.A. 12-7-6-(15)). Construction of single-family residences under contract with the owner are exempt from the permit requirement but are still required to meet the standards of the Act (O.C.G.A. 12-7- 17-(4)). Large development projects, both residential and commercial, must obtain a permit and meet the requirements of the Act. According to the Georgia Coastal Management Act, any permits or variances issued under the Erosion and Sedimentation Act must be consistent with the Georgia Coastal Management Program. Permits within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act and the Shore Protection Act can include requirements that certain minimum water quality standards be met as a condition of the permit.

There are specific exemptions to the requirements of the Erosion and Sedimentation Act (O.C.G.A. 12-7-17, "Exemptions"). The exemptions include: surface mining, granite quarrying, minor land-disturbing activities such as home gardening, construction of single-family homes built or contracted by the homeowner for his own occupancy, agricultural practices, forestry land management practices, dairy operations, livestock and poultry management practices, construction of farm buildings, and any projects carried out under the supervision of the Natural Resource Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Exemptions from the requirements of the Act also apply to any project involving 1.1 acres or less, provided that the exemption does not apply to any land-disturbing activities within 200 feet of the bank of any state waters. Construction or maintenance projects undertaken or financed by the GA DOT, the Georgia Highway Authority, or the Georgia Tollway Authority, or any road or maintenance project undertaken by any county or municipality, are also exempt from the permit requirements of the Act, provided that such projects conform to the specifications used by the GA DOT for control of soil erosion. Exemptions are also provided to land-disturbing activities by any airport

authority, and by any electric membership corporation or municipal electrical system, provided that such activities conform as far as practicable with the minimum standards set forth at Code Section 12-7-6 of the Erosion and Sedimentation Act. The GA DOT has developed "Standard Specifications - Construction of Roads and Bridges" which describes contractor requirements, including controls for sedimentation and erosion. The specifications describe the requirements for both temporary control measures for use during the construction phase, and permanent erosion and sedimentation control measures that need to be incorporated into the design of the project. Failure to comply with the provisions of the specification will result in cessation of all construction activities by the contractor and may result in the withholding of monies due to the contractor according to a schedule of non-performance of erosion control enforced by the GA DOT. Forestry and agricultural land-disturbing activities are subject to the Best Management Practices (BMPs) of the Georgia Forest Commission and the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation Commission, respectively.

5.9.3 Consistency

The primary land-disturbing activity for the Proposed Action would be associated with construction of target areas, target structures, roads, and firebreaks. The majority of construction activities would be located within upland areas. Development of the target areas, construction, land clearing, and similar activities would adhere to the use of BMPs and conform to the erosion control requirements of the responsible county.

The Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act requires that land-disturbing activities not be conducted within 25 feet of the banks of any state waters unless a variance is granted. Target areas and target structures have been carefully sited to reduce and minimize impacts to surface waters. However, buffer zone variances may be required for the development of some target areas. The USMC would coordinate plans and specifications, as they become available, with the GA DNR and GA EPD to determine if buffer variances would be required for the various features of the project. If appropriate, buffer variances would be obtained from the GA DNR and GA EPD, as required. The Proposed Action is therefore consistent with this policy.

5.10 Georgia Game and Fish Code (O.G.C.A 27-1-1, et seq.)

5.10.1 Policy Statement

27-1-3. Ownership and custody of wildlife; privilege to hunt, trap, or fish; general offenses.

(a) The ownership of, jurisdiction over, and control of all wildlife, as defined in this title, are declared to be in the State of Georgia, in its sovereign capacity, to be controlled, regulated, and disposed of in accordance with this title. All wildlife of the State of Georgia are declared to be within the custody of the department for purposes of management and regulation in accordance with this title. However, the State of Georgia, the department, and the board shall be immune from suit and shall not be liable for any damage to life, person, or property caused directly or indirectly by any wildlife.

(b) To hunt, trap, or fish, as defined in this title, or to possess or transport wildlife is declared to be a privilege to be exercised only in accordance with the laws granting such privilege. Every person exercising this privilege does so subject to the right of the state to regulate hunting, trapping, and fishing; and it shall be unlawful for any person participating in the privileges of hunting, trapping, fishing, possessing, or transporting wildlife to refuse to permit authorized employees of the department to inspect and count such wildlife to ascertain whether the requirements of the wildlife laws and regulations are being faithfully complied with. Any person who hunts, traps,

fishes, possesses, or transports wildlife in violation of the wildlife laws and regulations violates the conditions under which this privilege is extended; and any wildlife then on his person or within his immediate possession are deemed to be wildlife possessed in violation of the law and are subject to seizure by the department pursuant to Code Section 27-1-21.

(c) It shall be unlawful to hunt, trap, or fish except during an open season for the taking of wildlife, as such open seasons may be established by law or by rules and regulations promulgated by the board or as otherwise provided by law.

(d) It shall be unlawful to hunt, trap, or fish except in compliance with the bag, creel, size, and possession limits and except in accordance with such legal methods and weapons and except at such times and places as may be established by law or by rules and regulations promulgated by the board.

(e) It shall be unlawful to hunt, trap, or fish for any game species after having obtained the daily or season bag or creel limit for that species.

(f) A person who takes any wildlife in violation of this title commits the offense of theft by taking. A person who hunts, traps, or fishes in violation of this title commits the offense of criminal attempt. Any person who violates any provision of this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(g) If any court finds that any criminal violation of the provisions of this title is so egregious as to display a willful and reckless disregard for the wildlife of this state, the court may, in its discretion, suspend the violator's privilege to hunt, fish, trap, possess, or transport wildlife in this state for a period not to exceed five years. Any person who hunts, fishes, traps, possesses, or transports wildlife in this state in violation of such suspension of privileges shall be guilty of a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,500.00 nor more than $5,000.00 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months or both.

(Ga. L. 1968, p. 497, § 1; Code 1933, § 45-201, enacted by Ga. L. 1977, p. 396, § 1; Ga. L. 1978, p. 816, §§ 13, 14; Ga. L. 1992, p. 2391, § 1)

27-1-4. Powers and duties of board generally:

The board shall have the following powers and duties relative to this title:

(1) Establishment of the general policies to be followed by the department under this title;

(2) Promulgation of all rules and regulations necessary for the administration of this title including, but not limited to, rules and regulations to regulate the times, places, numbers, species, sizes, manner, methods, ways, means, and devices of killing, taking, capturing, transporting, storing, selling, using, and consuming wildlife and to carry out this title, and rules and regulations requiring daily, season, or annual use permits for the privilege of hunting and fishing in designated streams, lakes, or game management areas; and

(3) Promulgation of rules and regulations to protect wildlife, the public, and the natural resources of this state in the event of fire, flood, disease, pollution, or other emergency situation without complying with Chapter 13 of Title 50, the "Georgia Administrative Procedure Act." Such rules and regulations shall have the force and effect of law upon promulgation by the board.

(Ga. L.1911, p. 137, § 1; Ga. L. 1924, p. 101, §§ 1, 3, 4; Ga. L. 1931, p. 7, § 25; Ga. L. 1937, p. 264, §§ 1, 4, 9; Ga. L. 1943, p. 128, §§ 1, 2, 14; Ga. L. 1955, p. 483, § 3; Ga. L. 1972, p. 1015, § 1527; Ga. L. 1973, p. 344, § 1; Code 1933, § 45-103, enacted by Ga. L. 1977, p. 396, § 1; Ga. L. 1978, p. 816, § 7; Ga. L. 1979, p. 420, § 3; Ga. L. 1987, p. 179, § 1.)

5.10.2 General Description

O.C.G.A., Title 27, Chapter 1 (known as the Game and Fish Code) provides the ownership of, jurisdiction over, and control of all wildlife to be vested in the state of Georgia. The section declares that custody of all wildlife in the state is vested with the GA DNR for management and regulation. The Wildlife Resources Division is the principal state agency vested with statutory authority for the protection, management, and conservation of terrestrial wildlife and freshwater wildlife resources, including fish, game, non-game, and endangered species. All licensing of recreational and commercial fish and wildlife activities, excluding shellfish, is performed by the Wildlife Resources Division. The Coastal Resources Division issues shellfish permits, regulates marine fisheries activities including the opening and closing of the commercial shrimp harvesting season and areas of shrimp harvest, regulates marine species size and creel limits, and enforces the National Shellfish Sanitation Program. The Commissioner of the GA DNR has directed that there will be cooperation and coordination between the Divisions of the Department in the administration of their respective responsibilities.

5.10.3 Consistency

The Proposed Action does not include trapping, fishing, or the collection of shellfish. The existing TBR hunting program would be implemented on any acquired land and would continue to be conducted in accordance with all state hunting laws and regulations. Only licensed hunters would be allowed to participate in the program. Therefore, the Proposed Action is consistent with this policy.

5.11 Georgia Game and Fish Code (O.C.G.A. 27-4-190, et seq.)

5.11.1 Policy Statement

27-4-190. Master collecting and picker's permits; hours for taking shellfish; recreational harvesting.

(a) It shall be unlawful to take or possess shellfish in commercial quantities or for commercial purposes without first having obtained a master collecting permit or without proof of purchase that such shellfish were purchased from a certified shellfish dealer. Master collecting permits shall specify whether the permittee is authorized to take oysters, clams, or other shellfish and shall only be issued to persons certified by the Department of Agriculture to handle shellfish unless permission to take and possess shellfish for mariculture purposes has been granted by the department as described in subsection (d) of Code Section 27-4-197. Such permits shall be provided annually at no cost by the department but shall only be issued to persons with the right to harvest shellfish pursuant to Code Sections 44-8-6 through 44-8-8 or to holders of leases from such persons. A permittee may request authorization from the department for employees or agents, who shall be referred to as pickers, of such permittee to take shellfish from permitted areas. Such request shall be in writing to the department and shall include the name, address, and personal commercial fishing license number of the picker. It shall be unlawful for pickers to take or possess shellfish as authorized under their employer's master collecting permit unless they carry on their person while taking or in possession of shellfish a picker's permit as provided by the department indicating the exact area

and circumstances allowed for taking. Such pickers' permits and charts shall be provided annually by the department at no cost and shall be in a form as prescribed by the department. Pickers must possess a valid personal commercial fishing license as provided for in Code Section 27-4-110 and, when a boat is used, a valid commercial fishing boat license as provided in Code Section 27-2-8. Master collecting permits and pickers' permits shall not be issued to persons who have been convicted three times in the two years immediately preceding the filing of an application for a permit of violations of this Code section, subsection (b) of Code Section 27-4-193, subsections (a) and (b) of Code Section 27-4-195, or Code Section 27-4-199. Master collecting permits and pickers' permits issued to master collecting permittees' agents shall be surrendered to the department upon termination of Department of Agriculture certification for handling shellfish, upon termination of right to harvest shellfish, or upon violation of any provision of this title. If a picker is removed from authorization to take shellfish by the master collecting permittee, that picker shall immediately surrender to the department his picker's permit. It shall be unlawful to possess unauthorized pickers' permits or pickers' permits issued to another person.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to take or possess shellfish from unauthorized locations and during unauthorized periods of taking. It shall be unlawful to take shellfish except between the hours of one-half hour before sunrise and one-half hour after sunset.

(Code 1981, § 27-4-190, enacted by Ga. L. 1991, p. 693, § 6)

27-4-193. Taking shellfish from unapproved growing areas; operating facility for controlled purification of shellfish.

(a) As used in this Code section, the term "approved growing area" means that area or areas approved by the department for shellfish harvesting and "unapproved growing area" means all other areas.

(b) It shall be unlawful to take or possess shellfish from unapproved growing areas except at such times and places as the department may establish. The department is authorized to close approved growing areas to allow transplanting at any time between January 1 and December 31. It shall be unlawful to engage in transplanting of shellfish from unapproved growing areas without written authorization from the department. Such authorization may condition the transplanting upon compliance with current, sound principles of wildlife research and management. In approving growing areas, the department shall consider such current guidelines as have been established by the National Shellfish Sanitation Program at the time of approval of the growing areas and current, sound principles of wildlife research and management.

(Code 1981, § 27-4-193, enacted by Ga. L. 1991, p. 693, § 6; Ga. L. 1992, p. 6, § 27)

5.11.2 General Description

The provisions of O.C.G.A. Title 27 (Game and Fish Code), Part 4, describe the regulation of shellfish in Georgia. The provisions describe the requirements for a commercial shellfish harvester to have a license, issued by the GA DNR pursuant to the requirements of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Department also is authorized to approve shellfish growing areas for commercial harvest and must consider the guidelines established by the National Shellfish Sanitation Program. The Department conducts water sampling in areas that are approved for shellfish in conjunction with the National Shellfish Sanitation Program.

5.11.3 Consistency

The Proposed Action would not result in the collection of shellfish. This policy is not applicable to the Proposed Action.

5.12 Georgia Heritage Trust Act (O.C.G.A. 12-3-70, et seq.)

5.12.1 Policy Statement

12-3-71. Legislative purpose.

The General Assembly finds that certain real property in Georgia, because it exhibits unique natural characteristics, special historical significance, or particular recreational value, constitutes a valuable heritage which should be available to all Georgians, now and in the future. The General Assembly further finds that much of this real property, because of Georgia's rapid progress over the past decade, has been altered, that its value as part of our heritage has been lost, and that such property which remains is in danger of being irreparably altered. The General Assembly declares, therefore, that there is an urgent public need to preserve important and endangered elements of Georgia's heritage, so as to allow present and future citizens to gain an understanding of their origins in nature and their roots in the culture of the past and to ensure a future sufficiency of recreational resources. The General Assembly asserts the public interest in the state's heritage by creating the Heritage Trust Program which shall be the responsibility of the Governor and the Department of Natural Resources and which shall seek to protect this heritage through the acquisition of fee simple title or lesser interests in valuable properties and by utilization of other available methods.

(Ga. L. 1975, p. 962, § 2)

5.12.2 General Description

Georgia's Heritage Trust Act of 1975 seeks to preserve certain real property in Georgia that exhibits unique natural characteristics, special historical significance, or particular recreational value. This Act created the Heritage Trust Commission, comprised of 15 members appointed by the Governor who represent a variety of interests and expertise. The Commission served as an advisory body to the Governor and to the Board of the GA DNR, making recommendations concerning the identification, designation, and acquisition of heritage areas. Although this Act is still in Georgia law, the Commission's term expired and the implementation and administration of many of the goals of the Act has been superseded by the Heritage 2000 Program.

5.12.3 Consistency

Impacts to cultural resources as result of the Proposed Action were analyzed in detail in the EIS. Cultural resources were grouped to reflect the categories identified in the "U.S. Marine Corps Cultural Resources Program Guide,"[5] consisting of: archaeological resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and districts); historic built resources (buildings, structures, objects, landscapes or districts, and other built features such as roads, railroads, canals, etc.); and traditional cultural properties,

[5] United States Marine Corps (USMC). 2009b. Cultural Resources Program Guide. Online at: http://www.marines.mil/unit/logistics/Documents/LFL/LFL-1/CulturalResources/Outreach/2009%20USMC%20Cultural%20Resources%20Program%20Guide.pdf. Accessed September 26, 2011.

including archaeological sites and properties of traditional religious and cultural importance (USMC 2009b)

Implementation of any of the action alternatives for the Proposed Action would have no temporary or permanent, direct, indirect, or negative impacts on archaeological resources outside target areas. This is because no construction in, or use of, these areas is included in any of the action alternatives. However, the action alternatives would have the potential to result in permanent, indirect, negative impacts on built resources because these buildings would be vacated following acquisition. The USMC would not maintain or monitor their condition and eventually they would deteriorate over time. The action alternatives have the potential to result in direct, negative, permanent impacts on cultural resources located within target areas, including archaeological resources and built resources (structures and buildings).

In accordance with the Programmatic Agreement (USMC 2012) executed with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the USMC would conduct any necessary additional investigations within target areas after acquisition occurs to identify cultural resources and determine if they are NRHP eligible. The Programmatic Agreement states that the effects of the acquisition of the proposed expansion area on historic properties could not be fully determined prior to the signing of the Record of Decision (ROD). Upon issuance of the ROD and completion of the land acquisition process, the USMC shall consult with the GA SHPO and interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties. If effects to historic properties cannot be avoided or minimized, the USMC shall resolve adverse effects per 36 CFR 800.6. The USMC would manage remaining portions of acquired areas (outside target areas) in accordance with the updated ICRMP. The Proposed Action is therefore consistent with this policy.

5.13 Groundwater Use Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-90, et seq.)

5.13.1 Policy Statement

12-5-91. Declaration of policy.

The general welfare and public interest require that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent to which they are capable, subject to reasonable regulation in order to conserve these resources and to provide and maintain conditions which are conducive to the development and use of water resources.

(Ga. L. 1972, p. 976, § 2.)

5.13.2 General Description

The Groundwater Use Act charges the Board of GA DNR with the responsibility to adopt rules and regulations relating to the conduct, content, and submission of water conservation plans, including water conservation practices, water drilling protocols, and specific rules for withdrawal and utilization of groundwater. The GA EPD administers these rules and regulations. Groundwater withdrawals of greater than 100,000 gallons per day require a permit from the GA EPD. Permit applications that request an increase in water usage must also submit a water conservation plan approved by the Director of the GA EPD (O.C.G.A. 12-5-96). The GA EPD has prepared a comprehensive groundwater management plan for coastal Georgia that addresses water conservation measures, protection from saltwater encroachment, reasonable uses, preservation for future development and economic development issues. The Memorandum of Agreement between the GA DNR and GA EPD ensures that permits issued under the Groundwater Use Act must be consistent with the Coastal Management Program.

5.13.3 Consistency

The action alternatives would be located within the Coastal Georgia Water and Wastewater Permitting Plan, Sub-Region 3, which allows for the continued use of the Upper Floridan aquifer based on real-time conditions. McIntosh and Long Counties are not part of any State-administered moratorium areas that place restrictions on the quantity of groundwater withdrawals.

Projected water use under each alternative would depend on its intended purpose; that is, for training and operations support (e.g., target/equipment maintenance, firefighting, and similar) or for day-to-day operations (e.g., potable, sewage, landscape maintenance, and similar). Water use associated with training and operations, to some extent, would be a function of the amount of land area acquired under each alternative. Domestic water use under each alternative, however, would be based on a minor increase in personnel and related facilities. Therefore, each action alternative would have a minimal impact on the estimated 0.70 million gallons per day available water capacity for McIntosh County. Long County does not currently have a permitted water capacity.

Each alternative would be consistent with state guidelines for water supply wells such as minimum distances from septic tanks (50 feet), septic tank absorption fields (100 feet), sewers (10 feet), and solid waste disposal sites (1,000 feet). Additionally, no wells would be located within any Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-defined floodplains. All site determinations, design criteria, and operation and maintenance associated with each alternative would be consistent with the applicable USMC Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) for water supply systems. McIntosh and Long Counties do not currently have permitted wastewater capacity. Under each alternative, site locations and design criteria for wastewater storage and/or treatment infrastructure (i.e., septic systems) would be determined by local conditions. The Proposed Action is therefore consistent with this policy.

5.14 Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Act (O.C.G.A. 12-8-60, et seq.)

5.14.1 Policy Statement

12-8-61. Legislative policy.

It is declared to be the public policy of the State of Georgia, in furtherance of its responsibility to protect the public health, safety, and well-being of its citizens and to protect and enhance the quality of its environment, to institute and maintain a comprehensive state-wide program for the management of hazardous wastes through the regulation of the generation, transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

(Ga. L. 1979, p. 1127, § 2; Ga. L. 1992, p. 2234, § 5)

5.14.2 General Description

The Georgia Hazardous Waste Management Act describes a comprehensive, state-wide program to manage hazardous wastes through regulating hazardous waste generation, transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal. Hazardous waste is defined by the Board of GA DNR, and it includes any waste that the Board concludes is capable of posing a substantial present or future hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, transported, stored, disposed, or otherwise managed, based on regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Hazardous Waste Management Act is administered and implemented by the GA EPD.

5.14.3 Consistency

With the expansion of TBR through the acquisition of adjacent lands, it is possible that the fleet of vehicles and equipment used to maintain and operate the facility may increase. Petroleum storage and refueling capacity is not expected to increase to accommodate the potential additional vehicles and/or equipment. Wastes generated from maintenance operations would be consistent with those currently generated at TBR and would include both hazardous waste (e.g., used oil) and regulated non-hazardous waste (e.g., pads or towels used to absorb oil or fuel). These wastes would be managed through the existing waste management system according to prescribed procedures already in place, which include the requirement that no hazardous waste would be disposed of, left, buried, or abandoned at TBR. No change to permits, hazardous waste generator status, or management would be required. The Proposed Action is therefore consistent with this policy.

5.15 Historic Areas (O.C.G.A. 12-3-50, et seq.)

5.15.1 Policy Statement

12-3-50.1. Grants for the preservation of "historic properties"; additional powers and duties of department.

(a) It is declared to be the public policy of the State of Georgia, in furtherance of its responsibility to promote and preserve the health, prosperity, and general welfare of the people, to encourage the preservation of historic properties which have historical, cultural, and archeological significance to the state.

(Code 1981, § 12-3-50.1, enacted by Ga. L. 1986, p. 399, § 1; Ga. L. 1996, p. 6, § 12)

5.15.2 General Description

The authority found at O.C.G.A. 12-3-50 provides the GA DNR with the powers and duties to "promote and increase knowledge and understanding of the history of this State from the earliest times to the present, including the archeological, Indian, Spanish, colonial, and American eras, by adopting and executing general plans, methods, and policies for permanently preserving and marking objects, sites, areas, structures, and ruins of historic or legendary significance, such as trails, post roads, highways, or railroads; inns or taverns; rivers, inlets, millponds, bridges, plantations, harbors, or wharves; mountains, valleys, coves, swamps, forests, or Everglade; churches, missions, campgrounds, and places of worship; schools, colleges, and universities; courthouses and seats of government; places of treaties, councils, assemblies, and conventions; factories, foundries, industries, mills, stores, and banks; cemeteries and burial mounds; and battlefields, fortifications, and arsenals. Such preservation and marking may include the construction of signs, pointers, markers, monuments, temples, and museums, which structures may be accompanied by tablets, inscriptions, pictures, paintings, sculptures, maps, diagrams, leaflets, and publications explaining the significance of the historic or legendary objects, sites, areas, structures, or ruins." The Department is also required to "promote and assist in the publicizing of the historical resources of the State by preparing and furnishing the necessary historical material to agencies charged with such publicity; to promote and assist in making accessible and attractive to travelers, visitors, and tourists the historical features of the State by advising and cooperating with State, federal, and local agencies charged with the construction of roads, highways, and bridges leading to such historical points." The Historical Preservation Division is charged with carrying out these duties, and coordinates its activities in the coastal area with the Coastal Resources Division.

5.15.3 Consistency

Impacts to cultural resources as result of the Proposed Action were analyzed in detail in the EIS. In accordance with the Programmatic Agreement (USMC 2012) executed with the Georgia SHPO, the

USMC would conduct any necessary additional investigations within target areas after acquisition occurs to identify cultural resources and determine their NRHP-eligibility in accordance with the NHPA and the updated ICRMP. The Programmatic Agreement states that the effects of the acquisition of the proposed expansion area on historic properties could not be fully determined prior to the signing of the ROD. Upon issuance of the ROD, the USMC shall consult with the GA SHPO and interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties. If effects to historic properties cannot be avoided or minimized, the USMC shall resolve adverse effects per 36 CFR 800.6. The USMC would manage remaining portions of acquired areas (outside target areas) in accordance with the updated ICRMP. The Proposed Action is therefore consistent with this policy.

5.16 Georgia Natural Areas Act (O.C.G.A. 12-3-90, et seq.)

5.16.1 Policy Statement

12-3-91. Legislative findings and declaration of purpose.

The General Assembly finds that there is an increasing nation-wide concern over the deterioration of man's natural environment in rural as well as urban areas; that there is a serious need to study the long-term effects of our civilization on our natural environment; that while the State of Georgia is still richly endowed with relatively undisturbed natural areas, these areas are rapidly being drastically modified and even destroyed by human activities; that it is of the utmost importance to preserve examples of such areas in their natural state, not only for scientific and educational purposes but for the general well-being of our society and its people. Therefore, it shall be the purpose and function of the Department of Natural Resources to:

(1) Identify natural areas in the State of Georgia which are of unusual ecological significance;

(2) Use its influence and take any steps within its power to secure the preservation of such areas in an undisturbed natural state in order that such areas may:

(A) Be studied scientifically;

(B) Be used for educational purposes;

(C) Serve as examples of nature to the general public; and

(D) Enrich the quality of our environment for present and future generations; and

(3) Recommend areas or parts of areas for recreational use.

(Ga. L. 1969, p. 750, § 2; Ga. L. 1972, p. 1015, § 1511)

12-3-92. "Natural areas" defined:

As used in this article, the term "natural areas" means a tract of land in its natural state which may be set aside and permanently protected or managed for the purpose of the preservation of native plant or animal communities, rare or valuable individual members of such communities, or any other natural features of significant scientific, educational, geological, ecological, or scenic value.

(Ga. L. 1966, p. 330, § 2; Ga. L. 1969, p. 750, § 3)

5.16.2 General Description

The Georgia Natural Areas Act authorizes the GA DNR to identify areas in the state that are of unusual ecological significance and to secure the preservation of such areas in an undisturbed natural state. The purpose for such acquisition is to allow scientific study of the property, to educate, to "serve as examples of nature to the general public," and to "enrich the quality of our environment for present and future generations." Natural areas, as defined by the Act, are tracts of land in their natural state that are to be set aside and permanently protected or managed for the purpose of preserving natural plant or animal communities, rare or valuable members of such communities, or any other natural features of significant scientific, educational, geologic, ecological, or scenic value.

5.16.3 Consistency

The GA DNR maintains several wildlife management areas (WMAs) adjacent to or within close proximity to the proposed acquisition areas. These include the Townsend WMA, Penholoway WMA, and the Sansavilla WMA. In addition, several conservation easements are located within or in close proximity to the proposed acquisition. These include the Goodwood Easement, Fort Barrington Club Easement, Altamaha River Corridor, The Lost 1,000 Easement, and the Penholoway Swamp Easement. No impacts to these areas are anticipated as result of the Proposed Action. Therefore, the Proposed Action is consistent with this policy.

5.17 Georgia Oil and Gas and Deep Drilling Act (O.C.G.A. 12-4-40, et seq.)

5.17.1 Policy Statement

12-4-41. Legislative findings and declaration of policy.

The General Assembly finds and declares that its duty to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of this state requires that adequate protection of underground fresh water supplies be assured in any drilling operation which may penetrate through any stratum which contains fresh water. This duty further requires that adequate protection be assured in any drilling or the use of such drilled wells in certain other environmentally sensitive areas or in other circumstances where the result of such drilling and use may endanger the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of this state. It is not the policy of the General Assembly to regulate the drilling of shallow exploration or engineering holes except in such environmentally sensitive areas as defined in this part. The General Assembly further finds and declares that, with the current energy shortage which this state and nation face, it must encourage oil and gas exploration to identify new sources of energy, but not at the expense of our important natural resources such as residential, municipal, and industrial supplies of fresh water. The General Assembly further finds and declares that with an increase in oil exploration, it must provide assurances to persons engaging in such exploration that adequate safeguards regarding results of exploration will remain privileged information for a specified time. The General Assembly further finds and declares that it is in the public interest to obtain, protect, and disseminate all possible geologic information associated with drilling operations in order to further the purposes of future energy related research.

(Ga. L. 1975, p. 966, § 1)

5.17.2 General Description

Georgia's Oil and Gas and Deep Drilling Act regulates oil and gas drilling activities to provide protection of underground freshwater supplies and certain "environmentally sensitive" areas. The Board of the GA DNR has the authority to implement this Act. The Act establishes requirements for drilling, casing, and plugging of wells for oil, gas, or mineral exploration: (1) to alleviate escape of gas or oil from one stratum to another; (2) to prevent the pollution of freshwater by oil, gas, salt water, or other contaminants; (3) to prevent drowning of any stratum that might reduce the total ultimate recovery of gas or oil; and (4) to prevent fires, waste, and spillage of contaminants such as oil.

5.17.3 Consistency

No oil and/or gas drilling operations are proposed for this project. This policy is not applicable to the Proposed Action.

5.18 Licenses to Dig, Mine, and Remove Phosphate Deposits; Restrictions on License Holders. (O.C.G.A. 12-4-100, et seq.)

5.18.1 Policy Statement

12-4-101. Restrictions on license holders.

Whenever any person discovers phosphate rock or phosphatic deposits in the navigable streams or waters of this state or in any public land on their banks or margins and files with the Secretary of State notice of such discovery and a description of the location thereof, he shall be entitled to receive from the Secretary of State a license giving him or his assigns the exclusive right, for ten years from the date of the license, of digging, mining, and removing from such location and from an area for a distance of five miles in any or all directions therefrom the phosphate rock and phosphatic deposits that may be found therein, provided that persons receiving or holding such licenses shall in no way interfere with the free navigation of the streams and waters or the private rights of any citizen residing on or owning the lands upon the banks of such navigable rivers and waters; provided, further, that as long as the license remains in effect, no person, natural or artificial, shall have the privilege of locating a claim within 20 miles of any other claim for which he has received a license.

(Ga. L. 1884-85, p. 125, § 1; Civil Code 1895, § 1726; Civil Code 1910, § 1977; Code 1933, § 43-401)

5.18.2 General Description

The laws found at O.C.G.A. 12-4-100, et seq., describe the State's management of phosphate deposits. There is great interest in phosphate mining in Georgia. In fact, the citizens of Georgia developed the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act in an effort to limit potential adverse environmental impacts from a proposed phosphate mining operation. The Secretary of State is charged with the administration of this statute and is networked with the Georgia Coastal Management Program.

5.18.3 Consistency

No mining of phosphates is proposed for this project, therefore, this policy is not applicable to the Proposed Action.

5.19 Protection of Tidewaters Act (O.C.G.A. 52-1-1, et seq.)

5.19.1 Policy Statement

52-1-2. Legislative findings and declaration of policy.

The General Assembly finds and declares that the State of Georgia became the owner of the beds of all tidewaters within the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia as successor to the Crown of England and by the common law. The State of Georgia continues to hold title to the beds of all tidewaters within the state, except where title in a private party can be traced to a valid Crown or state grant which explicitly conveyed the beds of such tidewaters. The General Assembly further finds that the State of Georgia, as sovereign, is trustee of the rights of the people of the state to use and enjoy all tidewaters which are capable of use for fishing, passage, navigation, commerce, and transportation, pursuant to the common law public trust doctrine. Therefore, the General Assembly declares that the protection of tidewaters for use by the state and its citizens has more than local significance, is of equal importance to all citizens of the state, is of state-wide concern, and, consequently, is properly a matter for regulation under the police powers of the state. The General Assembly further finds and declares that structures located upon tidewaters which are used as places of habitation, dwelling, sojournment, or residence interfere with the state's proprietary interest or the public trust, or both, and must be removed to ensure the rights of the state and the people of the State of Georgia to the use and enjoyment of such tidewaters. It is declared to be a policy of this state and the intent of this article to protect the tidewaters of the state by authorizing the commissioner of natural resources to remove or require removal of certain structures from such tidewaters in accordance with the procedures and within the timetable set forth in this article.

(Code 1981, § 52-1-2, enacted by Ga. L. 1992, p. 2317, § 1)

5.19.2 General Description

The Protection of Tidewaters Act establishes the State of Georgia as the owner of the beds of all tidewaters within the state, except where title by a private party can be traced to a valid British Crown or State land grant. The Act provides the GA DNR the authority to remove those “structures” that are capable of habitation or incapable of, or not used for, transportation. Permits for such structures may not extend past June 30, 1997. The Act provides procedures for removal, sale, or disposition of such structures. (This is similar to the Right of Passage Act, except that it is specific to tidewaters rather than all waters of Georgia.)

5.19.3 Consistency

No portions of the Proposed Action are located within tidewater areas, so this policy is not applicable to the Proposed Action.

5.20 Revocable License Program (O.C.G.A. 50-16-61, et seq.)

5.20.1 Policy Statement

50-16-61. General supervision and office assignment (Under the Administrative Procedures Act, Revocable License Program).

The Governor shall have general supervision over all property of the state with power to make all necessary regulations for the protection thereof, when not otherwise provided for.

5.20.2 General Description

O.C.G.A. 50-16-61 describes the general supervision of State properties as the responsibility of the Governor. Under this authority, the GA DNR, Coastal Resources Division, issues Revocable Licenses for recreational docks on State-owned tidal water bottoms. In 1995, the Georgia Supreme Court found that the State owns fee-simple title to the foreshore on navigable tidal waters and, as a result, owns the river's water bottoms up to the high-water mark and may regulate the use of these tidelands for the public good. (Dorroh v. McCarthy 265 Ga. 750, 462 S.E. 2d 708 [1995]). The opinion of the State Attorney General states: "In managing tidelands, the GA DNR acts under the authority of this section and the Department's employment of the extension of property lines method of allocating use of State-owned waterbottoms may be generally acceptable, but rigid adherence to such a policy when it denies deep water access to a riparian or littoral owner, may cause inequitable results (1993 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 93-25.) As described in the State Properties Code (O.C.G.A. 50-16-30, *et seq.*), the term 'Revocable License' means 'the granting, subject to certain terms and conditions contained in a written revocable license or agreement, to a named person or persons (licensee), and to that person or persons only, of a revocable privilege to use a certain described parcel or tract of the property to be known as the licensed premises for the named purpose.' A Revocable License may be revoked, cancelled, terminated, with or without cause, at any time by the licensor."

5.20.3 Consistency

No portions of the Proposed Action are located on State-owned tidal water bottoms. This policy is not applicable to the Proposed Action.

5.21 Right of Passage Act (O.C.G.A. 52-1-30, et seq.)

5.21.1 Policy Statement

52-1-31. Legislative findings and declaration of policy.

The General Assembly finds and declares that by the common law the citizens of this state have an inherent right to use as highways all navigable streams and rivers which are capable of transporting boats loaded with freight in the regular course of trade either for the whole or part of the year and that this right of use extends to the entire surface of the stream or river from bank to bank. The General Assembly further finds that the common law regarding such right of use has not been modified by statute nor is it incompatible with the federal or state constitutions. Therefore, the General Assembly declares that ensuring the right of use by all the citizens of this state of navigable streams and rivers which are capable of transporting boats loaded with freight in the regular course of trade either for the whole or part of the year as highways has more than local significance, is of equal importance to all citizens of the state, is of state-wide concern, and, consequently, is properly a matter for regulation under the police powers of the state. The General Assembly further finds and declares that structures located upon navigable streams and rivers which are used as places of habitation, dwelling, sojournment, or residence interfere with the citizens' right to use the entire surface of such streams and rivers which are capable of transporting boats loaded with freight in the regular course of trade either for the whole or part of the year from bank to bank as highways and must be removed to ensure the rights of the citizens of this state to such usage. It is declared to be a policy of this state and the intent of this article to ensure such rights of the citizens of this state by authorizing the commissioner of natural resources to remove or require removal of certain structures from such streams and rivers which are capable of transporting boats loaded with freight in the regular course of trade either for the

whole or part of the year in accordance with the procedures and within the timetable set forth in this article.

(Code 1981, § 52-1-31, enacted by Ga. L. 1992, p. 2317, § 1)

5.21.2 General Description

The Right of Passage Act declares the right of use of all navigable waterways of the state by all citizens of Georgia. The Act establishes the mechanism to remove "structures" that are capable of being used as a place of habitation, are not used as or are not capable of use as a means of transportation, and do not have a permit under the Act. Permits shall not be issued for a term ending after June 30, 1997. The Right of Passage Act is implemented by the GA DNR Law Enforcement Division. (This is similar to the Protection of Tidewaters Act, except that it is specific to all navigable waters rather than tidewaters of Georgia.)

5.21.3 Consistency

No portions of the Proposed Action are within navigable waterways of the State of Georgia. This policy is not applicable to the Proposed Action.

5.22 Mountain and River Corridor Protection Act (O.C.G.A. 12-2-1, et seq.)

5.22.1 Policy Statement

12-2-8. Promulgation of minimum standards and procedures for protection of natural resources, environment, and vital areas of the state.

(a) The local governments of the State of Georgia are of vital importance to the state and its citizens. The state has an essential public interest in promoting, developing, sustaining, and assisting local governments. The natural resources, environment, and vital areas of the state are also of vital importance to the state and its citizens. The state has an essential public interest in establishing minimum standards for land use in order to protect and preserve its natural resources, environment, and vital areas. The purpose of this Code section shall be liberally construed to achieve its purpose. This Code section is enacted pursuant to the authority granted the General Assembly in the Constitution of the State of Georgia, including, but not limited to, the authority provided in Article III, Section VI, Paragraphs I and II(a)(1) and Article IX, Section II, Paragraphs III and IV.

(b) The department is therefore authorized to develop minimum standards and procedures, in accordance with paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of Code Section 50-8-7.1 and in accordance with the procedures provided in Code Section 50-8-7.2 for the promulgation of minimum standards and procedures, for the protection of natural resources, environment, and vital areas of the state, including, but not limited to, the protection of mountains, the protection of river corridors, the protection of watersheds of streams and reservoirs which are to be used for public water supply, for the protection of the purity of ground water, and for the protection of wetlands, which minimum standards and procedures shall be used by local governments in developing, preparing, and implementing their comprehensive plans as that term is defined in paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of Code Section 50-8-2.

(Code 1981, § 12-2 8, enacted by Ga, L. 1989, p. 1317, § 5.1; Ga. L. 1991, p. 1719, § 1; Ga. L. 1992, p. 6. § 12; Ga L. 1993, p. 91, § 12)

5.22.2 General Description

The statute that is informally known as the Mountain and River Corridor Protection Act (O.C.G.A. 12-2-8) authorizes the GA DNR to develop minimum standards that can be adopted by local governments for the protection of river corridors (and mountains, watersheds, and wetlands). The Act is administered by the GA EPD. All rivers in Georgia with an average annual flow of 400 cubic feet per second are covered by the Act, except those within the jurisdiction of the Coastal Marshlands Protection Act. Some of the major provisions of the Act include: requirements for a 100-foot vegetative buffer on both sides of rivers; consistency with the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act; and identification of river corridors by local governments in land-use plans developed under their respective comprehensive planning acts.

Regional Development Centers are instrumental in helping local governments enact the provisions of this Act. The Coastal Georgia Regional Development Center prepared a Regional River Corridor Protection Plan for counties within their jurisdiction. The Plan describes the ten local governments and the associated rivers that are affected by the River Corridor Protection Act and puts forward a regional plan for the protection of river corridors. Regional plans are preferable to having local governments prepare individual plans. The plan provides for construction of road crossings, acceptable uses of river corridors, maintenance of a vegetative buffer along the river for a minimum of 100 feet from the river's edge (residential structures are allowed within the buffer zone), timber production standards, wildlife and fisheries management, recreation, and other uses. The local governments within the Coastal Regional Development Center jurisdiction affected by the River Corridor Protection Act and their respective rivers are listed below. Eight coastal counties and two coastal cities (Richmond Hill and Woodbine) are affected.

5.22.3 Consistency

The Altamaha River is a protected river corridor under this policy and is located to the southwest of the proposed acquisition areas. The Proposed Action would not result in impacts to the Altamaha River. The Proposed Action is therefore consistent with this policy.

5.23 Georgia Safe Drinking Water Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-170, et seq.)

5.23.1 Policy Statement

12-5-171. Declaration of policy; legislative intent; Environmental Protection Division to administer part.

As a guide to the interpretation and application of this part, it is declared to be the policy of the State of Georgia that the drinking waters of the state shall be utilized prudently to the maximum benefit of the people and that the quality of such waters shall be considered a major factor in the health and welfare of all people in the State of Georgia. To achieve this end, the government of the state shall assume responsibility for the quality of such waters and the establishment and maintenance of a water-supply program adequate for present needs and designed to care for the future needs of the state. This requires that an agency of the state be charged with this duty and that it have the authority to require the use of reasonable methods, that is, those methods which are economically and technologically feasible, to ensure adequate water of the highest quality for water-supply systems. Because of substantial and scientifically significant variations in the characteristics, usage, and effect upon public interest of the various surface and underground waters of the state, uniform requirements will not necessarily apply to all waters or segments thereof. It is the intent of this part to confer discretionary administrative authority

upon such agency to take the above and related circumstances into consideration in its decisions and actions in determining, under the conditions prevailing in specific cases, those procedures to best protect the public interests. The GA EPD shall be the state agency to administer the provisions of this part consistent with the above-stated policy.

(Code 1933, § 88-2601, enacted by Ga. L. 1964, p.499, § 1; Ga. L. 1977, p.351, § 1)

5.23.2 General Description

The Georgia Safe Drinking Water Act of 1977 charges the GA EPD with the responsibility for maintaining the quality of drinking water and for maintaining a water-supply program adequate for present and future needs of the state, and to establish rules and policies for the proper administration of drinking water management programs.

5.23.3 Consistency

The Proposed Action would not adversely impact the Upper Floridan aquifer, the principal drinking water aquifer in the coastal area. All potable water and wastewater requirements associated with the Proposed Action would rely on separate systems developed, operated, and maintained by the USMC. Each alternative would be consistent with state guidelines for water supply wells such as minimum distances from septic tanks (50 feet), septic tank absorption fields (100 feet), sewers (10 feet), and solid waste disposal sites (1,000 feet). Additionally, no wells would be located within any FEMA-defined floodplains. All site determinations, design criteria, and operation and maintenance associated with each alternative would be consistent with the applicable USMC UFC for water supply systems. The Proposed Action is therefore consistent with this policy.

5.24 Georgia Scenic Rivers Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-350, et seq.)

5.24.1 Policy Statement

12-5-352. Rivers comprising the Georgia Scenic River System.

(a) The Georgia Scenic River System shall be comprised of the following: (1) That portion of the Jacks River contained within the Cohutta National Wilderness Area and located in Fannin and Murray counties, Georgia, which portion extends a length of approximately 16 miles; (2) That portion of the Conasauga River located within the Cohutta National Wilderness Area and located in Fannin, Gilmer, and Murray counties, Georgia, which portion extends a length of approximately 17 miles; (3) That portion of the Chattooga River and its West Fork which are now designated as part of the Chattooga National Wild and Scenic River and located in Rabun County, Georgia, which portion extends a length of approximately 34 miles; and (4) That portion of Ebenezer Creek from Long Bridge on County Road S 393 to the Savannah River and located in Effingham County, Georgia, which portion extends a length of approximately seven miles.

(b) The Georgia Scenic River System shall also be comprised of any river or section of a river designated as a scenic river by Act or resolution of the General Assembly.

(Ga. L. 1969, p. 933, § 3; Ga. L. 1978, p. 2207, § 1; Ga. L. 1981, p. 459, § 1)

5.24.2 General Description

The Georgia Scenic Rivers Act of 1969 defines “scenic river” to mean certain rivers or section of rivers that have valuable scenic, recreational, or natural characteristics that should be preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Certain sections of rivers are named in the Act,

and the process for designating other sections of Georgia rivers is described. The Georgia Scenic Rivers Act is administered by the GA EPD.

5.24.3 Consistency

The acquisition areas as defined in Section 3.2 of this CCD do not include any scenic rivers covered under this act. Therefore, this policy is not applicable to the Proposed Action.

5.25 Georgia Scenic Trails Act (O.C.G.A. 12-3-110, et seq.)

5.25.1 Policy Statement

12-3-111. Legislative purpose.

In order to provide for the increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population with an increasing amount of leisure time, in order to promote the enjoyment and appreciation of the outdoor areas of Georgia, and in order to provide for a healthful alternative to motorized travel, trails should be established in urban, suburban, rural, and wilderness areas of Georgia. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to provide for a Georgia Scenic Trails System.

(Ga. L. 1972, p. 142, § 2)

5.25.2 General Description

The Georgia Scenic Trails Act authorizes the GA DNR to establish a Scenic Trails System in Georgia. The Department is authorized to construct, maintain, and manage trails on lands acquired through purchase, easement, lease or donation. The purpose is to create a balanced system of trails throughout the state, including urban, bicycle, horse, rural hiking, primitive hiking, historical, bikeways, and combination trails. The GA DOT is authorized to construct the bicycle trails and bikeways after the GA DNR has determined their routes.

5.25.3 Consistency

The Georgia Coast Rail-Trail, a 68-mile long, multi-purpose trail extending 68 miles from Kingsland to Riceboro, is currently being built in segments over a number of years. The trail is being built on an existing, raised railroad bed, once owned by CSX Transportation, formerly known as Seaboard Coast Line. It will traverse the western portions of Camden, Glynn, McIntosh, and Liberty Counties. The trail is located approximately 1.5 miles to the east of the proposed acquisition area, and the Proposed Action would not affect the trail or recreational trail users. The Proposed Action is consistent with this policy.

5.26 Title 31 – Health (O.C.G.A. Title 31 generally) (Septic Tank Law)

5.26.1 Policy Statement

31-2-7. Standards for individual sewage management systems.

(b) The Department of Human Resources shall have the authority as it deems necessary and proper to adopt state-wide minimum standards for on-site, individual sewage management systems, including but not limited to standards for the size and construction of septic tanks. The Department is authorized to require that any on-site, individual sewage management system be examined and approved prior to allowing the use of such system in the state. Any on-site, individual sewage management system which has been properly approved shall, by virtue of such

approval and by operation of law, be approved for installation in every county of the state; provided, however, that such on-site, individual sewage management system shall be required to meet local regulations authorized by law. Upon written request of three or more health districts, the department is authorized to require the reexamination of any such system or component thereof, provided that documentation is submitted indicating unsatisfactory service of such system or component thereof. Before any such examination or reexamination, the department may require the person, persons, or organization manufacturing or marketing the system to reimburse the department or its agent for the reasonable expenses of such examination.

(Code 1981, § 31-2- 7, enacted by Ga. L 1992, p. 3308, § 1; Ga. L. 1994, p. 1777, § 1)

31-3-5.1. Regulations for septic tanks or individual sewage management systems in unincorporated areas; conformity to building permit.

(b) No building permit for the construction of any residence, building, or other facility which is to be served by a septic tank or individual sewage management system shall be issued by or pursuant to the authority of a county governing authority unless the septic tank or individual sewage management system installation permit is in conformity with any state-wide minimum standards for sewage management systems or the rules and regulations of the county board of health adopted pursuant to the authority of subsection (a) of this Code section. No person, firm, corporation, or other entity shall install a septic tank or individual sewage management system in violation of any state-wide minimum standards or the regulations of a county board of health adopted pursuant to the authority of subsection (a) of the Code section. Each county governing authority shall provide by ordinance or resolution for the enforcement of the provisions of this subsection.

(Code 1981, § 31-3-5.1, enacted by Ga. L. 1986, p. 227, § 1; Ga. L. 1992, p. 3308. § 2; Ga. L. 1994, p. 1777, § 2)

5.26.2 General Description

The Department of Human Resources and the county boards of health are described and established by Title 31. There are other references for managing septic systems throughout the Code, including references within the River Corridor Protection Act (O.C.G.A. 12- 2-8), the Georgia Water Quality Control Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-20), and others, which make reference to safe siting of septic systems to ensure that leachate from those systems does not infiltrate the waters of the state. The county board(s) of health are provided the authority and the responsibility of ensuring safe installation and maintenance of septic systems.

5.26.3 Consistency

Currently, a septic system is used to manage wastewater at the existing TBR facilities. The Proposed Action would result in either the relocation of existing support facilities or the construction of additional support facilities. Alternative 1 would involve the relocation of the existing range compound facilities and observation tower to the northern corner of Acquisition Area 1B. The existing facilities would not be relocated under Alternatives 2, 3, or 4; however, a new observation tower would need to be constructed in the southwestern corner of Acquisition Area 3. Construction of septic tank facilities at these locations is anticipated as part of the Proposed Action. Development of septic tanks and wastewater management facilities would adhere to state and local regulations. The Proposed Action is therefore consistent with this policy.

5.27 Shore Protection Act (O.C.G.A. 2-5-230 , et seq.)

5.27.1 Policy Statement

12-5-231. Legislative findings and declarations.

The General Assembly finds and declares that coastal sand dunes, beaches, sandbars, and shoals comprise a vital natural resource system, known as the sand-sharing system, which acts as a buffer to protect real and personal property and natural resources from the damaging effects of floods, winds, tides, and erosion. It is recognized that the coastal sand dunes are the most inland portion of the sand-sharing system and that because the dunes are the fragile product of shoreline evolution, they are easily disturbed by actions harming their vegetation or inhibiting their natural development. The General Assembly further finds that offshore sandbars and shoals are the system's first line of defense against the potentially destructive energy generated by winds, tides, and storms, and help to protect the onshore segment of the system by acting as reservoirs of sand for the beaches. Removal of sand from these bars and shoals can interrupt natural sand flows and can have unintended, undesirable, and irreparable effects on the entire sand-sharing system, particularly when the historical patterns of sand and water flows are not considered and accommodated. Also, it is found that ocean beaches provide an unparalleled natural recreation resource which has become vitally linked to the economy of Georgia's coastal zone and to that of the entire state. The General Assembly further finds that this natural resource system is costly, if not impossible, to reconstruct or rehabilitate once adversely affected by man related activities and is important to conserve for the present and future use and enjoyment of all citizens and visitors to this state and that the sand-sharing system is an integral part of Georgia's barrier islands, providing great protection to the state's marshlands and estuaries. The General Assembly further finds that this sand-sharing system is a vital area of the state and is essential to maintain the health, safety, and welfare of all the citizens of the state. Therefore, the General Assembly declares that the management of the sand-sharing system has more than local significance, is of equal importance to all citizens of the state, is of state-wide concern, and consequently is properly a matter for regulation under the police power of the state. The General Assembly further finds and declares that activities and structures on offshore sandbars and shoals, for all purposes except federal navigational activities, must be regulated to ensure that the values and functions of the sand-sharing system are not impaired. It is declared to be a policy of this state and the intent of this part to protect this vital natural resource system by allowing only activities and alterations of the sand dunes and beaches which are considered to be in the best interest of the state and which do not substantially impair the values and functions of the sand-sharing system and by authorizing the local units of government of the State of Georgia to regulate activities and alterations of the ocean sand dunes and beaches and recognizing that, if the local units of government fail to carry out the policies expressed in this part, it is essential that the department undertake such regulation.

(Code 1981, §12-5-231, enacted by Ga. L.1992, p.1362, § 1)

5.27.2 General Description

The Shore Protection Act is the primary legal authority for protection and management of Georgia's shoreline features including sand dunes, beaches, sandbars, and shoals, collectively known as the sand-sharing system. The value of the sand-sharing system is recognized as vitally important in protecting the coastal marshes and uplands from Atlantic storm activity, as well as providing valuable recreational opportunities.

The Shore Protection Act limits activities in shore areas and requires a permit for certain activities and structures on the beach. Construction activity in sand dunes is limited to temporary structures such as crosswalks, and then only by permit from the Coastal Resources Division. Structures such as boat basins, docks, marinas, and boat ramps are not allowed in the dunes. Shore Permits, which are administered by the Coastal Resources Division, are not granted for activities that are inconsistent with the Georgia Coastal Management Program. The Shore Protection Act prohibits operation of any motorized vehicle on or over the dynamic dune fields and beaches, except as authorized for emergency vehicles, and governmental vehicles for beach maintenance or research. The Shore Protection Act also prohibits storage or parking of sailboats, catamarans, or other marine craft in the dynamic dune field.

Direct permitting authority regarding any proposed facilities located within the jurisdictional area the Shore Protection Act lies with the Shore Protection Committee. These permits are administered by the Coastal Resources Division. This authority is a very important aspect of the Georgia Coastal Management Program since recreation at the water's edge is a significant demand. Providing public access and recreational opportunities at or near the beach while protecting the sand sharing system is an important component of the Program.

5.27.3 Consistency

The Proposed Action is located inland, thus would not result in any adverse impacts to shoreline features. This policy is not applicable to the Proposed Action.

5.28 Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act (O.C.G.A. 12-8-21, et seq.)

5.28.1 Policy Statement

12-8 21. Declaration of policy; legislative intent.

(a) It is declared to be the policy of the State of Georgia, in furtherance of its responsibility to protect the public health, safety, and well-being of its citizens and to protect and enhance the quality of its environment, to institute and maintain a comprehensive state-wide program for solid waste management which will assure that solid waste facilities, whether publicly or privately operated, do not adversely affect the health, safety, and well-being of the public and do not degrade the quality of the environment by reason of their location, design, method of operation, or other means and which, to the extent feasible and practical, makes maximum utilization of the resources contained in solid waste.

(b) It is further declared to be the policy of the State of Georgia to educate and encourage generators and handlers of solid waste to reduce and minimize to the greatest extent possible the amount of solid waste which requires collection, treatment, or disposal through source reduction, reuse, composting, recycling, and other methods and to promote markets for and engage in the purchase of goods made from recovered materials and goods which are recyclable.

(Code 1981, § 12-8-21, enacted by Ga. L. 1990, p. 412, § 1; Ga. L. 1992, p. 3259, § 1; Ga. L. 1993, p. 399, §§ 1, 2)

5.28.2 General Description

The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act defines the rules regarding solid waste disposal in the state. Solid waste-handling facilities must be permitted by the State unless an individual is disposing of waste from his own residence onto land or facilities owned by him and disposal of such waste does not adversely affect human health (O.C.G.A. 12-8-30.10). State law mandates that a county, municipality, or group of counties beginning a process to select a site for municipal waste disposal must first call at least one public meeting.

In addition to the above-named jurisdictions, a regional solid waste management authority must hold at least one meeting within the jurisdiction of each participating authority. Meetings held to make siting decisions for any publicly or privately owned municipal solid waste disposal facility must be publicized before the meeting is held (O.C.G.A. 12-8-26). Each city and county is required to develop a comprehensive solid waste management plan that, at a minimum, provides for the assurance of adequate solid waste-handling capability and capacity for at least ten years. This plan must identify those sites that are not suitable for solid waste facilities based upon environmental and land use factors (O.C.G.A. 12-8-31.1); these factors may include historic and archeological sites. Solid waste facilities within 5,708 yards of a national historic site are not permitted (O.C.G.A. 12-8-25.1). Solid waste facilities on property owned exclusively by a private solid waste generator are generally exempt from these provisions. Local governments have the authority to zone areas of environmental, historic, or cultural sensitivity and to protect those sites from becoming waste disposal areas regardless of whether they are public or privately owned.

5.28.3 Consistency

Solid waste generated under each alternative would increase during construction activities before returning to near baseline levels over the long-term. Each alternative includes the construction and maintenance of mission support facilities and infrastructure that would increase construction and demolition (C&D) waste in the short-term. Solid waste generated from training and operations under each alternative would represent only a slight increase under each alternative. The Georgia coastal region has remaining public C&D capacity of more than 26 million cubic yards and a municipal solid waste capacity of more than 20 million cubic yards.[6] Therefore, adverse impacts to solid waste disposal associated with each of the action alternatives would be short-term and minimal. The Proposed Action is therefore consistent with this policy.

5.29 Georgia Surface Mining Act (O.C.G.A. 12-4-70, et seq.)

5.29.1 Policy Statement

12-4-71. Legislative purpose; duty of Environmental Protection Division to administer part.

(a) The purposes of this part are: (1) To assist in achieving and maintaining an efficient and productive mining industry and to assist in increasing economic and other benefits attributable to mining; (2) To advance the protection of fish and wildlife and the protection and restoration of land, water, and other resources

[6] Georgia Department of Community Affairs (GA DCA). 2010b. Disposal and Capacity 2009 Report (revised August 6, 2010). Online at: http://www.dca.ga.gov/development/research/programs/downloads/2009CapacityDisposal.pdf. Accessed October 10, 2011.

affected by mining; (3) To assist in the reduction, elimination, or counteracting of pollution or deterioration of land, water, and air attributable to mining; (4) To encourage programs which will achieve comparable results in protecting, conserving, and improving the usefulness of natural resources to the end that the most desirable conduct of mining and related operations may be universally facilitated; (5) To assist in efforts to facilitate the use of land and other resources affected by mining so that such use may be consistent with sound land use, public health, and public safety, and to this end to study and recommend, wherever desirable, techniques for the improvement, restoration, or protection of such land and other resources.

(b) The Environmental Protection Division of the department shall administer this part consistent with the above-stated purposes.

(Ga. L. 1968, p. 9, § 2)

5.29.2 General Description

The Georgia Surface Mining Act regulates all surface mining in Georgia, including the coastal zone. Dredging or ocean mining of materials is not directly regulated by State authority, except that sand and gravel operations are subject to the Shore Protection Act.

5.29.3 Consistency

The Proposed Action does not include any surface mining activities; therefore, this policy is not applicable to the Proposed Action.

5.30 Georgia Underground Storage Tank Act (O.C.G.A. 12-13-1, et seq.)

5.30.1 Policy Statement

12-13-2. Public policy:

(a) It is declared to be the public policy of the State of Georgia, in furtherance of its responsibility to protect the public health, safety, and well-being of its citizens and to protect and enhance the quality of its environments, to institute and maintain a comprehensive state-wide program for the management of regulated substances stored in underground tanks.

(b) It is the intent of the General Assembly that the GA EPD shall be designated as the state agency to administer the provisions of this chapter. The director of the GA EPD shall be the official charged with the primary responsibility for the enforcement of this chapter. In exercising any authority or power granted by this chapter and in fulfilling duties under this chapter, the director shall conform to and implement the policies outlined in this chapter.

(c) It is the intent of the General Assembly to create an environmental assurance fund which, in addition to those purposes set forth in subsections (f) and (g) of Code Section 12-13-9, may also be used by owners and operators as an alternate to insurance purchased from insurance companies for purposes of evidencing financial responsibility for taking corrective action and compensation of third parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by sudden and nonsudden accidental releases arising from operating underground storage tanks.

(Code 1981, § 12-13-2, enacted by Ga. L. 1988, p. 2072, § 1; Ga. L. 1989, p. 14, § 12)

5.30.2 General Description

The Underground Storage Tank Law provides the authority for the GA EPD to define the State criteria for operating, detecting releases, corrective actions, and enforcement of the utilization of underground storage tanks (USTs). The rules at Chapter 391-3-15 of the Rules and Regulations of the State of Georgia establish minimum standards and procedures to protect human health and safety and to protect and maintain the quality of groundwater and surface water resources from environmental contamination that could result from any releases of harmful substances stored in such tanks. These requirements reflect the federal law regulating underground storage tanks as well as the applicable State rules. All facilities with underground storage tanks are subject to these requirements. The Memorandum of Agreement between the Coastal Resources Division and the GA EPD ensures cooperation and coordination in the implementation of UST standards within the coastal area.

5.30.3 Consistency

There are no USTs or leaking USTs currently at TBR, and the Proposed Action would not result in the construction or operation of any UST. The Proposed Action is therefore consistent with this policy.

5.31 Georgia Water Quality Control Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-20)

5.31.1 Policy Statement

12-5-21. Declaration of policy; legislative intent.

(a) The people of the State of Georgia are dependent upon the rivers, streams, lakes, and subsurface waters of the state for public and private water supply and for agricultural, industrial, and recreational uses. It is therefore declared to be the policy of the State of Georgia that the water resources of the state shall be utilized prudently for the maximum benefit of the people, in order to restore and maintain a reasonable degree of purity in the waters of the state and an adequate supply of such waters, and to require where necessary reasonable usage of the waters of the state and reasonable treatment of sewage, industrial wastes, and other wastes prior to their discharge into such waters. To achieve this end, the government of the state shall assume responsibility for the quality and quantity of such water resources and the establishment and maintenance of a water quality and water quantity control program adequate for present needs and designed to care for the future needs of the state, provided that nothing contained in this article shall be construed to waive the immunity of the state for any purpose.

(b) The achievement of the purposes described in subsection (a) of this Code section requires that the GA EPD be charged with the duty described in that subsection, and that it have the authority to regulate the withdrawal, diversion, or impoundment of the surface waters of the state, and to require the use of reasonable methods after having considered the technical means available for the reduction of pollution and economic factors involved to prevent and control the pollution of the waters of the state.

(c) Further, it is the intent of this article to establish within the executive branch of the government administrative facilities and procedures for determining improper usage of the surface waters of the state and pollution of the waters of the state, and to confer discretionary administrative authority upon the GA EPD to take these and

related circumstances into consideration in its decisions and actions in determining, under the conditions and specific cases, those procedures which will best protect the public interest.

(Ga. L. 1957, p. 629, § 2; Ga. L. 1964, p. 416, § 2; Ga. L. 1977, p. 368, § 1)

5.31.2 General Description

The Georgia Water Quality Control Act grants the GA EPD authority to ensure that water uses in Georgia are used prudently, are maintained or restored to a reasonable degree of purity, and are maintained in adequate supply. In the administration of this law, the GA EPD can revise rules and regulations pertaining to water quality and quantity, set permit conditions and effluent limitations, and set permissible limits of surface water usage for both consumptive and non-consumptive uses through the Board of the GA DNR. Through a Memorandum of Agreement between the GA EPD and the Coastal Resources Division, the rules and permits of the GA EPD are administered in a manner consistent with the enforceable policies of the Georgia Coastal Management Program. The authority to regulate the rivers, streams, lakes, and subsurface waters throughout the state for public and private water supply and agricultural, industrial, and recreational uses is provided to the GA EPD. The Act makes it unlawful for any person to dispose of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or to withdraw, divert, or impound any surface waters of the state without a permit. Tourism and recreational entities, manufacturing and transportation facilities, and other activities found in the coastal zone covered under the policies of the Georgia Coastal Management Program are responsible for compliance with the regulations implementing the Georgia Water Quality Control Act.

5.31.3 Consistency

Under each alternative, stormwater discharges associated with construction activities would comply with the requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program as administered by the GA EPD. Any non-exempt direct or indirect impacts to surface waters would require permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the CWA and under the NPDES regulated by the GA EPD. The USMC would acquire all necessary permits after land acquisition has occurred. The Proposed Action is therefore consistent with this policy.

5.32 Water Wells Standards Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-120, et seq.)

5.32.1 Policy Statement

12-5-121. Legislative intent:

It is the intent of the General Assembly to provide in this part for the application of standards for the siting, construction, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells and boreholes so as to protect the public health and the water resources of this state.

(Ga. L. 1976, p. 974, § 2; Ga. L. 1985, p. 1192, § 1)

5.32.2 General Description

The Water Wells Standards Act of 1985 provides standards for siting, constructing, operating, maintaining, and abandoning wells and boreholes. The Act requires that individual and non-public wells must be located as far removed from known or potential sources of pollutants as possible. Licensing requirements for drilling contractors are established by the Act, as well a State Water Well Standards Advisory Council. The Council is authorized to adopt and amend rules and regulations that are reasonable to govern the licensing of well contractors. Compliance with the Water Wells Standards Act is required

for all activities that utilize well water. The provisions of the Act are enforceable under Georgia law. The Council may file a petition for an injunction in the appropriate superior court against any person that has violated any provisions of the Act.

5.32.3 Consistency

Each alternative would be consistent with state guidelines for water supply wells such as minimum distances from septic tanks (50 feet), septic tank absorption fields (100 feet), sewers (10 feet), and solid waste disposal sites (1,000 feet). Additionally, no wells would be located within any FEMA-defined floodplains. All site determinations, design criteria, and operation and maintenance associated with each alternative would be consistent with the applicable USMC UFC for water supply systems. The Proposed Action is therefore consistent with this policy.

5.33 The Wildflower Preservation Act (O.C.G.A. 12-6-170, et seq.)

5.33.1 Policy Statement

12-6-172. Powers and duties of Department and Board of natural Resources as to wildflower preservation.

(a) The Department of Natural Resources shall from time to time designate as a protected species and species of plant life within this state which it may determine to be rare, unusual, or in danger of extinction, and upon such designation such species will become subject to the protection of this article.

(Ga. L. 1973, p. 333, § 3; Ga. L. 1982, p. 3, § 12)

5.33.2 General Description

The Wildflower Preservation Act provides for designation and protection of plant species that are rare, unusual, or in danger of extinction. Additional species may be added by the Board of the GA DNR at any time. The protection offered to these species is limited to those that are found on public lands of the state. It is a misdemeanor to transport, carry, convey, sell, cut, pull up, dig up, or remove protected species listed by this Act.

5.33.3 Consistency

As part of the EIS process, it was established that the USMC, in addition to conducting surveys for federally listed species, would provide follow-up field surveys for state-listed species potentially affected by the Proposed Action. State-listed species that are not protected under the Endangered Species Act include Georgia plume, corkwood, dwarf witch-alder, giant orchid, and tiny-leaf buckthorn.

In preparation of the EIS, literature regarding life histories, biology, and habitat requirements was reviewed and it was determined that the state-listed corkwood and dwarf witch-alder have the potential to occur within the proposed target areas and would require follow-up field surveys. It was further determined that no suitable habitat exists within the proposed acquisition areas for the state-listed Georgia plume, giant orchid, or tiny-leaf buckthorn. Field surveys were conducted in spring 2011 for the state-listed corkwood and dwarf witch-alder. Findings of these surveys were submitted to the GA DNR on May 2, 2011. It was determined that no state-protected species are likely to be adversely affected by the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action is therefore consistent with this policy.

6 Conclusion

In accordance with the CZMA, 16 U.S.C. § 1456(c), as amended, it has been determined that the proposed modernization and expansion of TBR would be carried out in a manner that is fully consistent with the enforceable policies of the GCMP. This determination applies to the Proposed Action and the effects of the Proposed Action on the land or water uses or natural resources of the coastal zone, as directed by 15 CFR § 930.39.

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GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
COASTAL RESOURCES DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

A.G. 'SPUD' WOODWARD
DIRECTOR

September 27, 2012

Townsend EIS Project Manager
Post Office Box 180458
Tallahassee, Florida 32318

RE: **Conditional** Consistency Determination for DEIS: Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia

Dear Sir or Madam:

Staff of the Coastal Management Program has reviewed your June 25, 2012; July 2, 2012; and August 15, 2012 letters, as well as the attached Coastal Consistency Determination for the above referenced project. The proposed action includes acquisition of land, acquisition of a timber easement, modification of existing airspace, construction of infrastructure to support PGM training, and improvement of capabilities.

Final design plans for facility construction will not be available until after ROD (record of decision) issuance and completion of the land acquisition process. Therefore some reasonably foreseeable impacts to coastal resources cannot be concisely described at this point in time. Several enforceable policies may require additional coordination and/or state permits prior to actual construction, including but not limited to:

- CCD 5.9 Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Act (O.C.G.A. 12-7-1, et seq.): 25' buffer variance may be required.
- CCD 5.12 Georgia Heritage Trust Act (O.C.G.A. 12-3-70, et seq.): conduct additional investigations within target areas after acquisition to identify cultural resources and determine if they are National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible and consult with the Historic Preservation Division and interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties.
- CCD 5.13 Groundwater Use Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-90, et. seq.): permits for groundwater withdrawals over 100,000 gallons per day, potable water used by more than 25 people, wells within the Upper Floridan aquifer, and/or wells within the 100-year floodplain may be required.
- CCD 5.15 Historic Areas (O.C.G.A. 12-3-50, et seq.): conduct additional investigations within target areas after acquisition to identify cultural resources and determine if they are National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible and consult with the Historic Preservation Division and interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties.

ONE CONSERVATION WAY | BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA 31520-8686
912.264.7218 | FAX 912.262.3143 | WWW.COASTALGADNR.ORG

- CCD 5.23 Georgia Safe Drinking Water Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-170, et seq.): permits for potable water used by more than 25 people, wells within the Upper Floridan aquifer, and/or wells within the 100-year floodplain may be required.
- CCD 5.31 Georgia Water Quality Control Act (O.C.G.A. 12-5-20, et seq.): National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits may be required. Additionally, if a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit is required from the US Army Corps of Engineers, a Section 401 Water Quality Certificate may be required.

The Program **concurs** with your consistency determination with the **condition** that any necessary State of Georgia permits and/or permissions are obtained prior to commencement of construction. The acquisition of land, acquisition of timber rights, and modification of existing airspace are fully consistent with the applicable enforceable policies of the Georgia Coastal Management Program and may proceed unconditionally. Please feel free to contact Kelie Moore or me if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

A.G. "Spud" Woodward
Director

SW/km

cc: Dale Caldwell, GaDNR/EPD Water Quality via e-mail
Alice Vick, GaDNR/EPD Buffers via e-mail
Dave Crass, GaDNR/HPD via e-mail

Appendix D

TBR Hunting Regulations

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

ASO 1700.2E
NREAO

02 MAR 2009

AIR STATION ORDER 1700.2E

From: Commanding Officer
To: Distribution List

Subj: HUNTING, FISHING AND BOATING REGULATIONS FOR MARINE CORPS AIR STATION BEAUFORT, LAUREL BAY HOUSING AREAS AND TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA (SHORT TITLE: HUNTING, FISHING AND BOATING REGS)

Ref: (a) South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Hunting and Fishing Regulations (NOTAL)
(b) South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Boating Regulations (NOTAL)
(c) MCO 5500.6G
(d) MCO P5090.2A
(e) ASO 5512.5L
(f) ASO P11101.4F
(g) ASO 10570.1A
(h) Georgia Hunting Season and Regulations

Encl: (1) Hunting, Fishing, and Boating Regulations Procedural Guidance

1. Situation. References (a) and (b) establish South Carolina state hunting, fishing and boating regulations. Reference (c) establishes regulations involving the use of deadly force. Reference (d) promulgates to Marine Corps commands the environmental and natural resources responsibilities. References (e) and (f) establish specific regulations regarding the possession, use, carrying, registration and storage of privately owned firearms and weapons onboard this Air Station in accordance with this Order and applicable federal, state and county laws and regulations. Reference (g) establishes control and treatment of pets and wild animals. Reference (h) establishes Georgia hunting season and regulations.

2. Cancellation. ASO P1700.2D.

3. Mission. To establish regulations governing hunting, fishing and boating aboard MCAS Beaufort, Laurel Bay Housing area and Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia.

4. Execution. All personnel, military and civilian, will comply with the regulations contained in this Order.

5. Administration and Logistics. Changes to this Order are invited and should be submitted to the Natural Resources Environmental Affairs Office (NREAO) via the appropriate chain of command.

6. Command and Signal

a. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.

b. Command. This Order is applicable to all tenant commands and staff sections.

J. R. SNIDER

DISTRIBUTION: B

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

IDENTIFICATION	TITLE	PAGE
Chapter 1	**GENERAL INFORMATION**	**1-1**
1.	APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS	1-1
2.	ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS	1-1
3.	PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO HUNT, FISH AND BOAT ABOARD THE AIR STATION AND LAUREL BAY	1-1
4.	LICENSING	1-1
5.	GENERAL WEAPONS/FIREARMS REGULATIONS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS	1-3
6.	CONTROL AND TREATMENT OF PETS AND WILDLIFE	1-3
7.	MISCELLANEOUS	1-4
Chapter 2	**CONSERVATION LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM**	**2-1**
1.	CONSERVATION LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM	2-1
Chapter 3	**HUNTING (INDIVIDUAL/MCAS)**	**3-1**
1.	INDIVIDUAL HUNTERS	3-1
2.	HUNTING AREAS	3-1
3.	ARCHERY HUNTING	3-1
4.	SEASONS AND LIMITS	3-2
5.	DEER HUNTING	3-2
6.	HARVEST REPORT	3-3
Chapter 4	**HUNTING (ORGANIZED/MCAS)**	**4-1**
1.	ORGANIZED HUNTS	4-1
2.	SMALL AND BIG GAME ORGANIZED HUNTS	4-2
3.	COORDINATING ACTIVITIES	4-2
Chapter 5	**FISHING (MCAS AND LAUREL BAY)**	**5-1**
1.	FISHING	5-1
Chapter 6	**BOATING (MCAS AND LAUREL BAY)**	**6-1**
1.	BOATING	6-1
2.	REGISTRATION OF BOATS	6-1
3.	EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENT FOR BOATS	6-1
4.	TYPES OF PERSONAL FLOTATION DEVICES (PFD'S)	6-2
5.	SAFETY TIPS	6-3
Chapter 7	**HUNTING (TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA)**	
1.	GENERAL	7-1
2.	RESPONSIBILITIES	7-2
3.	POLICY	7-3
4.	HUNTING PENALTIES	7-5

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IDENTIFICATION	TITLE	PAGE
APPENDIX A	VIOLATION CODES (MCAS AND LAUREL BAY)	A-1
APPENDIX B	APPLICATION FOR HUNTING/FISHING PERMIT (MCAS)	B-1
APPENDIX C	CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE OF THE GOVERNMENT (MCAS)	C-1
APPENDIX D	CERTIFICATE OF UNDERSTANDING (MCAS)	D-1
APPENDIX E	SAFETY LECTURE PLAN (MCAS)	E-1
APPENDIX F	HARVEST REPORT (MCAS)	F-1
APPENDIX G	PREREQUISITES FOR ASSIGNMENT AND SPECIAL ORDERS FOR HUNT MASTERS (MCAS)	G-1
APPENDIX H	TEN COMMANDMENTS OF HUNTING SAFETY	H-1
APPENDIX I	MCAS BEAUFORT HUNTING MAP	I-1
APPENDIX J	TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE (TBR) HUNTING APPLICATION/HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT	J-1
	HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT	J-2
APPENDIX K	TBR HUNTING MAP	K-1
APPENDIX L	TBR HUNTER SAFETY BRIEF	L-1
APPENDIX M	LOST HUNTER RECOVERY PLAN	M-1
APPENDIX N	TBR HUNTING ROOSTER	N-1
APPENDIX O	TBR DEER HARVEST RECORD	O-1
APPENDIX P	CERTIFICATE OF UNDERSTANDING	P-1

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL INFORMATION (MCAS AND LAUREL BAY)

1. Application of Regulations. The regulations in this document are provided for MCAS Beaufort, Laurel Bay Housing and Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia. Chapters 1 through 6 and appendix A-I are applicable to MCAS Beaufort and Laurel Bay Housing unless specified otherwise. Hunting regulations for TBR are addressed in Chapter 7 and appendix J-P.

2. Enforcement of Regulations. The Chief Game Warden and the Provost Marshall's Office (PMO) will enforce hunting, fishing, and boating regulations and manage the issuance of hunting and fishing permits. Violator's base permits/game permits will be confiscated and privileges suspended until the case is resolved. The Chief Game Warden and PMO will review each violation and make recommendations to the Logistics Officer on a course of action (Appendix A).

3. Personnel Authorized to Hunt, Fish and Boat Aboard the Air Station and Laurel Bay. The following categories of personnel specified in this paragraph are authorized to hunt, fish or boat within the boundaries of this Air Station. Persons under the age of 16 must be accompanied by a licensed adult who is authorized by this paragraph to hunt, fish or boat. All requests for exceptions will be submitted in writing to the Chief Game Warden for approval. Authorized personnel include:

a. Active duty and retired military personnel and their dependents.

b. Civilian government and retired employees and their dependents.

c. Sponsored guests of personnel authorized to hunt, fish or boat, who are 16 years of age or older. The civilian government employee and the active duty or retired military member is responsible for the conduct of their guest(s) at all times. Sponsored guests must have a safety brief conducted by the Chief Game Warden prior to hunting aboard the Air Station.

d. Sponsored civilians will be limited to organized MCAS Sportsman Club hunts (large or small game) within MCAS areas.

4. Licensing

a. All persons, 16 years of age and older, hunting aboard MCAS Beaufort will carry a MCAS Hunting Permit, a valid South Carolina Hunting License and have attended the hunter's safety brief given by the Chief Game Warden or other individuals designated in writing by the Chief Game Warden.

b. All persons, 16 years of age or older, fishing in freshwater aboard MCAS Beaufort will have in their possession a MCAS Fishing Permit and a South Carolina Freshwater Fishing License. Temporary permits are available from the Chief Game Warden or at the Provost Marshal's Office (state fishing license or temporary license required).

c. All persons under 16 years of age must attend the hunter's safety brief and be accompanied by a licensed parent or Guardian to hunt. To fish in freshwater, persons under 16 years of age must be accompanied by a licensed adult 18 years of age or older. No state hunting/fishing license or base permit is needed if under 16 years of age.

d. The MCAS hunting/fishing permits will be valid until 30 June of each year. All permits will be requested utilizing Appendix B. All hunting/fishing permits are free to authorized personnel. Annual fishing permits can be obtained from the Chief Game Warden. Temporary fishing permits are available from the Chief Game Warden or the PMO Desk Sergeant. Hunting permits can only be obtained from the Chief Game Warden.

e. Prior to the issue of a permit to hunt/fish, the applicant will present applicable state licenses and appropriate identification.

f. Civilian and military dependent applicants will execute a Certificate of Release of the Government (Appendix C) releasing the government from all responsibility in case of accident or injury while hunting, fishing or boating. The completed certificate will be retained on file by the Chief Game Warden.

g. The applicant will certify familiarity with applicable current federal, state, and Air Station regulations and execute the Certificate of Understanding (Appendix D) attesting to same.

h. The applicant will present evidence of having attended a hunter's safety brief sponsored by the Chief Game Warden, during the current hunting season. There are no exceptions to this requirement. The safety lecture will be conducted at the Sportsman's Club or other location designated by the Chief Game Warden. Times and dates of the lecture will be determined during the hunting season.

i. The applicant will present evidence of having registered all firearms/weapons used for hunting in accordance with reference (e). Weapons registration is to be verified by the Chief Game Warden or individuals administering the safety brief by his/her signature on the permit application. Weapon registration must have the signature of the Pass and Identification Clerk. Only weapons used for hunting will be on the application for a permit. If at a later date a new weapon is purchased for hunting, it is the hunter's responsibility to have the weapon added to the hunting application, which is held on file by the Chief Game Warden. When a hunter borrows a weapon to hunt aboard the Air Station, they must possess a letter from the owner stating that the weapon is borrowed and must have a copy of the weapon's registration. The letter must also include the weapon owner's contact information.

j. Persons convicted of or against whom official administrative action has or is being taken for offense(s) involving use of drugs or Driving Under the Influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs will have all hunting privileges revoked. Privileges will not be reinstated unless installation drug/alcohol treatment/rehabilitation authorities consider the individual sufficiently rehabilitated and no longer a safety risk. If a person is PNG (Persona non grata) from base they are not authorized to hunt aboard the installation.

5. General Weapons/Firearms Regulations and Safety Precautions

a. Hunting aboard MCAS Beaufort is limited to shotguns of ten gauge or smaller bore, or archery. The use of .410 gauge shotguns for deer hunting is prohibited. The use of any other hunting means such as rifles, black powder guns, crossbows, nets, snares, or bait poisons is strictly prohibited.

b. Shotgun slugs will not be used due to safety because of the size of MCAS Beaufort and the close proximity of military family housing. Buck shot, number 3, up to and including number 000, will be used for deer hunting. Any device which makes a solid mass of shot in flight is prohibited. This restriction is not intended to restrict the use of choke devices on shotgun barrels.

c. No devices to muffle or minimize the report will be attached to a weapon or carried at any time.

d. Hunters will wear patches of international orange colored material, not less than one square foot in size, on both the front and rear portions of the upper body at all times.

e. All hunters shall strictly observe safety precautions in the use of shotguns and archery. Also, hunters should be aware of the noise hazards of firing a weapon.

f. All personal firearms/weapons used, possessed, or introduced aboard MCAS Beaufort or Laurel Bay Housing area will be registered with the MCAS Provost Marshal's Office. All persons will possess the appropriate registration card when using or transporting any firearm/weapon aboard MCAS Beaufort or Laurel Bay.

g. All personal firearms and weapons will be transported in the trunk of a vehicle, or bed of a truck, when not contained within a proper firearm/weapon case. All personal firearms and weapons will be transported unloaded with the action open. Ammunition will be separated from weapons. Under no circumstances will a firearm or weapon be transported or stored underneath a seat of a vehicle. The transportation of a firearm or weapon in a window rack as to be openly visible from outside the vehicle is prohibited.

h. Hunting/fishing knives and like instruments may be carried openly by a hunter while he is proceeding to the hunting/fishing area, while engaged in the sport and returning to quarters. Hunting/ fishing knives will not be routinely stored within a vehicle being operated aboard MCAS Beaufort.

6. Control and Treatment of Pets and Wildlife. Dogs which have attained the age of three months must be registered and have received the rabies inoculation as required by South Carolina law. A quarterly review by a licensed veterinarian will be turned into PMO, and a heartworm vaccination is strongly recommended. This applies to all dogs utilized for hunting aboard the Air Station. All dogs used for hunting aboard MCAS Beaufort will either be leashed at all times or will be outfitted with electronic tracking collars. In the event of Hurricane Condition II, the Sportsman's Club will be responsible for relocating the hunting dogs to a safe haven off MCAS Beaufort.

7. Miscellaneous

a. DO NOT FEED, molest or trap wildlife. Baiting for deer hunting is only permitted in areas 1A, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 11 with approval from the Chief Game Warden. Feeding or trapping of wildlife aboard MCAS Beaufort or Laurel Bay Housing area is prohibited, except by persons designated by the Commanding Officer while in the performance of their assigned duties.

b. The trapping, feeding, killing or molesting of alligators is prohibited by law.

c. The killing or molesting of any non-game bird, e.g., eagles, ospreys, owls, hawks, or non-game wading bird, such as song birds, cardinals, and mockingbirds is prohibited and is a violation of federal law.

d. ONLY PORTABLE TREE STANDS ARE AUTHORIZED and must be removed at the conclusion of the day's hunt. Tree stands may be placed the evening or day before a hunt at the hunter's own risk. All personnel in a tree stand are required to use a safety strap. Unauthorized tree stands will be reported immediately to the Chief Game Warden for removal.

e. All illegally/accidentally-killed game (collision with motor vehicle, aircraft accident, poaching, etc.) will be immediately turned over to the Chief Game Warden. The Chief Game Warden will be notified directly or via the Military Police Desk Sergeant. In those instances where deer are inadvertently killed as the result of collision with a motor vehicle, the owner of the private vehicle may request that the deer be given to him for his personal use. The disposition of all deer or other game killed illegally or accidentally will be determined by the Chief Game Warden.

f. All night hunting for small game (example; raccoon hunting) will be approved by the Chief Game Warden and PMO.

g. The shining of hand-held or vehicle mounted lights or spotlights upon deer or other game during the hours of darkness for hunting, observing or harassing purposes is prohibited.

h. DO NOT LITTER. Hunters will pick up expended ammo casings.

i. Four wheeling/off-road driving by any type of motor vehicle is prohibited. All vehicles must be parked within 20 feet of perimeter road. No one will drive off an asphalt road or in a marked food plot at any time.

j. Area Use by Non-Hunters. Any person(s), unit, club, etc., desiring to use a designated hunting area or unassigned area is required to coordinate their request through the Chief Game Warden and PMO three (3) working days prior to the date requested. Requests for area use will be submitted in the form of a written request to the Chief Game Warden and PMO for specific areas to be used. The request will contain area to be reserved, points of contact and phone numbers. Mission essential use of an area will be considered a priority. Area #2 is used for training by the Corporal's School. Area #4 is used by MCCS paintball range. Hunters need to be aware of this, and that possible confrontations could occur if either party fails to properly sign in for these areas.

k. Hunters who checkout to go hunting an hour before daybreak must return the hunting-area pass and/or doe pass to PMO prior to reporting to their work section for duty. The hunter will not take the area pass or doe pass to his/her work section or keep it all day. In the same respect, no hunter will keep an area pass or doe pass overnight in order to hunt in the morning.

l. Non-sponsored civilian MCAS Sportsman's club members do not have exclusive rights to hunt aboard the Air Station

CHAPTER 2

CONSERVATION LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

1. Conservation Law Enforcement Program

a. The Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Office (NREAO) shall supervise the Conservation Law Enforcement Program.

b. MCO 5090.4 establishes the policy and direction for the administration of the Conservation Law Enforcement Program on Marine Corps installations.

c. The Conservation Law Enforcement Program shall consist of a Chief Game Warden who will be selected in accordance with MCO 5090.4 and must maintain the standards set forth in that MCO. The Chief Game Warden will be a civilian employee.

d. The Chief Game Warden shall be assisted in the performance of his law enforcement duties by such other persons as may be approved by the PMO. These individuals will be referred to as Deputy Game Wardens, and shall be nominated by the PMO and approved by the Chief Game Warden and the Commanding Officer. Deputy Game Wardens shall be active duty personnel assigned to PMO and shall be selected on the basis of interest, maturity, and integrity.

e. The Chief Game Warden shall be assisted in the performance of his non-law enforcement duties by such other persons as may be approved by NREAO. These individuals will be referred to as Volunteer Game Wardens and can be active duty, retired, or civilian personnel. Volunteer Game Wardens shall be selected on the basis of interest, maturity, and integrity.

f. All personnel acting in the capacity of Deputy or Volunteer Game Warden will be thoroughly familiar with the provisions of references (a), (c), and (e), federal hunting regulations, and the contents of this Order. Deputy and Volunteer Game Wardens, while in performance of their duties, will come under the direct control of the Chief Game Warden. The duties as Deputy or Volunteer Game Warden will at no time conflict with normal work duties.

CHAPTER 3

HUNTING (INDIVIDUAL)

1. Individual Hunters. Each hunter must obtain a hunting area clearance by personally appearing before the Duty Game Warden/PMO Desk Sergeant. Hunters must adhere to check-out/check-in procedures as dictated by this Order. Hunters may check-out to a hunting area no earlier than one hour prior to sunrise and must check in from the hunting area no later than one hour after sunset. Individual hunters may check-out to only ONE area at a time and area changes will be accomplished only by personal appearance at the PMO Desk Sergeant's post. Dogs may be used for small game hunting. Individual hunters may not hunt areas where organized hunts are scheduled until after the organized hunt has been secured. Hunting areas and secondary roads leading to such areas are off-limits to privately owned vehicle traffic unless retrieving deer, which have already been located. Driving in a food plot or any off-road area is prohibited.

2. Hunting Areas. Individual hunting for all legal game is authorized in all hunting areas except Area 4. Area 5 is available for individual bow hunting during weekdays (excluding holidays) only. Areas 3, 7, 8, and 12 will be restricted during air operations when safety becomes a consideration. Area 2 will be restricted when in use by the Corporal's School. Hunting is prohibited within 200 yards of any inhabited area and the Air Station Ordnance bunker areas. Hunters will not enter any area in which troops are training. Shooting across perimeter road, aircraft runways, and aircraft parking ramps or taxiways is prohibited. Hunters shall not discharge weapons towards an inhabited area, runway or perimeter road, if within 200 yards of same. Hunters may not hunt closer than 100 feet to any active runway/taxiway/perimeter road. Organized hunts may request an exception for active paved roadways on a case-by-case basis. The Commanding Officer may from time-to-time authorize special hunts in other areas of MCAS Beaufort.

3. Archery Hunting

a. Archery hunting will be in accordance with reference (a) and the provisions of this Order.

b. All license and identification requirements applicable to other types of hunting apply to archery hunting.

c. Hunting with a bow and arrow for all legal game is permitted during the regular hunting season in all approved hunting areas.

d. The minimum head width of arrows and rated pull will be in accordance with reference (a).

e. Poison, explosive, or barbed arrows are prohibited. A barbed arrow is defined as an arrow, which has points or barbs protruding in such a manner as to prevent the arrow from being removed from the point of penetration without tearing the flesh of the bird or animal.

f. All arrows used for hunting on MCAS Beaufort will have the name of the owner clearly labeled on the shaft of the arrow.

g. The "flu-flu" type arrow will be used for elevated shots. These arrows are the same as those used in bird or squirrel hunting.

h. The use of crossbows is prohibited.

i. Individuals engaged in archery hunting are prohibited from using or carrying firearms.

j. Areas 1A, and 9 are reserved for archery hunting only.

k. Area 4 is reserved for organized hunts only.

l. Area 5 is reserved for organized hunts only on weekends and holidays. It is available for archery hunting only on all other days.

4. Seasons And Limits

a. Open seasons and bag limits are established by reference (a) and applicable Federal regulations.

b. The issuance of "doe tags" will be the responsibility of the Duty Game Warden/PMO.

c. Bear, duck, and turkey WILL NOT be hunted.

5. Deer Hunting

a. Hunting deer is authorized only during the regular deer hunting season as established by the state wildlife department.

b. Deer may only be taken during organized hunts or by individual gun and archery hunting, subject to the following special regulations:

(1) Only male deer with plainly visible two inch antlers may be taken unless the hunter has been issued a "doe tag."

(2) Spotted deer (fawns) will not be harvested.

(3) No one shall, at any time, take any deer while it is in the water. Also, deer will not be taken while a hunter is in a boat.

(4) No deer taken will be field dressed. A disposal site, located at the Sportsman's Club, is available to all hunters for deer harvested at MCAS. Rules regarding use of the site are posted at the Club and must be followed in order to use it. Failure to follow the rules will result in the site being closed and possible administrative action. All deer taken on MCAS must have the weight and sex recorded prior to being cleaned. One-half of each deer lower jaw bone will be removed and turned in to the Chief Game Warden for storage and later released to the South Carolina State Biologist's Office

at the conclusion of the hunting season. At such times as state game biologists are working with Air Station officials, hunters may be required to surrender parts of the deer for scientific study.

6. Harvest Report. All individual hunters or the Hunt master will initiate the Harvest Report (Appendix F) when checking in with the Duty Game Warden/PMO Desk Sergeant after concluding the hunt for the day. Harvest reports will be completed when game is taken.

CHAPTER 4

HUNTING (ORGANIZED)

1. Organized Hunts

a. Organized hunting is authorized in all areas except area 1A, with the approval of the Chief Game Warden. Area 4 is reserved for organized hunts only. Area 5 is reserved for organized hunts during weekends and holidays only. Bow hunting is authorized in Area 5 during non-holiday weekdays.

b. During organized hunts, hunters are to be placed on designated stands near roadways/paths routinely used by pedestrians. The Hunt Master will ensure the following safety precautions are accomplished:

(1) Prior to the commencement of the hunt, a sign not less than 24 inches by 18 inches, with a red background and white lettering not less than two inches in height stating: "CAUTION DEER HUNT IN PROGRESS," will be conspicuously placed on all roads/paths approaching the area to be hunted.

(2) Prior to commencement of a hunt in area 1, a sign not less than 24 inches by 18 inches, with a red background and white lettering not less than two inches in height stating: "FISH POND SECURED FOR ORGANIZED DEER HUNT BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER (ASO P1700.2)," will be conspicuously placed at the entrance to Round Island Pond. Scout Pond will not be secured from fishing due to the facilities belonging to MWR.

(3) Immediately upon termination of the hunt, the hunt signs will be removed from the roads/paths.

(4) In the event that an intruder is observed, the first hunter observing the intruder will, by voice command, secure the hunt. Intruders, regardless of grade, should be fully identified and referred to the Chief Game Warden for violation of this Manual.

a. Hunting in any area or place other than described above is prohibited. The Commanding Officer may from time to time authorize special hunts in other areas of MCAS Beaufort.

(1) According to NAVSEA OP-5 (p.2-6, para 2.1 6.3b), all hunters in areas 2 and 3 will not venture beyond a 200 yard inboard boundary surrounding the Air Station Ordnance and Missile Facility. As a caution, these areas are prominently marked with yellow paint on the outboard side of trees.

(2) The sounding of a vehicle horn or PA system will be used to contact hunters in an area. Once heard, hunters must leave the hunting area and go to the Hunt Master, Game Warden or PMO representative for instructions.

b. All organized hunts will be managed and controlled by a designated Hunt Master. Designated Hunt Masters will be responsible for the organization, proper conduct and safety of the hunt and will be guided in the

performance of their duties by the special orders for Hunt Masters contained in Appendix G.

c. Organized hunts may be conducted each Saturday, Sunday and holiday during the regular hunting season, subject to the written approval of the Chief Game Warden. Hunt requests will be submitted no later than 0900, on the Wednesday prior to the hunt. Special organized hunts may be conducted during the week upon approval of the Chief Game Warden and the Commanding Officer.

d. When organized hunts are conducted in a particular hunting area, only those persons participating as Hunt Masters or Game Wardens in the performance of their duties will be allowed to use secondary dirt roads in the hunting area. All other open hunting areas will be available for individual hunting for all legal game.

e. Organized hunters will comply with Chapter 3, paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.

2. Small And Big Game Organized Hunts. The representative of an organized hunt will submit a written request to the Chief Game Warden for specific area(s) to be hunted. The request will contain the type of game to be hunted, time(s), date(s) and area(s) to be reserved, the names, addresses, duty and home phone numbers of the Hunt Master and Assistant Hunt Master and the approximate number of hunters expected to participate. No more than two hunting areas will be reserved for an organized hunt on any given day. Hunt Masters may check out a hunting area one hour prior to sunrise and must clear the hunting area prior to one hour after sunset, except raccoon hunts authorized by NREAO. The Hunt Master must personally check in with the Duty Game Warden/PMO Desk Sergeant and provide him a complete roster of persons attending the hunt. This roster will contain the name, social security number and Air Station hunting permit number of each hunter involved. At the conclusion of the hunt, the Hunt Master will personally check out with the Duty Game Warden or the PMO Desk Sergeant.

3. Coordinating Activities. The MCAS Sportsman's Club has agreed to and will accomplish the following:

a. The Club President and all members may be requested to assist the Provost Marshal, Chief Game Warden or Officer of the Day in coordinating and conducting searches for missing persons.

b. Coordinate with S-4/NREAO and PMO in matters pertaining to conservation of natural resources.

c. Cooperate with the S-4/NREAO to promote good wildlife management and conservation practices.

d. Individual and hunting parties will be responsible for securing dogs at the conclusion of the hunt.

CHAPTER 5

FISHING

1. Fishing. Fishing will be in accordance with the regulations contained in reference (a) and the provisions of this Order.

a. In addition, users of the fishponds will comply with the following instructions:

(1) Swimming and wading are not permitted in the fishponds.

(2) Boats less than 18 feet long may be used. Boats will be equipped with at least one oar and at least one life preserver or Coast Guard approved flotation device per occupant. Electric trolling motors may be used. Use of gasoline motors is prohibited. Boats with gas motors may be used in the ponds but the motor must be raised. Inflatable crafts, and belly boats are not authorized, due to alligators in the ponds.

(3) Live fish will not be used as bait. Possession of live fish in areas adjacent to the ponds is strictly prohibited. This helps to prevent unauthorized stocking of undesirable types of fish. This includes all fish: minnows, crappie, shiners, etc.

(4) No firearms, pellet, air guns, bows, crossbows, arrows or other dangerous weapons are permitted on or around the ponds except as authorized for organized hunts.

(5) Open fires are prohibited without written approval from the Commanding Officer. Portable grills are allowed for picnics in the immediate area of the ponds.

(6) Fishing is permitted with rods or poles only, with a limit of two rods or poles per person. Nets, seines and trot lines are prohibited.

(7) Limits per person per day:

1. All limits are subject to change at the discretion of the Chief Game Warden. Changes will be posted on boards at all station ponds and piers.

2. Bass: three per day per person, minimum length of 16 inches. Return undersize bass to water immediately.

3. Bream (Blue gill/Sunfish): Unlimited. Do not return to pond regardless of size.

4. Catfish: three per day per person, minimum length of 16 inches. Return undersize catfish to water immediately.

5. Grass Carp: Return all to pond unharmed.

(8) Night fishing at the base ponds is authorized and all participating personnel will check in and out with PMO, via phone. The night fishing period spans between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise.

b. The following regulations pertaining to size, limit, equipment and methods of taking saltwater fish, crabs and shrimp coincide with South Carolina state regulations and will be enforced throughout the Air Station. These regulations particularly apply to the areas known as the Air Station Marina, Laurel Bay Boat Ramp, Laurel Bay Pier, SAR Pond, Shady Point Picnic Area, and the pier near the Sportsman's Club. The Fuel Pier is not an authorized fishing or shrimping area.

(1) No state saltwater fishing license or stamp is required to fish from the above areas.

(2) Shrimping will be allowed only with hoop or cast nets. Baiting for shrimp within 50 yards of a fixed structure or from a fixed structure is not permitted. Properly licensed personnel are permitted to bait for shrimp from the shore or from a boat.

(3) Giggers must have a valid South Carolina Gigging License in their possession.

(4) Crab pots are limited to two pots per person and are subject to applicable South Carolina state regulations. Crabs less than five inches, measured from tip of point across the back of the shell, must be returned to the water immediately. Female crabs bearing eggs from which the egg pouch has been removed may not be kept and must be returned to the water immediately. One claw may be taken from stone crabs. All stone crabs must be immediately returned to the water so long as one claw remains.

(5) All game fish caught must be in accordance with South Carolina state regulations regarding size and limits.

(6) Catches may not be sold or bartered.

c. All personnel will adhere to safety rules while aboard MCAS Beaufort and at Laurel Bay Pier, boat ramps and docks. All children ages 12 and under are required to wear life jackets while on or near the Laurel Bay Pier and all boat ramps, docks, and will be under parental supervision.

CHAPTER 6

BOATING

1. Boating

a. All boating in the waters under the jurisdiction of the Commanding Officer will be in accordance with reference (b).

b. Person(s) are considered to be boating when operating boats in any waters under the jurisdiction of the Commanding Officer, to include the use of launching and docking facilities and/or the use of any land or excursion there from.

c. South Carolina has adopted the U.S. Coast Guard navigation rules concerning boating safety.

d. All boaters are encouraged to take a boating safety course sponsored by the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary.

2. Registration Of Boats. Without exception, all vessels with propulsion machinery installed or attached must be registered. Vessels having valid registrations from other states may use South Carolina waters for 90 consecutive days before they are required to have South Carolina registration.

3. Equipment Requirement For Boats

a. Under 16 feet:

(1) Coast Guard approved personal flotation device (PFD), type 1, 2, 3 or 5 for each person aboard with proper fit and serviceability.

(2) Valid South Carolina registration or see paragraph 2 of this chapter.

(3) Navigation lights between sunset and sunrise.

(4) Horn or whistle.

(5) If equipped with enclosed fuel tanks or inboard engine, must have one fire extinguisher and ventilation system.

b. 16 feet or greater, but under 26 feet:

(1) Valid South Carolina registration.

(2) Wearable Coast Guard approved PFD for each person, type 1, 2, 3, or 5. Type 5 PFDs may not be substituted on children weighing less than 90lbs.

(3) One Coast Guard type 4 (throwable) PFD onboard.

(4) Navigation lights between sunset and sunrise.

(5) Horn or whistle.

(6) If equipped with enclosed fuel tanks or inboard engine, must have one fire extinguisher and ventilation system.

c. 26 feet but under 65 feet, see reference (b).

4. Types of Personal Flotation Devices

a. Classification

(1) Type 1 PFD's (off-shore devices) have the most buoyancy and are designed to turn most unconscious persons in the face down positions to vertical or slightly backward positions. The type 1 device provides the greatest protection to its wearer and is the most effective PFD.

(2) Type 2 PFD's (near-shore devices) are wearable devices designed to turn some persons to vertical or slightly backward positions in the water. The turning action is not as pronounced as that of the type 1.

(3) Type 3 PFD's (flotation aids) are wearable devices designed to keep conscious persons floating in vertical or slightly backward positions with their heads above water. The type 3 PFD has little or no turning ability and may not turn an unconscious person upright in the water.

(4) Type 4 PFD's (throwable devices) is a device designed to be thrown to a person in the water and grasped and held by the user until rescued. IT IS NOT DESIGNED TO BE WORN.

(5) Type 5 PFD's (special use devices) are designed for use only when engaged in the activities specified on their labels.

b. To be acceptable, every flotation device must meet the following conditions:

(1) Be U.S. Coast Guard approved.

(2) Be of an appropriate size for the intended wearer (except type 4).

(3) Be in serviceable condition.

(4) Wearable PFD's must be readily accessible. Throwable devices must be immediately available.

(5) Type 5 PFD's must be used according to the instructions.

c. Legal requirements for PFD's

(6) A boat 16 feet or longer in length must be equipped with one type 1, 2, 3, or 5 (wearable) PFD for each person in the boat in addition to one type 4 (throwable) PFD in case someone falls overboard.

(7) A boat less then 16 feet in length or any canoe or kayak must be equipped with one type 1, 2, 3, or 5 PFD for each person on board. Children under 12 years of age are required to wear a Type 1, 2, 3, or 5 PFD. The PFD must be fastened and of the proper size for the child.

(8) Each person riding on a personal watercraft or being towed behind a vessel must wear a US Coast Guard approved Type 1, 2, 3, or 5 PFD.

5. Safety Tips

a. Before leaving:

(1) Tell someone where you are going and when you expect to return.

(2) Check the weather forecast.

(3) Ventilate engine compartment before starting engine.

(4) Ensure your boat has all required safety equipment.

b. Persons aboard:

(1) Do not overload.

(2) Avoid horseplay.

(3) Have PFD's readily available for everyone.

(4) Small children, non-swimmers and handicapped persons should always wear PFD's when boating.

(5) Remain seated in small boats.

c. While underway:

(1) Know and obey the navigation rules.

(2) Keep a proper lookout.

(3) Proceed at a slow speed in harbors and confined areas.

(4) Avoid excessive speeds.

(5) Watch your wake; you are responsible for any injury or damage caused by your wake.

(6) In rough waters, stay low in the boat and meet waves head-on or at a slight angle.

(7) Pass red buoys on your right when traveling upstream or when heading south on the intercoastal waterway.

(8) Tying to buoys or anchoring in channels is forbidden.

(9) Carry tools for minor repairs.

d. Weather:

(1) Observe cloud formations.

(2) Play it safe and head for shore if the wind increases.

e. NOAA weather service radio frequencies are:

(1) WX-1: 162.55 MHz

(2) WX-2: 162.400 MHz

(3) WX-3: 162.475 MHz

CHAPTER 7

HUNTING, TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

1. General. TBR is under the jurisdiction of the Commanding Officer, MCAS Beaufort. This document provides guidance on the implementation of the hunting program at TBR. It applies to all hunters at TBR. All state and federal game laws will be enforced at TBR by the MCAS Beaufort Chief Game Warden, Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GADNR), and other personnel having enforcement authority. Any person entering onto TBR must obey all laws, rules, regulations, schedules, permits, or other written or oral directives issued by the Commanding Officer, MCAS Beaufort. Failure to comply with this written instruction will result in forfeiture of future privileges and written notification being sent to the appropriate authorities. All disciplinary action for a violation will be based on the appropriate local, state, or federal laws. Military personnel assigned to TBR will be responsible for the overall execution of the TBR Hunting Program and will be referred to as Hunt Managers. All activities and instructions in this document are subject to change without notice in order to support the military training mission.

a. Only hunting from an elevated (minimum 10' high) tree stand is permitted under strict supervision of professional wildlife management by county, state, and federal personnel. Public hunting is permitted in areas not contained within military training areas (impact zone, target sites, endangered species primary zones, etc.). The Chief Hunt Manager will not be allowed to hunt during scheduled public hunts, but may accrue one hour of hunt time for every hour spent on duty as Chief Hunt Manager as approved by the TBR Range Control Officer (RCO). Assistant Hunt Managers can also accrue one hour of hunt time for every hour spent on duty as an Assistant Hunt Manager. The RCO must approve hunting areas before hunting is allowed. Shotgun (slugs only - buckshot is prohibited), muzzleloader, rifles (.22-cal. or larger centerfires with expanding bullets), and archery hunting is permitted on the dates established and authorized by the RCO. All other weapons are prohibited.

b. Final approval for specific hunting dates for all seasons will be set through coordination between TBR natural resources personnel and the RCO. The seasons will fall within the dates established by the GADNR. All hunts are subject to change or cancellation at any time.

c. The frequency of hunts will be determined by the RCO in coordination with natural resource personnel.

d. Proposed hunting dates and application procedures will be published in the local county newspaper prior to each seasonal drawing.

e. Permit applications will be made available prior to the hunting season. Applications will be received until a specified published date prior to each seasonal drawing.

f. Applications will be randomly drawn for approved hunt areas. This system will allow an adult and one guest (who may be a minor child) to hunt the same area. Guest information will be disclosed on the permit application. Applications with names (either hunter or guest) showing-up twice on different applications will be disqualified and may be excluded from

future hunts for two (2) years. False information will disqualify an applicant and guest for two (2) years. Additional applications will be drawn for alternate hunt permits in case of a no-show.

g. Once drawn, the applicants will be notified and given specific hunting instructions. If an applicant is not drawn after two consecutive seasons of applying to hunt, that applicant will be automatically given priority to hunt the third (3rd) consecutive season based on available space and will be given specific written hunting regulations and instructions.

h. Hunting permits will be issued to successful applicants at no cost. Permits will be issued for deer only; however, wild hogs and coyotes may be harvested according to GADNR regulations.

i. Hunters are encouraged to participate in the "Hunters for the Hungry Program."

2. Responsibilities

a. Military personnel assigned to TBR will be responsible for the overall execution of the TBR Hunting Program and will be referred to as Hunt Managers.

b. In order to avoid conflicts with the military training mission, hunting dates for the season will be set by the RCO and fully coordinated with TBR Natural Resources Personnel.

c. The Commanding Officer, MCAS Beaufort is responsible for establishing TBR hunting regulations. The MCAS Beaufort Game Warden, GADNR and other federal wildlife law enforcement officers may enforce laws and instructions. All activities and instructions in this document are subject to change based on the current military training mission.

d. The Chief Hunt Manager will:

(1) Conduct hunt drawings to include registering all hunters, issuing hunt and vehicle permits.

(2) Ensure that every hunter completes an emergency data card and signs a "hold harmless agreement."

(3) Record alleged violations of this policy and forward alleged violations along with the report to the MCAS Game Warden and the RCO for appropriate action.

(4) Contact law enforcement personnel as necessary to enforce state and federal game laws. All citations will only be written by the MCAS Beaufort Game Warden, GADNR, and/or other federal wildlife law enforcement officers. These officers will be called to TBR as needed and available.

(5) Check hunters in and out and open and close range security gates as needed or specified by this document.

(6) Be available at range control at all times during an approved hunt in order to support hunter emergencies and other needs.

(7) Receive special instructions from the RCO as necessary.

(8) Check sign-in/out register prior to terminating the hunt to ensure everyone has returned safely from hunting.

(9) Conduct range safety briefings for all hunters.

e. TBR Hunt Managers, the Chief Game Warden, and/or MCAS Beaufort natural resources personnel will conduct threatened and endangered species briefings for all hunters as well as any other relevant natural resources issues.

3. Policy

a. Safety of individuals, protection of property, security and resource-based management are the primary concerns at TBR. Therefore, this policy must be complied with in every aspect to have a safe hunting program.

b. Permits will be issued by TBR or its authorized representative. Any person may submit a permit application to hunt at TBR provided that they are 21 years of age or older, possess a valid GADNR Hunting License to include a big game permit if applicable, have an acceptable hunter safety course certificate, have no prior GADNR violations, and have accomplished all other requirements within this document. Eligible hunters may bring a guest; the guest must meet all requirements for hunting as stated in the current "Georgia Hunting Seasons & Regulations" to include an approved hunter safety course. The eligible hunter assumes total responsibility of their guest. Guests must adhere to all requirements in this document. An under-aged guest (less than 21 years old) must stay within sight and voice contact and no more than 100 yards away from the eligible hunter. Guests carrying a weapon must have an acceptable hunter safety course certificate. All hunters and guest will comply with the instructions given by the Chief Game Warden and the Chief Hunt Manager at all times.

c. The killing of animals not authorized in this document or the destruction of plants will not be tolerated. Violators will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

d. Individuals hunting will be issued a parking permit. The parking permit will be placed inside of the windshield so that it may be read from outside the vehicle.

e. Individuals desiring to hunt at TBR must complete an application package to include a "hold harmless agreement."

f. The season limit on deer will follow Georgia State Law with exceptions as stated next: one of the two antlered deer must have a minimum of 4 points, one inch or larger, on one side of the antlers with the exceptions being that the other antlered deer must have a minimum of 3 points on one side of the antlers and only one deer per hunter taken per day. Killing of fawns (spotted deer) is prohibited. In order to ensure that deer are being properly managed, at least one jawbone will be extracted for GADNR analysis. Hunters will also properly record the killas stated in he current "Georgia Hunting Seasons & Regulations."

g. All hunting will be done from an elevated (minimum 10' high) stand furnished by the hunter. Stalking is not permitted.

h. In the event that a hunter is mobility-impaired, the hunter may hunt from a ground blind.

i. Hunters must wear at least 500 square inches of hunter orange as an outer garment above the waist at all times. In addition, a hunter orange hat must be worn to and from the stand.

j. Hunters will not drive spikes, nails, screws or any other device into trees for any reason. Climbing tree stands must be designed not to cut into or damage tree bark. Climbing tree stands will be approved by Natural Resources Personnel before climbing any tree. All stands will be securely fastened to a tree. Additionally, hunters will be securely fastened to the stand and/or tree with an approved manufactured hunter safety harness.

k. Hunters are not permitted to carry handguns at any time on TBR.

l. Hunters will sign-in/out and enter/exit TBR only at the range gate located on Georgia Highway 57.

m. Hunt dates and sign-in/out times will be set prior to each season to correspond with state hunting seasons and military training needs. After the daily sign-in time the gate will be locked until the daily sign-out time. Late arrivals may not be allowed to hunt for that day. In case of an emergency or a need to leave such as to process an early kill, hunters must contact the Chief Hunt Manager at the check station in order to exit outside of that days prescribed exit time. All daily hunting will commence and cease according to the current "Georgia Hunting Seasons and Regulations," and all hunters will report back to the check station no later than one hour after official sunset.

n. While hunting, hunters must remain within the assigned hunting area. Before proceeding into another hunt area to recover game, hunters will contact TBR personnel to verify that no other hunters are present, or scheduled to be in the area you intend to enter. Use common sense and courtesy when searching for downed deer or hogs.

o. All weapons will remain unloaded with actions open until the hunter is secured on the stand.

p. Hunters will be allowed time to scout and set stands prior to the hunt as determined by the RCO. Once stands are set in place, hunters must annotate the locations on a map provide by TBR.

q. Hunters will check deer and hogs at the designated TBR check station. The Chief Hunt Manager will collect physiological data such as weights, ages, sex, jawbone extraction, and antler dimensions.

r. All empty shells and/or litter will be removed from the stand area.

s. No field dressing deer or hogs. Persons handling wild hogs will use gloves due to the possible transmission of diseases. All animals taken must be transported to the game check station for biological data collection.

t. Absolutely no baiting, feeding, and/or trapping any wildlife.

u. Hunter all terrain vehicle (ATV) use on TBR is prohibited.

v. Use of alcohol and/or illegal drugs is prohibited.

w. Hunters must have in their possession during the hunt a flashlight, compass or Geographic Position System (GPS), and a whistle. A cellular telephone is encouraged but is optional.

4. Hunting Penalities

Offense	Citation
Firing a weapon indiscriminately endangering personal life	Withdraw privileges permanently
Permitting another to use hunting license or permit	Withdraw privileges permanently, notifying DNR
Killing, transporting, or possessing game taken illegally	Withdraw privileges permanently, notifying DNR
Unauthorized hunting at night	Withdraw privileges permanently, notifying DNR
Hunting out of	Withdraw privileges season permanently, notifying DNR
Shooting from vehicle	Withdraw privileges permanently, notifying DNR
Unauthorized use, carrying or transporting of weapon	Withdraw privileges permanently
Unauthorized use of dogs	Withdraw privileges permanently
Hunting without required licenses & permit in possession	Withdraw privileges to 2 years, notifying DNR
Hunting or scouting in a closed or unassigned area	Withdraw privileges for 1 year
Other violations of state, federal, or installations regulation covered in this policy	Withdraw privileges permanently, notifying DNR
Failure to sign out or in before or after hunting	Withdraw privileges for the season
Selling, offering to sell, or buying game taken from TBR	Withdraw privileges permanently, notifying DNR
Use of alcoholic beverage or under influence of alcohol or drugs while hunting	Withdraw privileges permanently

Offense	Citation
Use of traps, snares, nets or any other devices to catch game	Withdraw privileges permanently
Failure to check in deer taken on TBR for biological data collection	Withdraw privileges permanently, notifying DNR
Taking any game animal not specifically authorized in this policy	Withdraw privileges permanently and prosecuting to fullest extend of the law
Failure to display parking permit for the season	Withdraw privileges
Failure to update application current information	Withdraw privileges with for the season
Failure to show for a permitted hunt without a five day notification	Disqualified from applying for future hunts for 2 years
Taking spotted deer (fawns)	Withdraw privileges permanently

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APPENDIX A

VIOLATION CODES (MCAS)

1. ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES. Violators will have all hunting and fishing privileges suspended aboard MCAS Beaufort and the Laurel Bay Housing Area until the cited violations have been adjudicated.

a. Referral to State or Federal Law Enforcement Authorities. In cases where administrative sanctions do not adequately address the serious nature of the misconduct, violations may be reported to State and Federal law enforcement authorities for possible criminal prosecution in State or Federal court. It will be at the discretion of the Chief or Deputy Game Warden as whether to make an arrest or to address a violation administratively.

b. Other. Hunting/Fishing violations committed by civilians or guests not affiliated with MCAS Beaufort will be cited by means of a DD Form 1805 violation notice. Violators may have to appear in Federal Magistrate Court and/or forfeit a collateral amount of money. Violations of State and Federal regulations relating to hunting and fishing occurring on MCAS Beaufort or the Laurel Bay Housing Area will be acted upon by the Logistics Officer as follows:

CODE	VIOLATION	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
(1)	Taking threatened or endangered species	Revoke		
(2)	Taking protected birds or animals	Revoke		
(3)	Taking deer with aid of artificial light	Revoke		
(4)	Taking wild turkey	Revoke		
(5)	Taking wild birds by placement of salt, grain, fruit or other food (baiting for game)	Revoke		
(6)	Hunting out of season	Revoke		
(7)	Unlawfully taking birds or animals by the use of traps, nets, snares or other prohibited device	Revoke		
(8)	Hunting while under the influence of any intoxicating beverage or narcotic drug	Revoke		

CODE	VIOLATION	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
(9)	Hunting while under suspension for violation of any hunting regulation	Revoke		
(10)	Unlawfully buying, selling bartering, or offering to sell game	Revoke		
(11)	Shooting signs or other government property	Revoke		
(12)	Hunting without state hunting license/big game permit	Revoke		
(13)	Hunting without obtaining an Air Station hunting permit	Revoke		
(14)	Unauthorized taking of fish with drugs, chemicals, or poisoned bait	Revoke		
(15)	Taking fish with explosives	Revoke		
(16)	Taking of freshwater game fish with nets or traps	Revoke		
(17)	Introducing any species of exotic fish into Air Station ponds	Revoke		
(18)	Deliberately introducing any physical or chemical pollutant into any Air Station pond	Revoke		
(19)	Buying or selling gamefish	Revoke		
(20)	Firing any firearm into or near Air Station ponds	Revoke		
(21)	Possessing or transporting loaded firearms in vehicle	Suspend 6 months	Revoke	
(22)	Hunting in closed or unauthorized areas	Suspend 6 months	Revoke	

CODE	VIOLATION	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
(23)	Littering	Suspend 6 months	Revoke	
(24)	Failure to check-out area pass prior to hunting	Suspend 6 months	Revoke	
(25)	Taking animals by placement of salt, grain, fruit, etc. baiting for game)	Suspend 6 months	Revoke	
(26)	Baiting for shrimp	Suspend 6 months	Revoke	
(27)	Fishing without state freshwater fishing license	Suspend 3 months	Revoke	
(28)	Failure to wear international orange	Suspend 3 months	Suspend 6 months	Revoke
(29)	Failure to check in area pass one hour after sunset	Suspend 3 months	Suspend 6 months	Revoke
(30)	Exceeding the daily possession limit	Suspend 3 months	Suspend 6 months	Revoke
(31)	Fishing with live bait (excluding worms, crickets, mudpuppies, etc..)	Suspend 3 months	Suspend 6 months	Revoke
(32)	Taking freshwater game with spears, harpoons, gigs or bow and arrow	Suspend 3 months	Suspend 6 months	Revoke
(33)	Possession of undersize fish or crabs (salt or freshwater)	Suspend 3 months	Suspend 6 months	Revoke
(34)	Exceeding catch limit on fish 3 months (salt or freshwater)	Suspend 6 months	Suspend	Revoke
(35)	Violation of any other fishing regulations not	Suspend 3 months	Suspend 6 months	Revoke
(36)	Violation of any other hunting regulation of this Order not specifically listed above	Suspend 3 months	Suspend 6 months	Revoke

CODE	VIOLATION	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OFFENSE	THIRD OFFENSE
(37)	Fishing without proper Air Station fishing permit	Suspend 1 month	Suspend 3 months	Revoke
(38)	Fishing with trout lines or set hooks in freshwater	Suspend 1 month	Suspend 3 months	Revoke
(39)	Grabbing for game fish	Suspend 1 month	Suspend 3 months	
(40)	Driving in an Unauthorized Area: i.e. Food Plot, Marsh, or any off Road Area.	Traffic Court	Traffic Court	

APENDIX B

APPLICATION FOR HUNTING/FISHING PERMIT

THIS APPLICATION IS FOR (Check One):

**HUNTING ___ FISHING ___ **COMBO ___ MCAS PERMIT# _____

NAME: _____ SC LIC#: _____

RANK/GRADE/CIV: _____ SSN: _____ UNIT/SPONSOR: _____

TELEPHONE: Daytime: _____ Alternate: _____

HOME ADDRESS: _____

DOB: _____ WT: _____ HT: _____

HAIR: _____ EYES: _____ BLOOD TYPE: _____

VEHICLE: Make: _____ Model: _____ License Plate: _____

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY NOTIFY:

NAME: _____ RELATIONSHIP: _____

ADDRESS: _____
TELEPHONE: Daytime: _____ Alternate: _____

MANDATORY SAFETY LECTURE GIVEN ON THE FOLLOWING DATE BY THE BELOW NAME INSTRUCTOR:

DATE: _____ INSTRUCTOR: _____

** NOTE: WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE OF THE HUNTING SAFETY INSTRUCTOR, THE PERMIT CANNOT BE ISSUED (ASO P1700.2).

ORDNANCE SAFETY LECTURE GIVEN ON THE FOLLOWING DATE BY THE BELOW NAMED INSTRUCTOR:

DATE: _____ INSTRUCTOR: _____

NOTE: ORDNANCE SAFETY BRIEF REQUIRED TO HUNT AREAS 2 AND 3.

THE BELOW LISTED FIREARMS/WEAPONS HAVE BEEN REGISTERED WITH MCAS MILITARY POLICE (INCLUDE MAKE, MODEL AND SERIAL NUMBER):

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

DATE: _____ VERIFIED BY _____

I hereby certify that I have read and understand the provisions of ASO P1700.2D, which pertain to the rules and regulations for hunting and fishing aboard MCAS Beaufort and Laurel Bay, South Carolina. I understand that all firearms/weapons I bring on to MCAS Beaufort or Laurel Bay must be registered with the Pass and Identification Office, and when not secured within the trunk of my vehicle, contained within the appropriate case. I further understand all firearms will be transported unloaded with the action open.

DATE: _____ SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT _____

APPENDIX C

CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE OF THE GOVERNMENT

DATE_____

1. In consideration for permission granted to me to enter upon the United States Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina, and the Laurel Bay Housing Area, Laurel Bay, South Carolina, and there engage in hunting, fishing or boating, the undersigned, _____, does hereby agree as follows:

a. I will indemnify and hold harmless the United States Government, including all its subdivisions, its officers, agents, military personnel and employees from all liability under the Federal Torts Claims Act (28 U. S. C. Section 1346(b), 267 et seq.) or otherwise, for death or injury to all persons, or loss or damage to the property of all persons resulting from any use of the premises.

b. I hereby waive any and all claims from injuries which may be suffered by me in the course of such use of Federal property, including but not limited to any injury suffered by reason of accidental shooting by others, and/or by accidental discharge of firearms, explosives, etc., which may be caused by the negligence or fault of any other person, whether employed by the Federal Government or not, or any other injury, of any nature whatsoever, which may be suffered by me while on Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina, and/or Laurel Bay Housing Area, Laurel Bay, South Carolina as a result of the permission which is cited herein above.

SIGNATURE _____

PRINT NAME _____

HOME ADDRESS _____

WITNESS _____

APPENDIX D

CERTIFICATE OF UNDERSTANDING

Date _____

1. I have read, understand and will comply with Air Station Order P1700.2D. I further understand that any violation thereof subjects me to possible disciplinary, civil and/or administrative action as appropriate, and may prohibit me from hunting, fishing or boating on the Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina, and on the Laurel Bay Housing Area, Laurel Bay, South Carolina in the future.

SIGNATURE _____

PRINT NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____
WITNESS

APPENDIX E

SAFETY LECTURE PLAN

1. PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO HUNT

a. Active Duty and Dependents (Dependents over 16 years of age must have a hunting/fishing license).

b. Retired Military and Dependents.

c. Bona fide House Guests (Must have temporary hunting/ fishing pass).

d. Civilian Employees and Dependents.

e. Authorized non-sponsored civilians (up to 20) as part of MCAS Sportsman Club organized hunts.

2. TYPES OF HUNTING

a. Organized hunts: Small game and deer.

b. Individual: Small game and deer

c. Bow/Shotgun Hunting: Small game and deer

3. TYPES OF FIREARMS/WEAPONS TO BE REGISTERED WITH PMO

a. Deer Hunting: Shotgun with buckshot and bows with broad heads.

b. Small Game: Shotgun with bird shot and bows with flu-flu type arrows.

4. SEASONS AS PRESCRIBED BY SOUTH CAROLINA LAW

a. Bow Hunting: All areas.

b. Small Game Hunting: All areas.

c. Organized Hunts: All hunting areas within MCAS.

5. HUNT RESTRICTIONS/REQUIREMENTS

a. No hunting out-of-season game.

b. Hunters will obtain two area passes from the PMO Desk Sergeant or Duty Game Warden. One pass will be displayed on the vehicle dashboard, and one pass will be carried on the hunter's person.

c. All hunters will wear international orange while hunting at all times.

d. All hunters will use a safety restraint while in a tree stand.

6. SAFETY

a. Hunting near roads, runways and buildings.

b. Shooting across runways and paved roads.

c. Sound shots.

d. Ten Commandments of Safety.

e. Hunter should be aware of the noise hazards of firing weapons.

APPENDIX F

HARVEST REPORT

MCAS 1700/11 (Rev 11-07)

Note When exiting a hunting area for any reason, hunters, must check back into the Duty Game Warden/PMO Desk Sgt to return all area passes.

DATE_____

AREA(S) HUNTED: _____ TIME OUT: _____ TIME BACK: _____
_____ _____ _____
_____ _____ _____

NUMBER OF HUNTERS: _____

GAME HUNTED (Circle Applicable Game):

DEER SQUIRREL RABBIT OTHER:_____

GAME HARVESTED (Number): _____

DEER	SQUIRREL	RABBIT	OTHER
BUCK _____	____	____	____
DOE _____			

WEIGHT_____ ANTLERLESS DEER TAG NUMBER _____
POINTS_____

GAME WOUNDED NOT FOUND:
TYPE: _____ NUMBER: _____

NAME: _____ _____
RANK: _____ _____
UNIT: _____ _____
TELEPHONE NO. _____ _____
MCAS PERMIT:_____ _____

Signature:_____ Signature:_____ Signature_____

APPENDIX G

PREREQUISTITES FOR ASSIGMENT AND SPECIAL ORDERS FOR HUNT MASTERS (MCAS)

1. PREREQUISITES FOR ASSIGNMENT AS HUNT MASTERS

a. Hunt Masters and Assistant Hunt Masters must be on active duty, be retired members of the U.S. Armed Forces, or be a qualified civilian employee selected on the basis of maturity and integrity.

b. Hunt Masters and Assistant Hunt Masters must show that they possess a thorough knowledge of the physical terrain of each area to be hunted and are fully familiar with, and understand the current rules and regulations established by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources.

c. MCAS Sportsman's Club Hunt Masters will be designated in writing to Chief Game Warden by the Club President annually, prior to the start of hunting season. Non-Sportsman Club Hunt Masters will be designated by the Chief Game Warden.

2. SPECIAL ORDERS FOR HUNT MASTERS AND ASSISTANT HUNT MASTERS

a. The Hunt Master will be the direct representative of the Commanding Officer on all organized hunts conducted aboard this Air Station, regardless of the Hunt Master's grade or the grade of other participating hunters. Officers and SNCO's will be shown due courtesy commensurate with their grade.

b. The Hunt Master will be responsible for the organization, proper conduct and safety of the hunt, and assume the duties which include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Ensure that all participants of the hunt are eligible to hunt and possess all appropriate licenses/permits as required by the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Commission Hunting and Fishing Regulations and this Order. Restrict the number of hunt participants as dictated by prudence and safety.

(2) Prior to the start of the day's hunt, report in person to the Duty Game Warden/PMO Desk Sergeant. Provide the PMO Desk Sergeant/Duty Game Warden with a complete legible roster of participants, to include: name, grade, social security number and Air Station Hunting Permit number for each hunter. Upon submission of the above, the PMO Desk Sergeant will issue the Hunt Master a radio and grant final area clearance for the hunt.

(3) Prior to commencement of the actual hunt, the Hunt Master will personally ensure that the safety signs required by this Order have been appropriately placed.

(4) The Hunt Master will ensure that, when placing hunters on stands/firing positions, an individual field of fire is assigned.

(5) Hunt Masters will ensure that all antlerless deer harvested are properly tagged, that one half of all deer jawbones are saved and that their weight and sex are recorded. This information will be furnished to the Chief Game Warden within three (3) working days after the hunt.

(6) Upon completion of the hunt in an area, the Hunt Master will notify PMO, via radio, that the hunt has been secured. This will enable the Desk Sergeant to open the area for individual hunters.

(7) Hunt Masters will ensure that the Duty Game Warden/PMO is advised as soon as possible of the termination of the hunt and certify the accountability of all hunters.

(8) Hunt Masters are authorized and directed to suspend the hunting privileges of any hunter participating in that hunt, for any violations of the rules and regulations contained in the South Carolina Hunting and Fishing Regulations or this Order. All violations will be reported to the Chief Game Warden for preparation of an Incident/Complaint Report for referral to the Air Station Commanding Officer.

(9) Hunt Masters and all participating hunters will be watchful for persons engaged in illegal or dangerous acts. Violators, military or civilian, shall be reasonably detained and a Game Warden summoned to the scene. If reasonable detention is not feasible, identifying information will be provided to the Chief Game Warden.

c. Assistant Hunt Masters. The Hunt Master may delegate to an Assistant Hunt Master any reasonable authority to ensure the organization, conduct and security of the hunt.

APPENDIX H

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF HUNTING SAFETY

(MCAS)

1. Treat every gun as if it were loaded.

2. Watch that muzzle, carry your gun safely; keep the safety on until ready to shoot.

3. Unload gun when not in use; break down or have chamber open; guns should be carried in cases to the shooting areas.

4. Be sure barrel is clear of obstructions and that you have only ammunition of the proper size for the gun you carry.

5. Be sure of the target before you pull the trigger; know identifying features of the game you hunt.

6. Never point a gun at anything you do not intend to shoot.

7. Never climb a tree or fence or jump a ditch with a loaded gun; never pull a gun toward you by the muzzle.

8. Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or water; and always be sure your backstop is adequate.

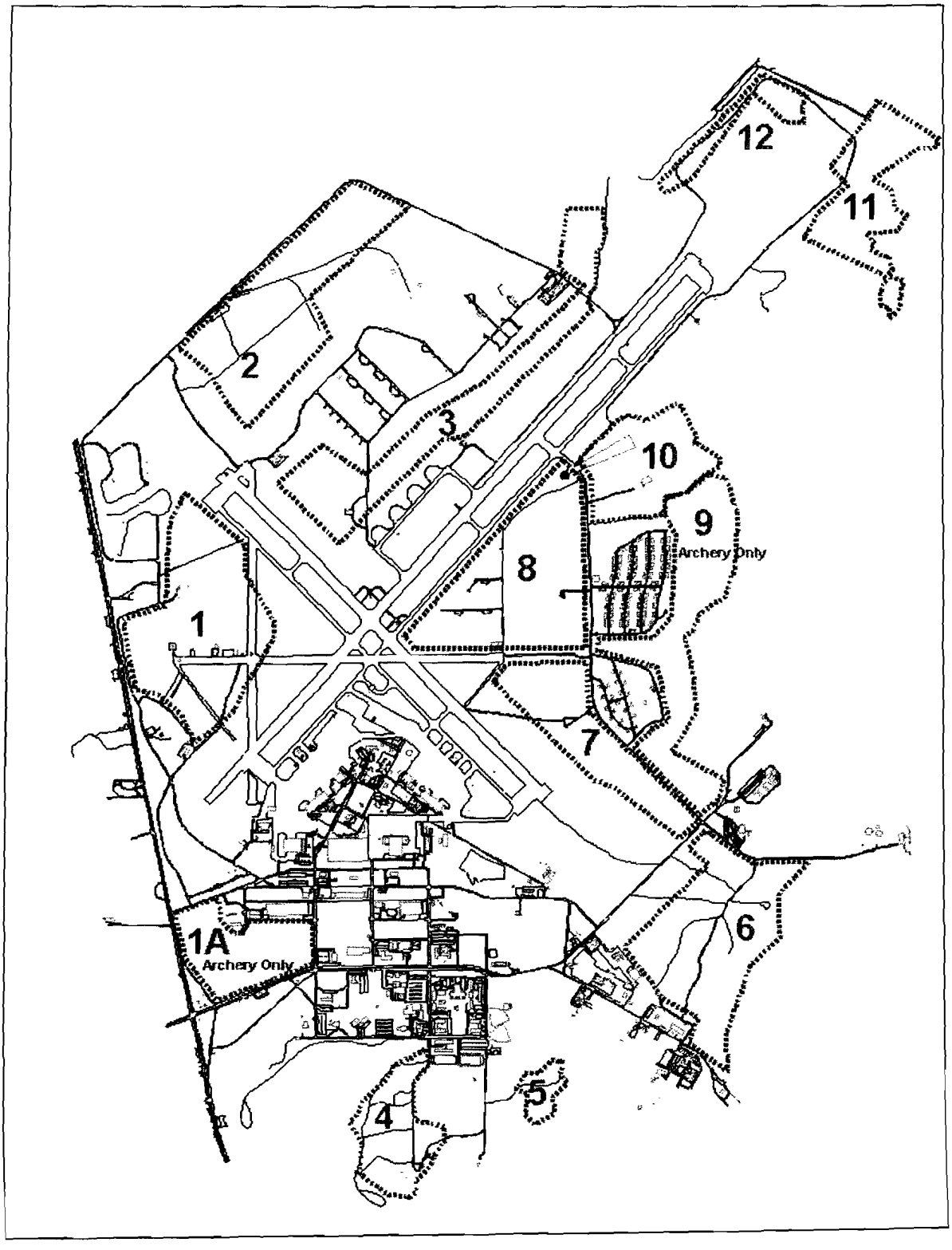
9. Store guns and ammunition separately; well beyond the reach of children.

10. Abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages before and during shooting.

KEEP SHOOTING A SAFE SPORT

APPENDIX I

MCAS BEAUFORT HUNTING MAP



APPENDIX J

TOWNSEND BOMBING RANG (TBR) HUNTING
APPLICATION/HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT

Townsend Bombing Range Hunting Application			
Applicant Information			
Name:			
Date of Birth:	Daytime Phone:	Home Phone:	
Current Address:			
City:	State:	ZIP:	
Hunters Safety Course (circle one)	Yes	No	
Guest Information			
Name:			
Date of Birth:	Related?	(if so state relation):	
Daytime Phone:	Home Phone:		
City:	State:	ZIP:	
Hunters Safety Course (circle one)	Yes	No	
Emergency Contact Information			
Name:			
Address:			
City:	State:	ZIP:	Phone:
Relationship:			
Vehicle Information			
Make/Model			
License Plate #	Insurance Policy#:	Color:	
Emergency Contact Information (Guest)			
Name:			
Address:		Phone:	
City:	State:	Zip:	
Relationship:			
Hunt Preferences (circle one or all)			
1: Archery (date's)	3: Rifle (date's)		
2: Black Powder (date's)	4: Rifle (date's)		
Prioritize: (example 3,4,2,1,)			
Mobility Impaired			
Wheelchair:	Other:		

Georgia Hunting License Number:_____ ; Do you have any GADNR hunting violations? Yes__ No__

Privacy Act Statement	The purpose of this information is intended to determine the status of personnel at the time of their application for permission to hunt at Townsend Bombing Range, GA. It will be used to maintain accountability of all persons authorized to hunt at Townsend Bombing Range, GA. Disclosure is voluntary; however, you may be denied authority to hunt at Townsend Bombing Range, GA if the requested information is not provided. I certify the information provided on this form is current. I also certify that I have read and understand the Townsend Bombing Range Hunting regulations
Date:	Signature of Applicant:

HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT

(RELEASE OF CLAIMS & WAIVER OF LIABILITY)

I am about to participate in activities associated with hunting to be held in military training areas at Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia.

SITE SPECIFIC DANGERS: I understand that the designated hunting area to which I will be assigned is located within an active military training complex which includes training areas and a live fire range. I understand the following cautions with regard to this range and training areas. First, the range and training areas have been designed for and used by the armed forces for training its personnel in the deadly art of individual and unit combat. Second, this entire range and all training areas, to include my assigned hunting area, have been subject to countless live fire exercises and may well contain a variety of unexploded ordnance which, if triggered by or during my presence, could result in serious bodily injury or death to me (NOTE: STAY WELL CLEAR OF ANY AND ALL VISIBLE ORDNANCES). Third, this active weapons range has designated but unmarked safety zones known as Surface Danger Zones (SDZ) within which the projectiles from a given weapons system should be contained. While the specific hunting area to which I am assigned on a given hunting day will not be within an active SDZ, I understand that it may be immediately adjacent to an active SDZ. I understand that if I leave my assigned hunting area by other than an authorized route, I may enter an active SDZ and expose myself to serious bodily injury or death. Finally, this range and training areas contain manmade and natural obstacles, some of which may be hidden, which could cause me to stumble, fall, and otherwise suffer serious bodily injury or death.

HUNTING DANGERS: I understand the following are hazards inherent in the activity of hunting: hunters are equipped with weapons to include firearms and archery equipment that fire projectiles designed to cause death; hunting exposes me to the hazards of these projectiles through my own actions and the actions of other hunters in handling the weapons, identifying game, and making decisions when and where to shoot; the climbing of trees, use of tree stands and associated climbing devices exposes me to serious bodily injury or death from falling; accessing hunting areas and retrieval of game is a rigorous outdoor activity which may expose me to hazards to include, but not limited to weather extremes, physical exertion, catastrophic illness, hypothermia, drowning, falling debris from trees, toxins from plants and animals, disease transmitted by ticks and rabid animals.

In consideration of the privilege to participate in hunting, I, the undersigned, intending to be legally bound, waive and release for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, all liability for damages or injury that I may incur from participation in hunting and any and all rights, claims, demands and other actions which would otherwise have as a result of my participation in hunting. This waiver of liability and release of claims extends to the I following entities, their agents, employees, staff, representatives, successors, assigns and individuals, including such individuals when acting in either their official or personal capacities: the United States Government, the Department of Defense and of the Navy, the United States Marine Corps, the State of Georgia, the County of McIntosh, Georgia, the State of South Carolina, the United States Air Force, the Georgia Air National Guard, and any other agency or personnel associated

hunting at Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. This release and waiver extends to any and all property damage, bodily injury or death I may suffer as a hunting participant due to the actions or decisions of such entities and individuals, whether made in good faith or through negligence. This waiver does not extend to intentional misconduct or actions taken with reckless disregard for human life and safety.

I understand that by signing this Agreement, I have abandoned any rights I may have, or any rights anyone associated with me may have, through legal or friendship or family ties, to sue the federal government for any injury I may sustain because of my participation in hunting that results in any damage whatsoever to my property, my person or in my death. By signing this document, I acknowledge that the federal government, or any agency or employee thereof, is not liable for any injury I may sustain, to include death, as a result of my participation in hunting. This document shall remain in effect and be held until the Range Operations Officer, Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia receives written notice of cancellation.

_____ _____
Initials Date

I ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I HAVE READ THIS AGREEMENT, THAT I AM FULLY AWARE OF THE RISKS INVOLVED IN THIS EVENT, AND THAT I VOLUNTARILY ACCEPT AND ASSUME THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH PARTICIPATION IN THIS EVENT.

I understand that should I decline to execute this release of claim and waiver of liability, I will not be permitted to participate in hunting at Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia.

PARTICIPANT PRINTED NAME	PARTICIPANT SIGNATURE	DATE
GUEST PRINTED NAME	GUEST SIGNATURE	DATE
WITNESS PRINTED NAME	WITNESS SIGNATURE	DATE

If the guest is under 18 years of age:

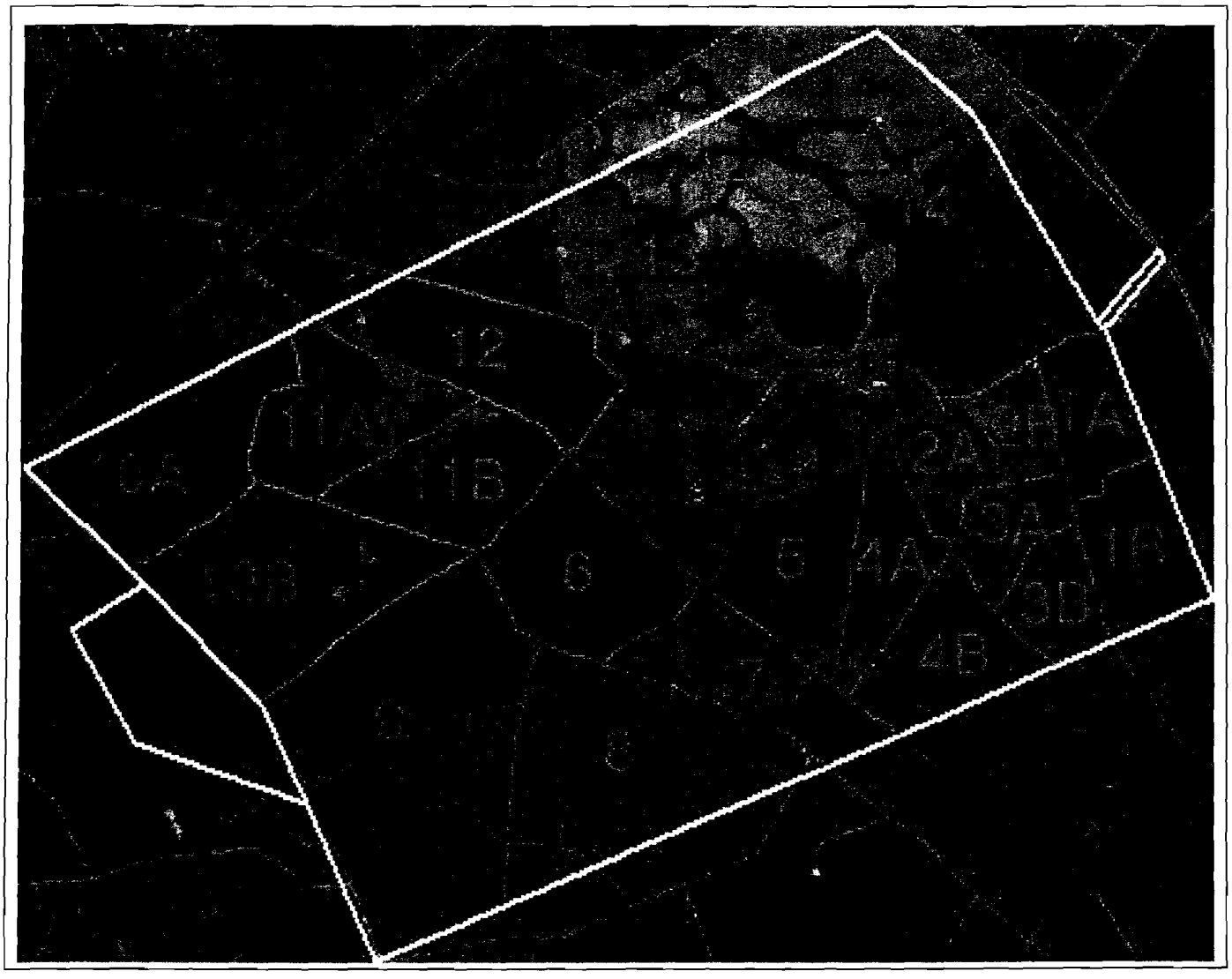
_____
SIGNATURE OF PARENT/GUARDIAN

on behalf of

_____ _____
PRINTED NAME OF MINOR DATE

APPENDIX K

TBR HUNTING MAP



HUNTERS SAFETY BRIEF (TBR)

APPENDIX L

Townsend Range Hunters Safety Briefing

1. All hunters must read and completely understand everything stated in this document. Sign and return to range Hunt Manager prior to hunt.

2. Purpose: To establish a safe hunt program and to make aware all personnel involved the hazards associated with this program.

3. Hazards to Hunters: This is a military training range where weapons are used to train our military fighting forces. The following will list some of the hazards associated with this installation.

a. Spent ordinance will not be handled by anyone at anytime. Just because it has been used does not mean it is safe. Avoid all spent ordinance at all times. It does not have to be marked or identified by anyone associated with the hunt.

b. Be careful of all holes in the ground and stay clear as they could possibly cave in. Walk way around any thing that looks suspicious and be aware of your surroundings and footings at all times.

c. Inspect any tree thoroughly before climbing look for any damage that may have been caused by ordinance or any knots in trees that could cause the tree to break while climbing.

d. Be aware of where you are. The Range boundary lines are properly marked with signs. We have hunting clubs for neighbors and they could possibly be hunting the property lines. Do not leave the property if you trail a wounded deer to the property line. Mark the spot and notify Range Control immediately. We will notify the appropriate people and help to retrieve your deer.

e. Do not wander into areas that you are not assigned. You may not know where other hunters are and there are areas you do not need to be in for your safety.

f. Be aware that we have venomous snakes. Protect yourself against tick bites and the possibility of getting Lime Disease.

g. Know your equipment. Inspect it thoroughly and always use a Climbing Safety Harness.

h. Make sure your weapon is in good working order and never use non-approved ammo for your weapon.

i. Know your target, and what's behind your target.

j. If you wound or kill an animal and cannot retrieve it on your own, contact Range Control and we will assist you to make every effort to retrieve

the animal. Leaving a dead animal on the range will cause buzzard activity, which can cause severe damage to the aircraft that trains here.

k. Make all check-in times. If you are looking for a wounded animal mark the spot and notify Range Control. After everyone has checked in we will be glad to assist you in retrieving your animal. If you do not check-in for any reason we will assume that something went wrong and immediately start searching for you. Remember that the check-in is for your safety.

4. Souvenirs: Under no circumstance can you take a souvenir from the range! We hope that taking a good hunting memory and possibly a trophy is the greatest souvenir. Good hunting and good luck.

Print name: _____

Sign name: _____

APPENDIX M

LOST HUNTER RECOVERY PLAN

LOST HUNTER RECOEVER PLAN TOWNSEND RANGE

1. SCOPE. This Range Operating Instruction (ROI) establishes procedures for ensuring that all hunters are accounted for after a hunt and to ensure that the range is safe to resume flying operations. These procedures shall become effective immediately and shall remain effective until this letter is rescinded or updated.

2. PURPOSE. The purpose of this directive is to assign responsibilities in case someone has not returned safely.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES

a. Volunteer personnel working at TBR during a hunt day are responsible for ensuring that all hunters and personnel have checked in at Range Control prior to closing up for the days hunting activity.

b. In the event of someone not checking in at the designated time the Senior most TBR personnel will be designated as "in charge" and will determine the appropriate actions that will follow.

4. ACTIONS FOR LOST HUNTER RECOVERY

a. Determine who is not accounted for and the designated areas that they were assigned.

b. Instruct all personnel managing the hunt not leave until released and ask for hunters to volunteer to stay in case needed.

c. Send a TBR person to the designated area with communications to locate and determine the status of the hunter's vehicle and post that person there. If the hunter's vehicle is missing or cannot be located call the contact phone numbers provided by the hunter. The person posted should try to make contact by audible means such as blowing a horn, whistle orby calling out there name.

d. Determine if a search party is required and assemble party at Range Control to ensure that people are paired up with knowledgeable people of the area and issue communications.

e. The person "in charge" will direct search party to appropriate areas to conduct a methodical ground search in case the missing person is injured and cannot communicate by any means.

f. The person "in charge" will notify the following authorities for further instruction:

Range Commander: Col Stuart Strickland
Cell: 912-327-2888
Cell: 912-247-1703

Range NCOIC: MSgt Brian Leverette
Cell: 912-399-3424
Cell: 912-210-9298

MCAS Beaufort Game Warden: Gary Herndon
Cell: 843-321-6453
Cell: 843-866-3369
GA DNR: 1-800-241-4113

5. DEFINITIONS

a. TBR - Townsend Bombing Range.

b. RCO - Range Control Officer/Range Commander

c. GADNR- Georgia Department of Natural Resources

d. NCOIC- Non Commissioned Officer In Charge

APPENDIX N

TBR HUNTING ROSTER

HUNTER ROSTER

TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE

DATE:_____

NAME	AREA NO.	SIGN IN MILITARY TIME	SIGN OUT MILITARY TIME	REMARKS

APPENDIX O

TBR DEER HARVEST RECORD

DEER HARVEST RECORD

TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE

2007-2008 SEASON

DEER #	DATE KILLED	WEAPON	SEX (M-F)	LIVE WT.	# PTS. 1" +	OUTSIDE SPREAD	AGE	LACTATION YES/NO	HUNTER NAME

APPENDIX P

CERTIFICATE OF UNDERSTANDING

Date _____

1. I have read, understand and will comply with ASO 1700.2D, as it applies to Chapter 7 HUNTING, TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA. I further understand that any violation thereof subjects me to possible disciplinary, civil and/or administrative action as appropriate, and may prohibit me from hunting on Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia in the future.

_____
SIGNATURE

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
ADDRESS

_____
WITNESS

Appendix E

Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/116
12 May 2011

May 12, 2011

Mr. Donald W. Hendrix
Coastal Branch, Regulatory Division
United States Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District
100 W. Oglethorpe Avenue
Savannah, Georgia 31401

Re: Request for Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination of Waters of the United States for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia (SAS-2010-01120)

Dear Mr. Hendrix:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is requesting a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination (PJD) of lands being acquired for the modernization and expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia. This request is pursuant to a meeting attended by you, Mr. Jered Jackson of Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE), and Ms. Brenda Powell and Mr. Jonathan Oravetz of Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) on 15 February 2011 in Orange Park, Florida. The Proposed Action includes the acquisition of up to 36,828 acres of land and construction in up to eight Impact Areas (IAs) within the lands proposed for acquisition (see further discussion of the Proposed Action below).

Based upon the discussions on 15 February 2011 (summarized in your 18 February 2011 electronic mail sent to Mr. Jackson, Ms. Powell, and Mr. Oravetz) and information contained in the "Public Notice for the Characterization of Jurisdictional Determinations: Purpose, Application and Documentation Requirements as Defined by the Savannah District, United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)," dated 4 March 2009 (March 2009 Public Notice), the USMC has determined that a PJD will meet the needs of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) documentation process. Per the March 2009 Public Notice, the USMC understands that if this request is approved by the USACE, the PJD will be non-binding and will indicate the approximate locations of waters of the United States pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (RHA; 33 U.S.C. 403) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA; 33 U.S.C. 1344).

The PJD will be used to describe the existing environment and to quantify impacts in the EIS being prepared for the project. Prior to construction, when the specific engineering design has been completed, the USMC anticipates that an Approved Jurisdictional Determination (Approved JD) will be requested to assist in the permitting of the Proposed Action. The USMC understands that an Approved JD will require delineation of waterbodies and wetlands that are subject to CWA/RHA jurisdiction.

In order to prepare this enclosed request for a PJD, E & E conducted onsite field verification of existing National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) data within the eight IAs and collected supplemental wetlands data to support the location of wetlands and surface water bodies within these areas (see "Methodology" section below). For all areas outside of the IAs, the published NWI boundaries were used.

This letter summarizes the methodology used to preliminarily identify, classify, and quantify wetlands and surface waters located within the Acquisition Areas and IAs. In addition, this submittal includes supplemental information requested on the PJD Form. Rather than reiterate information requested on this form within the body of this letter, this form has been completed and provided as Attachment A.

Summary of the Proposed Action

The Proposed Action includes acquisition of up to 36,828 acres within two areas (e.g., Acquisition Areas 1 and 3 [Note: A third Acquisition Area, Area 2, was originally considered as part of the Proposed Action, but was subsequently dropped from consideration due to environmental sensitivity.]) in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia, for the modernization and expansion of TBR. As part of the Proposed Action, up to eight IAs would be placed within the two Acquisition Areas (see Attachment B, Figure 1-1). Within the eight IAs, target infrastructure and new roads would be constructed, and upgrades to existing roads would occur. Detailed construction footprints for proposed infrastructure and roads within the IAs are not available at this time. The IAs would also be subjected to airborne strafing and inert bombing exercises for military training. Areas outside the IAs (but within the Acquisition Areas) would serve as safety buffers. Except for constructing new roads and firebreaks, and upgrading existing roads and firebreaks, the safety buffers would be managed to permit sustainable timber harvest where applicable while maintaining and improving ecosystem function across the entire area.

Methodology

Data Sources

Prior to conducting any field work, the following data sets were obtained and reviewed:

- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USWFS) NWI wetland data (USFWS 2010);
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey data;
- United States Geologic Service (USGS) Watershed data;
- USGS topographic maps;
- National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) data;
- 2010 true color aerial imagery; and
- 2009 infrared aerial imagery.

Method for Determining PJD Wetland Boundary and Surface Waters in Safety Buffers

Wetland boundaries and surface water in the safety buffers (e.g., all areas outside of the IAs but within the boundaries of the Acquisition Areas [see Attachment B, Figure 1-1]) were determined using the data sources listed above. The USFWS NWI data were used to identify the location, classification, and wetland acreage calculations provided in the "Findings" section. GIS data from the NHD and USGS topographic maps were used to determine existing surface waters in the safety buffers. Wetland boundaries and surface water locations in the safety buffers are provided in Attachment C.

Method for Determining PJD Wetland Boundary and Surface Waters Within IAs

Vegetation, soil, and hydrology data were collected in the field within the eight IAs to verify the locations, classification, and wetland acreage calculations provided by the data sources listed above. These results are provided in the "Findings" section. The USFWS NWI dataset and other collected data were downloaded onto sub-meter accurate GPS units prior to field mobilization to

assist in the effort. Field verification efforts resulted in modifications (i.e., expansion and deletion) to the USFWS NWI boundaries in some areas.

Onsite data collection and field verification of the NWI was conducted within the eight IAs from 28-31 March 2011. Representative Wetland Determination Data Forms (WD Forms; see Attachment D) were completed and wetland reference points were collected to aid in the identification of wetland boundaries outside of, or differing from, the USFWS NWI data. Wetland boundaries that differed from the USFWS NWI maps were digitized in GIS and tied back into the existing USFWS NWI lines within the Acquisition Areas.

Surface waters observed within the IAs that were not identified on the USGS maps or by the NHD were identified and digitized in GIS using aerial imagery.

Findings

Safety Buffers

The Acquisition Areas, most of which will serve as safety buffers, are located within the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Lowland Forest and Crop Region Land Resource Area and are located north of the Altamaha River in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia. The areas are characterized as having flat, nearly level topography, composed primarily of sedimentary rocks of marine origin, and alluvial sediments generally sloping southeast toward the Atlantic (USGS 2004). Soil information from the NRCS suggests a large portion of the area consists of hydric poorly-drained soils (see Attachment E). The Acquisition Areas lie within the Altamaha (HUC [Hydrologic Unit Code] #3070106) and Ogeechee Coastal Watersheds (HUC #3060204) (see Attachment F).

Most land in the Acquisition Areas is currently managed for silviculture. A majority of the area is composed of densely planted loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) and extensive ditching is evident throughout. Wetland environments are found within depressional, floodplain, and flow-way areas. Wetlands documented by the USFWS NWI maps included emergent, shrub/scrub, forested, palustrine unconsolidated bottom, and palustrine unconsolidated shore. Most wetlands within the Acquisition Areas show evidence of silviculture operations such as ditching, bedding, furrowing, tilling, and clearing.

Impact Areas

Within the IAs, modifications to the USFWS NWI lines were made based upon field observations and data collected during the March 28 - 31 survey period. The wetlands boundary and surface water locations within the IAs are provided in Attachment G. WD Forms are provided in Attachment D and photographs are provided in Attachment H.

Wetland environments observed in the IAs included emergent, shrub/scrub, and forested wetlands. Vegetation within emergent wetlands consisted of broom sedge (*Andropogon virginicus var. virginicus*), sugarcane plume grass (*Saccharum giganteum*), common fox sedge (*Carex stipata*), *Hypericum* sp., dog fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), wooly panicum (*Panicum scabriusculum*), wire grass (*Aristida stricta*), hatpins (*Eriocaulon sp.*), wool grass (*Scirpus cyperinus*) and saw grass (*Cladium mariscus*). These areas exhibited wetland hydrologic and soil indicators such as standing water or high water tables, oxidized rhizospheres on living roots, presence of crayfish burrows, and redox features within the soil.

Vegetation within shrub/scrub wetlands consisted of wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), saltbush (*Baccharis halimifolia*), titi (*Cyrilla racemiflora*), sweet gum saplings (*Liquidambar styraciflua),* and blackberry *(Rubus sp.)* These areas exhibited wetland hydrologic and soil indicators such as

water marks, saturation, moss trim lines, oxidized rhizospheres on living roots, thin dark surfaces, and redox features within the soil.

Forested wetland were characterized by cypress (*Taxodium* sp.), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), sweet gum, sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*), black gum (Nyssa sylvatica), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), loblolly bay (Gordonia lasianthus), wax myrtle, *Iris* sp., chain fern (*Woodwardia* sp.), fetter bush (*Lyonia lucida*), and arrow heads (*Sagittaria* sp.). These areas exhibited wetland hydrologic and soil indicators such as water marks, saturation, moss trim lines, oxidized rhizospheres on living roots, dark surfaces, muck presence, and redox features within the soil.

IA 1: Additional wetland acreage was added to the USFWS forested wetland located at the northwest corner of IA (see Attachment D, WD-01 and Attachment H, Photograph 1). Additional wetland acreage was also added to the USFWS forested wetland in the north-central area of the IA (see Attachment D, WD-02 and Attachment H, Photograph 2), and the USFWS scrub/shrub wetland in the center of this IA.

IA 2: An extensive ditch system runs through IA 2. This ditch system was digitized and includes the large surface water network located within the center of the IA (see Attachment H, Photographs 3 and 4) and the two small surface waters located in the northeast corner of the IA (see Attachment H, Photographs 5 and 6). Additional wetland acreage was added to connect a depressional wetland to the large floodplain wetland that runs along the eastern edge of the IA (see Attachment D, WD-03 and Attachment H, Photograph 7). Two depressional wetlands were identified in the central portion of the IA, adjacent to the drainage ditch (see Attachment D, WD-04 and Attachment H, Photograph 8). A third depressional wetland was identified at the northeast corner of the IA (see Attachment D, WD-05 and Attachment H, Photograph 9).

IA 3: A large emergent wetland area was added to the central portion of the site (see Attachment D, WD-06 and Attachment H. Photographs10 through 15). This emergent wetland was recently harvested, had standing water, and was composed of broom sedge, sugarcane plume grass, common fox sedge, and saw grass. A forested wetland was added in the south-central portion of the IA to connect two NWI wetlands located to the north and south (see Attachment H, Photograph 16).

IA 4: Three additional emergent wetland areas were added in the center of the IA. The large NWI wetland that spans the central and southern portions of the IA was recently harvested (see Attachment H, Photographs 17 through 19). A small depressional forested wetland was added along the roadside that runs through the northeast corner of the site (see Attachment D, WD-07 and Attachment H, Photograph 20).

IA 5: Three emergent wetland areas were added (see Attachment H, Photographs 21 and 22), representative of WD-06 (see Attachment D) These areas were recently harvested, had standing water, and were composed of broom sedge, *Hypericum* sp., loblolly pine saplings, sweet gum, and blackberry. A forested wetland was added in the northwest corner, as well as a depressional forested wetland in the center of the IA. Three surface waters were added within this IA.

IA 6: Two surface waters were added on the east side of the access road. A small depressional forested wetland was added in the northwestern corner while a portion of the NWI wetland was removed from the northwest corner that ran adjacent to a north-south drainage ditch. This area was a forested riparian buffer and did not exhibit appropriate wetland hydrology (see Attachment

IA 7: A depressional forested wetland was added along the northern boundary at the center of the IA (see Attachment D, WD-08 and Attachment H, Photograph 24). Surface waters were previously mapped in the southern portion. Our observations extended them northwest to the corner of the IA. Additional surface water was added along the eastern boundary in a north-south direction (see Attachment H, Photograph 25).

IA 8: A portion of the NWI associated with the north-south drainage ditch was removed in the southeast quadrant of the IA (see Attachment H, Photograph 26). This area was a forested riparian buffer and did not exhibit appropriate wetland hydrology. Soils in this area were composed of fill material likely used in the construction of the drainage ditch. The extensive ditch network was digitized and included in surface waters for this IA.

The findings of efforts described above for the entire 36,828-acre proposed Acquisition Area, including the IAs, are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1
Wetland and Surface Water Classification and Acreage for Acquisition Areas

Cowardin Class	Symbol	Acreage
Palustrine Emergent	PEM	1,036.4
Palustrine Forested	PFO	9,191.9
Palustrine Shrub/Scrub	PSS	807.7
Palustrine Unconsolidated Bottom	PUB	2.1
Palustrine Unconsolidated Shoreline	PUS	5.3
	Total Wetlands	**11,043.4**
Cowardin Class	**Symbol**	**Linear feet**
Riparian Lower Perennial Stream Bed	R2SB	198,065.5
Riparian Intermittent Stream Bed	R4SB	56,527.4
	Total Surface Waters	**254,592.9**

A GIS file of wetlands and surface water boundaries presented in Table 1 that were determined to be jurisdictional waters of the U.S. within the combined 36,828-acre Acquisition Areas is provided in Attachment I. Included in the GIS files are attributes that describe wetland and stream type based on the Cowardian Classification System and data source information. Upon your concurrence of this PJD request, wetlands and surface waters identified in this GIS file will be used in the EIS to describe and quantify impacts to waters of the U.S.

We understand that USACE processes a PJD within 60 days from the time it deems the submittal to be complete. Please contact Jered Jackson at (904) 542-6308 or jered.jackson@navy.mil if you have questions regarding this submittal or require additional information to process this request. We look forward to obtaining the PJD and working further with the USACE, Savannah District Regulatory on this project.

Sincerely,

W. A. DRAWDY
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer
By Direction of the
Commanding Officer

Environmental Affairs Officer
By Direction of the
Commanding Officer

Attachments

cc: John Conway, NAVFAC SE
Jered Jackson, NAVFAC SE
Brenda Powell, E & E
Jonathan Oravetz, E & E

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAVANNAH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
100 W. OGLETHORPE AVENUE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31401-3640

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

JULY 28 2011

Regulatory Division
SAS-2010-01120

United States Marine Corps
Air Station Beaufort
Attn: NREAO-Mr. William Drawdy
Post Office Box 55001
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

I refer to your letter of May 12, 2011, requesting a jurisdictional determination for the proposed modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located on a 36,828 tract of land adjacent to the TBR in McIntosh County, Georgia. This project has been assigned number SAS-2010-01120 and it is important that you refer to this number in all communication concerning this matter.

We have completed a preliminary Jurisdictional Determination (JD) for the site pursuant to the March 4, 2009, Public Notice entitled, "Characterization of Jurisdictional Determinations: Purpose, Application and Documentation Requirements as Defined by the Savannah District, US Army Corps of Engineers." I have enclosed a "JD Check Sheet" that summarizes the JD, delineation verification and appeals process.

The wetlands/other waters on the subject property may be waters of the United States within the jurisdiction of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 United States Code 1344). The placement of dredged or fill material into any waterways and/or their adjacent wetlands or mechanized land clearing of those wetlands would require prior Department of the Army authorization pursuant to Section 404.

If you intend to sell property that is part of a project that requires Department of the Army Authorization, it may be subject to the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act. The Property Report required by Housing and Urban Development Regulation must state whether, or not a permit for the development has been applied for, issued or denied by the US Army Corps of Engineers (Part 320.3(h) of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations).

This communication does not convey any property rights, either in real estate or material, or any exclusive privileges. It does not authorize any injury to property, invasion of rights, or any infringement of federal, state or local laws, or regulations. It does not obviate your requirement

to obtain state or local assent required by law for the development of this property. If the information you have submitted, and on which the US Army Corps of Engineers has based its determination is later found to be in error, this decision may be revoked.

Thank you in advance for completing our Customer Survey Form. This can be accomplished by visiting our web site at http://per2.nwp.usace.army.mil/survey.html and completing the survey on-line. We value your comments and appreciate your taking the time to complete a survey each time you interact with our office. If you have any questions, please call Mark Padgett, Senior Project Manager, Coastal Branch at 912-652-5052.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Morgan
Chief, Special Projects, Coastal Branch

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SAVANNAH DISTRICT, US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
100 W. OGLETHORPE AVENUE
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA 31401-3640

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

JURISDICTION DELINEATION CHECK SHEET
USACE FILE NUMBER: SAS-2010-01120
DATE: July 27, 2011

A. SECTION 1 - PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATIONS

1. JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD). A "preliminary JD" form was completed for the site in accordance with the March 4, 2009, Public Notice entitled, "Characterization of Jurisdictional Determinations: Purpose, Application and Documentation Requirements as Defined by the Savannah District, US Army Corps of Engineers." The form details whether streams, wetlands and/or other waters present on the site may be subject to the jurisdiction of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). In summary, the USACE has determined the following with regard to waters present on the site:

_____ There may be navigable waters of the United States (US) within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction present.

__X__ There may be waters of the US within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction present.

2. DELINEATION VERIFICATION. With regard to the location and extent of potentially jurisdictional areas present on the site, the USACE has made the following determinations:

__X__ Wetlands were delineated in accordance with criteria contained in the 1987 "Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual," as amended by the most recent regional supplements to the manual.

_____ Drawings submitted with a Pre-Construction Notification (or other application) depict the approximate location/boundaries of all potentially jurisdictional waters on the project site. The USACE has verified the accuracy of the depicted boundaries of potentially jurisdictional waters in only the immediate vicinity of waters to be impacted. A complete jurisdictional delineation request, including a jurisdictional waters survey, would be required in order for the USACE to consider final verification of all other jurisdictional boundaries on the project site.

__X__ The drawings entitled "Overview Wetland and Surface Waters with 4 expanded pages, and Impact areas 1-8" dated April 28, 2011, are acceptable sketches of the approximate location/boundaries of all the potentially jurisdictional waters in the project area. These sketches can be used for initial real estate planning; projects with temporary impacts to waters; projects involving minor amounts of fill in waters; or work only subject to our jurisdiction pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. A complete jurisdictional delineation request, including a jurisdictional waters survey, would be required in order for the USACE to consider final verification of all other jurisdictional boundaries on the project site.

3. APPEALS OF PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATIONS: The preliminary JD is a "non-binding" written indication that there may be waters of the US on a parcel. Preliminary JDs are advisory in nature and may not be appealed (See 33 CFR 331.2)." If you are not in agreement with this preliminary JD, then you may request an approved jurisdictional determination for your project site or review area.

B. SECTION - EXPANDED PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATIONS:

1. JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD). An "expanded preliminary JD" form was completed for the site in accordance with the March 4, 2009, Public Notice entitled, "Characterization of Jurisdictional Determinations: Purpose, Application and Documentation Requirements as Defined by the Savannah District, US Army Corps of Engineers." The form details whether streams, wetlands and/or other waters present on the site may be subject to the jurisdiction of the USACE. In summary, the USACE has determined the following with regard to waters present on the site:

_____ There may be navigable waters of the United States (US) within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction present.

_____ There may be waters of the US within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction present.

2. DELINEATION VERIFICATION. With regard to the location and extent of potentially jurisdictional areas present on the site, the USACE has made the following determinations:

_____ Wetlands were delineated in accordance with criteria contained in the 1987 "Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual," as amended by the most recent regional supplements to the manual.

_____ The Global Positioning System (GPS) delineation entitled "_____", dated _____, is an accurate delineation of the location/boundaries of all the potentially jurisdictional waters on the site. If you have not already done so, I recommend that you place a statement on this delineation to the effect that, **"WETLANDS AND OTHER WATERS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE POTENTIALLY UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AS SHOWN IN USACE FILE NUMBER SAS-2010-01120. OWNERS MAY BE SUBJECT TO PENALTY BY LAW FOR DISTURBANCE TO THESE WATERS WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORIZATION."** This delineation will remain valid for a period of 5 years unless new information warrants revision prior to that date.

_____ The survey entitled "_____", dated _____, and signed by Registered Land Surveyor _____, is an accurate delineation of the location/boundaries of all the potentially jurisdictional waters on the site. If you have not already done so, I recommend that you place a statement on the final surveyed property plat to the effect

that, **"WETLANDS AND OTHER WATERS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE POTENTIALLY UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AS SHOWN IN USACE FILE NUMBER SAS-2010-01120. OWNERS MAY BE SUBJECT TO PENALTY BY LAW FOR DISTURBANCE TO THESE WATERS WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORIZATION."** This delineation will remain valid for a period of 5-years unless new information warrants revision prior to that date.

3. APPEALS OF PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATIONS: The expanded preliminary JD is a "non-binding" written indication that there may be waters of the US on a parcel. Expanded Preliminary JDs are advisory in nature and may not be appealed (See 33 CFR. 331.2)." If you are not in agreement with this expanded Preliminary JD, then you may request an approved jurisdictional determination for your project site or review area.

C. SECTION 3 - APPROVED DETERMINATIONS: As defined in Regulatory Guidance Letter 08-02, an approved JD is an official Savannah District determination that jurisdictional "waters of the United States" or "navigable waters of the United States," or both, are either present or absent on a particular site. An approved JD precisely identifies the limits of those waters on the project site determined to be jurisdictional under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and/or the Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA).

1. JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD). An "approved JD" form was completed for the site pursuant to the June 5, 2007, "US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) JD Form Instructional Guidebook." The form details whether streams, wetlands and/or other waters present on the site are subject to the jurisdiction of the USACE. In summary, the USACE has determined the following with regard to waters present on the site:

_____ There are navigable waters of the (US) within (RHA) jurisdiction present.

_____ There are waters of the US within (CWA) jurisdiction present.

_____ There are non-jurisdictional waters of the US located in the project area.

_____ There are no jurisdictional waters of the US located in the project area.

2. APPROVED DETERMINATION - ISOLATED, NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS. If Appendix E of the March 4, 2009, Public Notice entitled, "Characterization of Jurisdictional Determinations: Purpose, Application and Documentation Requirements as Defined by the Savannah District, US Army Corps of Engineers" was submitted, you have requested that the USACE verify the presence of isolated, non-jurisdictional waters located at the project site or within the review area. The completed Appendix E form is available at https://sasweb.sas.usace.army.mil/JD/, under the above listed file number. You may also request that a printed copy of the form be mailed to you. This isolated, non-jurisdictional determination will remain valid for a period of 5-years unless new information warrants revision prior to that

date. In summary, the USACE has determined the following with regard to isolated, non-jurisdictional waters that are present on the site:

_____ Wetlands were delineated in accordance with criteria contained in the 1987 "Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual," as amended by the most recent regional supplements to the manual.

_____ There are isolated non-jurisdictional waters present that are not subject to CWA jurisdiction. Specifically, wetland(s) [letter of wetlands here], as identified on the exhibit entitled "_____" is/are isolated, non-jurisdictional wetlands. Department of the Army authorization, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344), is not required for dredge and/or fill activities in these areas.

3. APPROVED DETERMINATION. (other than isolated, non-jurisdictional waters): If Appendix B of the March 4, 2009, Public Notice entitled, "Characterization of Jurisdictional Determinations: Purpose, Application and Documentation Requirements as Defined by the Savannah District, US Army Corps of Engineers" was submitted, you have requested that the USACE verify the presence of jurisdictional waters located at the project site or within the review area. The completed Appendix B form is available at https://sasweb.sas.usace.army.mil/JD/, under the above listed file number. You may also request that a printed copy of the form be mailed to you. This jurisdictional determination will remain valid for a period of 5-years unless new information warrants revision prior to that date. In summary, the USACE has determined the following with regard to isolated, non-jurisdictional waters that are present on the site:

_____ Wetlands were delineated in accordance with criteria contained in the 1987 "Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual," as amended by the most recent regional supplements to the manual.

_____ The Global Positioning System (GPS) delineation entitled "_____", dated _____, is an accurate delineation of all the jurisdictional boundaries on the site. If you have not already done so, I recommend that you place a statement on this delineation to the effect that, **"JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS AND OTHER WATERS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AS SHOWN IN USACE FILE NUMBER SAS-2010-01120. OWNERS MAY BE SUBJECT TO PENALTY BY LAW FOR DISTURBANCE TO THESE JURISDICTIONAL AREAS WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORIZATION."** This approved jurisdictional determination will remain valid for a period of 5-years unless new information warrants revision prior to that date.

_____ The survey entitled "_____", dated _____, and signed by Registered Land Surveyor _____, is an accurate delineation of all the jurisdictional boundaries on the site. If you have not already done so, I recommend that you

place a statement on the final surveyed property plat to the effect that, **"JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS AND OTHER WATERS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AS SHOWN IN USACE FILE NUMBER SAS-2010-01120. OWNERS MAY BE SUBJECT TO PENALTY BY LAW FOR DISTURBANCE TO THESE JURISDICTIONAL AREAS WITHOUT PROPER AUTHORIZATION."** This approved jurisdictional determination will remain valid for a period of 5-years unless new information warrants revision prior to that date.

4. APPEALS FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATIONS: You may request an administrative appeal for any approved geographic jurisdictional determination under USACE regulations at 33 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 331. Enclosed you will find a Notification of Administrative Appeal Options and Process and Request for Appeal (RFA) Form.

If you request to appeal this/these determination(s) you must submit a completed RFA form to the South Atlantic Division Office at the following address:

US Army Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division
Attention: CESAD-PDS-O, Administrative Appeal Review Officer
60 Forsyth Street, Room 10M15
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8801

In order for a RFA to be accepted by the USACE, the USACE must determine that it is complete, that it meets the criteria for appeal under 33 CFR, part 331.5, and that it has been received by the Division Office within 60 days of the date of this form. It is not necessary to submit an RFA form to the Division Office if you do not object to this jurisdictional determination.

D. SECTION 4 - APPLIES TO ALL OF THE ABOVE.

- US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA) PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS. This delineation/determination has been conducted to identify the limits of USACE CWA jurisdiction for this site. This delineation/determination may not be valid for the wetland conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended. If you or your tenant are USDA program participants, or anticipate participation in USDA programs, you should request a certified wetland determination from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service prior to starting work.

Attachments:

_____ Verified Survey of Jurisdictional Streams, Wetlands and/or Other Waters

__X__ Verified GPS Delineation of Jurisdictional Streams, Wetlands and/or Other Waters

__X__ Drawing of Approximate Location of Streams, Wetlands and/or Other Waters

_____ Approved Jurisdictional Determination Form(s)

__X__ Notification of Administrative Appeal Options and Process and Request for Appeal Form

Mark J. Padgett

Mark J. Padgett
Senior Project Manager, Coastal Branch

7-27-11
DATE

NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPTIONS AND PROCESS AND REQUEST FOR APPEAL		
Applicant: United States Marine Corps	File Number: SAS-2010-01120	Date: July 27, 2011
Attached is:		See Section below
	INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)	A
	PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)	B
	PERMIT DENIAL	C
	APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	D
X	PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	E

SECTION I - The following identifies your rights and options regarding an administrative appeal of the above decision. Additional information may be found at http://www.usace.army.mil/inet/functions/cw/cecwo/reg or Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331.

A: INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or object to the permit.

ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.

OBJECT: If you object to the permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may request that the permit be modified accordingly. You must complete Section II of this form and return the form to the district engineer. Your objections must be received by the district engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice, or you will forfeit your right to appeal the permit in the future. Upon receipt of your letter, the district engineer will evaluate your objections and may: (a) modify the permit to address all of your concerns, (b) modify the permit to address some of your objections, or (c) not modify the permit having determined that the permit should be issued as previously written. After evaluating your objections, the district engineer will send you a proffered permit for your reconsideration, as indicated in Section B below.

B: PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or appeal the permit.

ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.

APPEAL: If you choose to decline the proffered permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may appeal the declined permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

C: PERMIT DENIAL: You may appeal the denial of a permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

D: APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You may accept or appeal the approved JD or provide new information.

ACCEPT: You do not need to notify the Corps to accept an approved JD. Failure to notify the Corps within 60 days of the date of this notice means that you accept the approved JD in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the approved JD.

APPEAL: If you disagree with the approved JD, you may appeal the approved JD under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. The division engineer must receive this form within 60 days of the date of this notice.

E: PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You do not need to respond to the Corps regarding the preliminary JD. The Preliminary JD is not appealable. If you wish, you may request an approved JD (which may be appealed), by contacting the Corps district for further instruction. Also you may provide new information for further consideration by the Corps to reevaluate the JD.

SECTION II - REQUEST FOR APPEAL or OBJECTIONS TO AN INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT		
REASONS FOR APPEAL OR OBJECTIONS: (Describe your reasons for appealing the decision or your objections to an initial proffered permit in clear concise statements. You may attach additional information to this form to clarify where your reasons or objections are addressed in the administrative record.)		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The appeal is limited to a review of the administrative record, the Corps memorandum for the record of the appeal conference or meeting, and any supplemental information that the review officer has determined is needed to clarify the administrative record. Neither the appellant nor the Corps may add new information or analyses to the record. However, you may provide additional information to clarify the location of information that is already in the administrative record.		
POINT OF CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS OR INFORMATION:		
If you have questions regarding this decision and/or the appeal process you may contact: Mark Padgett US Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District 100 W. Oglethorpe Avenue Savannah, Georgia 31401-3640 912-652-5052	If you only have questions regarding the appeal process you may also contact: Administrative Appeal Review Officer CESAD-PDS-O US Army Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division 60 Forsyth Street, Room 10M15 Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8801	
RIGHT OF ENTRY: Your signature below grants the right of entry to Corps of Engineers personnel, and any government consultants, to conduct investigations of the project site during the course of the appeal process. You will be provided a 15-day notice of any site investigation, and will have the opportunity to participate in all site investigations.		
_____ Signature of appellant or agent.	Date:	Telephone number:

Appendix F

Noise Analysis

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Blue Ridge Research and Consulting, LLC

February 2012

Noise Analysis in Support of the Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

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Table of Contents

1 Overview 5
1.1 Purpose 5
1.2 Introduction 5
1.3 Noise Metrics 5
1.4 Computerized Noise Exposure Models 6
1.4.1 MOA Range NoiseMap (MR_NMAP) 6
1.4.2 Air Gunnery Noise Model 7
2 Description of Current and Proposed Range 8
2.1 Townsend Bombing Range 8
2.2 Surrounding Airspace Units 10
2.3 Proposed Range Expansion 10
3 Airspace Training Operations at Townsend Bombing Range 12
3.1 Annual Flight Operations 12
3.2 Area Operations 12
3.2.1 Mission Type Groups 12
3.2.2 Altitude Distributions for Area Operations 13
3.3 Track Operations 14
4 Projected Aircraft Noise Exposure 15
4.1 Aircraft Noise 15
4.2 Air Gunnery Noise 18

List of Figures

FIGURE 2-1. EXISTING TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE LOCATION (RANGE OUTLINED IN BLACK AND GRAY-SHADED) 9

FIGURE 2-2. PROPOSED TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE ACQUISITION AREAS ALONG WITH PROPOSED TARGET AREAS 11

FIGURE 3-1. SCORED STRAFE PATTERNS (IN BLUE) AT TBR: CURRENT (LEFT) AND PROPOSED ADDITIONAL PIT AT TARGET AREA 5 (RIGHT)14

FIGURE 4-1. L_{DNR} 55 DBA CONTOUR (IN GREEN) FOR CURRENT AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS WITHIN THE TBR/COASTAL MOA COMPLEX 16

FIGURE 4-2. L_{DNR} 55 DBA CONTOUR (IN GREEN) FOR ALTERNATIVE 1 PROPOSED AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS WITHIN THE TBR/COASTAL MOA COMPLEX.....16

FIGURE 4-3. L_{DNR} 55 DBA CONTOUR (IN GREEN) FOR ALTERNATIVE 2 PROPOSED AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS WITHIN THE TBR/COASTAL MOA COMPLEX.....17

FIGURE 4-4. L_{DNR} 55 DBA CONTOUR (IN GREEN) FOR ALTERNATIVE 3 PROPOSED AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS WITHIN THE TBR/COASTAL MOA COMPLEX.....17

FIGURE 4-5. L_{DNR} 55 DBA CONTOUR (IN GREEN) FOR ALTERNATIVE 4 PROPOSED AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS WITHIN THE TBR/COASTAL MOA COMPLEX.....18

FIGURE 4-6. L_{CDN} CONTOURS (57 DBC IN BLUE, 62 DBC IN GREEN, AND 70 DBC IN RED) FOR CURRENT AIR GUNNERY OPERATIONS AT TBR 19

FIGURE 4-7. L_{CDN} CONTOURS (57 DBC IN BLUE, 62 DBC IN GREEN, AND 70 DBC IN RED) FOR ALTERNATIVE 1 PROPOSED AIR GUNNERY OPERATIONS AT TBR 19

FIGURE 4-8. L_{CDN} CONTOURS (57 DBC IN BLUE, 62 DBC IN GREEN, AND 70 DBC IN RED) FOR ALTERNATIVE 2 PROPOSED AIR GUNNERY OPERATIONS AT TBR 20

FIGURE 4-9. L_{CDN} CONTOURS (57 DBC IN BLUE, 62 DBC IN GREEN, AND 70 DBC IN RED) FOR ALTERNATIVE 3 PROPOSED AIR GUNNERY OPERATIONS AT TBR 20

FIGURE 4-10. LCDN CONTOURS (57 DBC IN BLUE, 62 DBC IN GREEN, AND 70 DBC IN RED) FOR ALTERNATIVE 4 PROPOSED AIR GUNNERY OPERATIONS AT TBR 21

FIGURE 4-11. PEAK CONTOURS (115 DBPK IN BLUE AND 130 DBPK IN GREEN) FOR CURRENT AIR GUNNERY OPERATIONS AT TBR.....21

FIGURE 4-12. PEAK CONTOURS (115 DBPK IN BLUE AND 130 DBPK IN GREEN) FOR ALTERNATIVE 1 PROPOSED AIR GUNNERY OPERATIONS AT TBR.....22

FIGURE 4-13. PEAK CONTOURS (115 DBPK IN BLUE AND 130 DBPK IN GREEN) FOR ALTERNATIVE 2 PROPOSED AIR GUNNERY OPERATIONS AT TBR.....22

FIGURE 4-14. PEAK CONTOURS (115 DBPK IN BLUE AND 130 DBPK IN GREEN) FOR ALTERNATIVE 3 PROPOSED AIR GUNNERY OPERATIONS AT TBR.....23

FIGURE 4-15. PEAK CONTOURS (115 DBPK IN BLUE AND 130 DBPK IN GREEN) FOR ALTERNATIVE 4 PROPOSED AIR GUNNERY OPERATIONS AT TBR.....23

List of Tables

TABLE 3-1. ANNUAL MAG 31 F/A-18 SORTIES AT TBR FOR CURRENT AND PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES.....12

TABLE 3-2. ALTITUDE DISTRIBUTIONS FOR GENERAL MISSION TYPES FOR CURRENT OPERATIONS AT TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE.....13

TABLE 3-3. ALTITUDE DISTRIBUTIONS FOR GENERAL MISSION TYPES FOR ALTERNATIVE 1 PROPOSED OPERATIONS AT TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE 13

TABLE 3-4. ALTITUDE DISTRIBUTIONS FOR GENERAL MISSION TYPES FOR ALTERNATIVES 2, 3, AND 4 PROPOSED OPERATIONS AT TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE.....14

TABLE 4-1. L_{DNR} (DBA) VALUES FOR AIR OPERATIONS AT TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE FOR BASELINE AND PROPOSED SCENARIOS 15

1 Overview

This noise analysis report supports the US Marine Corps (USMC) preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia. This report is divided into sections that provide an overview of the study's objective and goals. Section 1.1 outlines the purpose of the study; Section 1.2 summarizes the noise metrics used to describe and quantify the noise environments for the Proposed Action at TBR; and Section 1.4 briefly describes the computer noise analysis models used to calculate the noise exposure. Section 2 provides a description of TBR in its current and proposed configurations. Section 3 describes the aircraft operations at TBR, and Section 4 provides the resulting noise contours for current and proposed alternatives.

1.1 Purpose

The USMC proposes to modernize and expand TBR, Georgia, to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charges) precision-guided munitions (PGMs) with their associated larger land requirements in order to provide a modern realistic training environment on the US East Coast. To accomplish this, the USMC proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR to create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities. Currently, Marine Aircraft Group (MAG) 31 does not have a range within the local flying area capable of supporting the required level of PGM training. The goal for the proposed modernization and expansion of TBR is to meet the aviation training requirements and achieve readiness proficiency for air-to-ground operations for USMC East Coast F/A-18 pilots. Through modernization and expansion, TBR would also maintain pace with the evolving training requirements of the USMC and the other U.S. military services by planning for and managing range modernization in accordance with the *Air National Guard (ANG) Range Master Plan* (ANG 2005) for TBR and the *Townsend Bombing and Gunnery Range 2005 Comprehensive Range Plan and Business Strategy* (Georgia Air National Guard [GA ANG] 2005).

1.2 Introduction

This noise study models operations of the F/A-18 flight training activities conducted throughout a normal year at TBR, based on the current training readiness requirements used by the USMC (Wilson, 2011). These operations include the following general training events: Close Air Support (CAS), Aerial Reconnaissance (AR), Air Interdiction (AI), Large Force Exercise (LFE), and Low Altitude Training (LAT). These events involve flights with no ordnance, general purpose bombs, laser guided training rounds (LGTR), precision-guided munitions, and/or strafing. CAS involves aircraft engaging hostile targets that are close to friendly ground forces. The close proximity of friendly and hostile forces requires precision and coordination with the friendly ground forces. AR involves the use of on-board sensors to collect intelligence around an area of concern. AI involves the striking of enemy ground targets away from ground personnel. LFE involves the coordination of efforts and movements for many aircraft along with diverse ground forces. LAT involves basic flight training operations at low to very low altitudes.

1.3 Noise Metrics

An assessment of aircraft noise requires a general understanding of how sound affects people and the natural environment, as well as how sound is measured. Around and underneath military training special use airspace (SUA) units, the noise environment is normally described in terms of the time-average sound level generated by aircraft operating in that airspace. The federal noise measure used for assessing long-term aircraft noise exposures

in communities in the vicinity of airfields is the DNL (which is sometimes denoted by L_{dn}), expressed as decibels (dB). DNL is an average sound level generated by all aviation-related operations during an average 24-hour period with sound levels of nighttime noise events adjusted by adding a 10 dB penalty. Daytime is defined as the period from 0700 to 2200 hours, and nighttime is the period from 2200 to 0700 hours the following morning. The 10 dB penalty accounts for the generally lower background sound levels and greater community sensitivity to noise during nighttime hours. DNL has been found to provide the best measure of long-term community reaction to transportation noises, especially aircraft noise.

Aircraft noise generated in SUA is somewhat different from that associated with airfield operations. As opposed to patterned or continuous noise environments associated with airfields, overflights within SUA can be highly variable in occurrence and location. Individual military overflight events also differ from typical community noise events in that noise from a low-altitude, high-airspeed flyover can have a sudden onset (i.e. exhibiting a rate of increase in sound level – onset rate – of up to 30 to 150 dB 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 with an adjustment up to 11 dB above the normal Sound Exposure Level (Stusnick, et al., 1992; Stusnick, et al., 1993). Onset rates between 15 to 150 dB per second require an adjustment of 0 to 11 dB, while onset rates below 15 dB per second require no adjustment. The adjusted DNL is designated as the onset-rate adjusted day-night average sound level (L_{dnr}). L_{dnr} employs A-weighted sound levels. "A-weighted" denotes the adjustment of the frequency content of a noise event to represent the way in which a human with average hearing senses moderate levels of noise.

Another noise generated on TBR is from aerial strafing. This noise is impulsive in nature with sudden bursts of noise from the firing of the F/A-18C/D's M61A2 20mm gun. For impulsive noise, C-weighted sound levels are used. "C-weighted" denotes an adjustment to the frequency content of a noise event to represent human response to louder noise levels. Compared to A-weighting, C-weighting enhances the lower frequency content. Strafing noise has two components: ballistic waves (sonic booms) from the bullets, and muzzle blast from the gun firing. The ballistic waves from the bullets only occur forward of the firing point, whereas muzzle blast can be heard in all directions. The DNL metric is still utilized to characterize strafing noise, but C-weighted sound levels are utilized to account for the lower frequency content and higher levels of strafing. For strafing, the DNL is denoted as CDNL (or L_{Cdn}). In addition to CDNL, Peak levels (dB_{Pk}) are used to describe the strafing noise to assess the potential for complaints. The US Army has established Peak levels of 115 dB_{Pk} and 130 dB_{Pk} that correspond to the likelihood of complaints from the nearby population. For levels between 115 and 130 dB_{Pk} some complaints may occur, whereas if the peak levels are above 130 dB_{Pk}, complaints are expected (US Army, 2007).

1.4 Computerized Noise Exposure Models

1.4.1 MOA Range NoiseMap (MR_NMAP)

Analyses of aircraft noise exposures and compatible land uses around and underneath SUAs are normally accomplished using MR_NMAP (Lucas, 1995). The US Air Force developed this general-purpose computer model for calculating noise exposures occurring away from airbases, since aircraft noise is also an issue within Military Operations Areas (MOAs) and ranges, as well as along Military Training Routes (MTRs). This model expands the calculation of noise exposures away from airbases by using algorithms from both NOISEMAP (Moulton, 1992; Czech and Plotkin, 1998) and ROUTEMAP (Bradley, 1996). MR_NMAP uses two primary noise models to calculate the noise exposure: track and area operations. Track operations are for operations that have a well-defined flight

track, such as MTRs, aerial refueling, and strafing tracks. Area operations are for operations that do not have well defined tracks, but occur within a defined area, such as air-to-air combat within a MOA.

The program has a user interface, MR_OPS, for the development of the input data. For track operations, input requirements are the same as for ROUTEMAP, but more than just MTRs can be modeled. For area operations, the model allows flexibility. If little is known about the airspace utilization within a MOA, then the MOA boundaries can simply be used, and the operations are uniformly distributed within the defined area. However, if more is known about how and where the aircraft fly within the MOA, subareas can be defined within the MOA to more accurately model the noise exposure.

Once the airspace is defined, the user must describe the different types of missions occurring within each airspace segment. Individual aircraft missions include the altitude distribution, airspeed, and engine power settings. These individual profiles are coupled with airspace components and annual operational rates.

Once the airspace and operational parameters are defined, MR_NMAP calculates the resulting L_{dn} or L_{dnr}. The model calculates these noise metrics either for a user-defined grid or at user-defined specific points. The grid calculation can be passed to NMPLOT to plot the noise contours as is provided in this analysis. The specific point calculation generates a table that provides the noise exposure, as well as the top contributors to the noise exposure.

1.4.2 Air Gunnery Noise Model

A number of aircraft and ground-based weapon system noise models have been developed over the past 30 years to estimate noise levels from military operations. The results from these models are used to assess the potential for community and environmental impacts from existing and proposed operations. Current Department of Defense (DoD) noise models use common aircraft and weapon system source noise databases maintained by the Air Force Research Laboratory, U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, and Naval Facilities Engineering Command. However, these models and the source noise databases do not provide the capability to assess noise impacts due to airborne weapon operations. Thus, a new computer model has been developed to address the generation and propagation of noise from air-weaponry operations (Ikelheimer et al, 2007; Downing et al, 2007, Hobbs et al, 2008). The model handles the complexity of the distributed noise events while maintaining accurate acoustical modeling that is required for environmental noise analysis.

One of the complexities in this type of model is that aircraft rarely fly the exact attack run profile prescribed, and in some cases, the attack run is simply a generalized fan where the pilot can approach the target from a range of headings. To solve this problem of an unknown source location, a generalized statistical firing space is used. This space is defined by the parameters of the attack run with a three dimensional Gaussian distribution of firing points. The noise footprint from this space is then calculated to represent the noise from a single bullet fired from within the space. This statistical method is not representative of a single bullet fired, but is rather the average noise expected once a statistically large number of bullets have been fired. The noise footprint can then be included in a larger environmental noise model that determines the noise contour from a whole range of operations.

The model consists of several different programs designed to operate together. The following is a complete list of the programs provided in the initial release:

AG_BoomModel.exe,
AG_DefineRun.exe,

AG_FrontEnd.exe,
Air_Gunnery_Model.exe,
LayerBuilder.exe, and
TargetBuilder.exe.

The AG_BoomModel program is designed to calculate the noise from the sonic boom from the projectiles. The noise algorithm itself is based on Carlson's simplified sonic boom theory (1978). It uses the projectile shape factor, length, and speed profile to calculate the footprint of the sonic boom.

The AG_DefineRun program provides a graphical user interface to help the user define a statistical volume for a firing profile. This module provides the user a way to see the firing line, target, and statistical volume graphically. The program takes that information and generates a statistical volume. This volume is then separated into individual firing points within the volume. Each point is provided a statistical likelihood that a bullet was fired at that location. The total probability of the entire volume is defined as 1.00, making the likelihood that a bullet was fired somewhere within the volume 100%. The likelihood that a single bullet was fired at any one spatial location within the volume is less than 1.00, and is a function of where in the volume it is, and the definition of the distribution.

AG_FrontEnd is the initial user interface for the Air Gunnery Model. It is the starting point for creating new cases or importing cases from other sources. When the program is initially launched, it shows an empty grid similar to a spreadsheet. This is the main screen for viewing operational data, with the column headings providing details about individual operations.

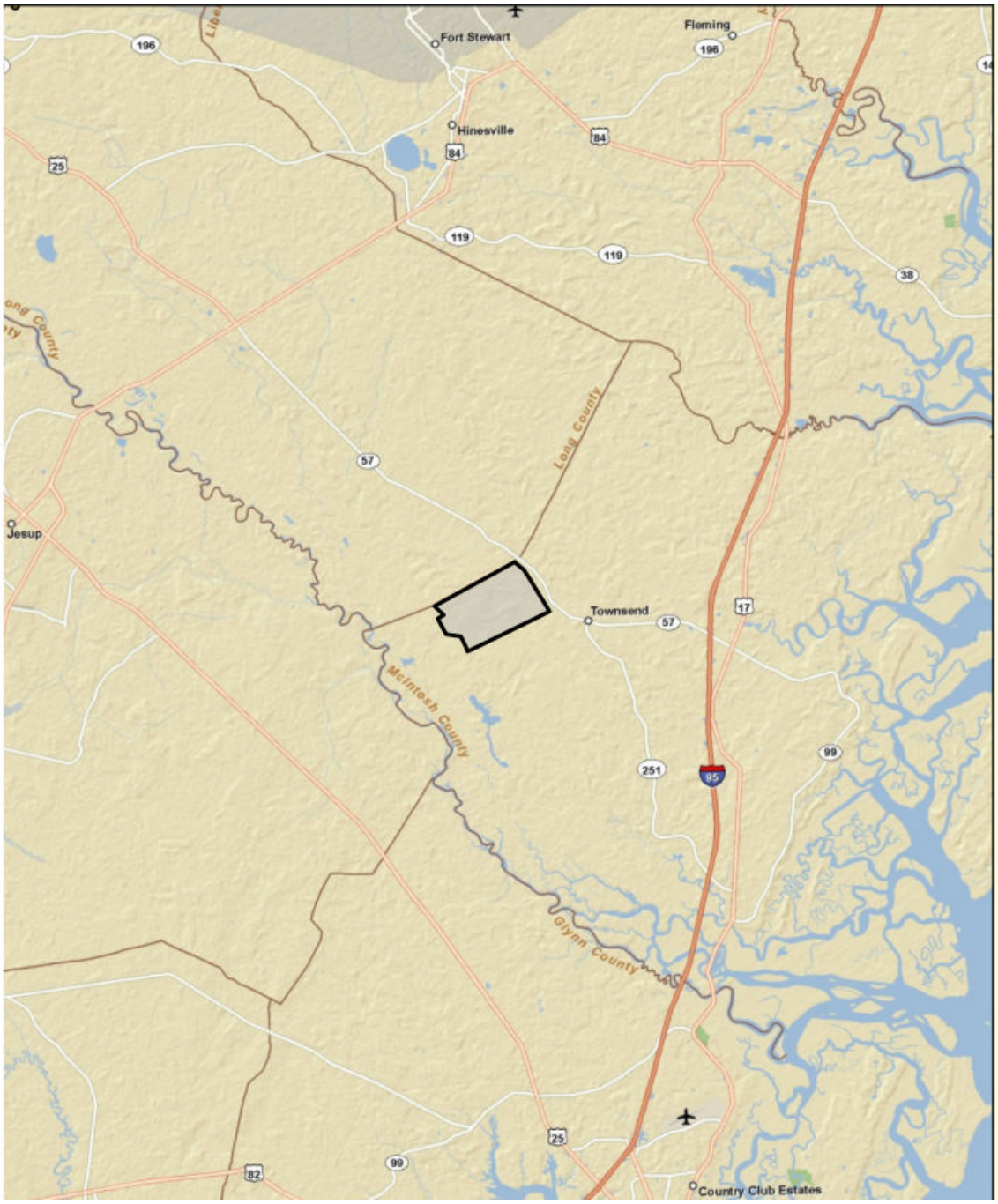
The Air_Gunnery_Model is the core calculation engine for determining the muzzle blast and propulsion noise. The primary noise metric is the C-weighted SEL along with correlations to peak levels, A-weighted SELs, and unweighted SELs. With the CSEL, the corresponding L_{Cdn} can be calculated given the number of munitions fired. This program operates entirely from a command line. The command line argument is a control file that contains all of the information necessary to compute the noise from a single statistical volume.

The input file is relatively simple and is used for the muzzle blast calculation as well as for the sonic boom calculations. The output is a NMPlot grid file that contains all of the cases information. It lists each of the modeled firing points together with their probabilities.

2 Description of Current and Proposed Range

2.1 Townsend Bombing Range

TBR is located in McIntosh County in Southeast Georgia. Figure 2-1 provides an overview of the range location in relation to the nearby communities. The range is approximately 21 miles south of Fort Stewart, and it is 20 miles inland to the Atlantic Ocean. TBR is owned by Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort and operated by the GA ANG under a host-tenant real estate agreement with MCAS Beaufort. The GA ANG provides daily operational control and range maintenance.



Background map features are not to scale

Figure 2-1. Existing Townsend Bombing Range Location (range outlined in black and gray-shaded)

TBR is one of four air-to-ground ranges within the USMC's inventory on the East Coast and one of seven in the United States that supports air combat/air-to-ground operations. MAG 31, based at MCAS Beaufort, South Carolina, is the primary user of TBR; however, fixed-wing and rotary-wing pilots from multiple service branches, originating from numerous air installations on the East Coast and from Carrier Battle Groups in the Atlantic Ocean,

also train at TBR. TBR is used by all services to practice air-to-ground ordnance delivery, gunnery, electronic warfare, tactical air control of ground attack aircraft, and other combat skills. All current TBR training involves the use of only inert munitions, which contain no explosives, but may contain a small smoke charge (spotting charge) to assist in scoring the event and providing feedback to the pilot.

2.2 Surrounding Airspace Units

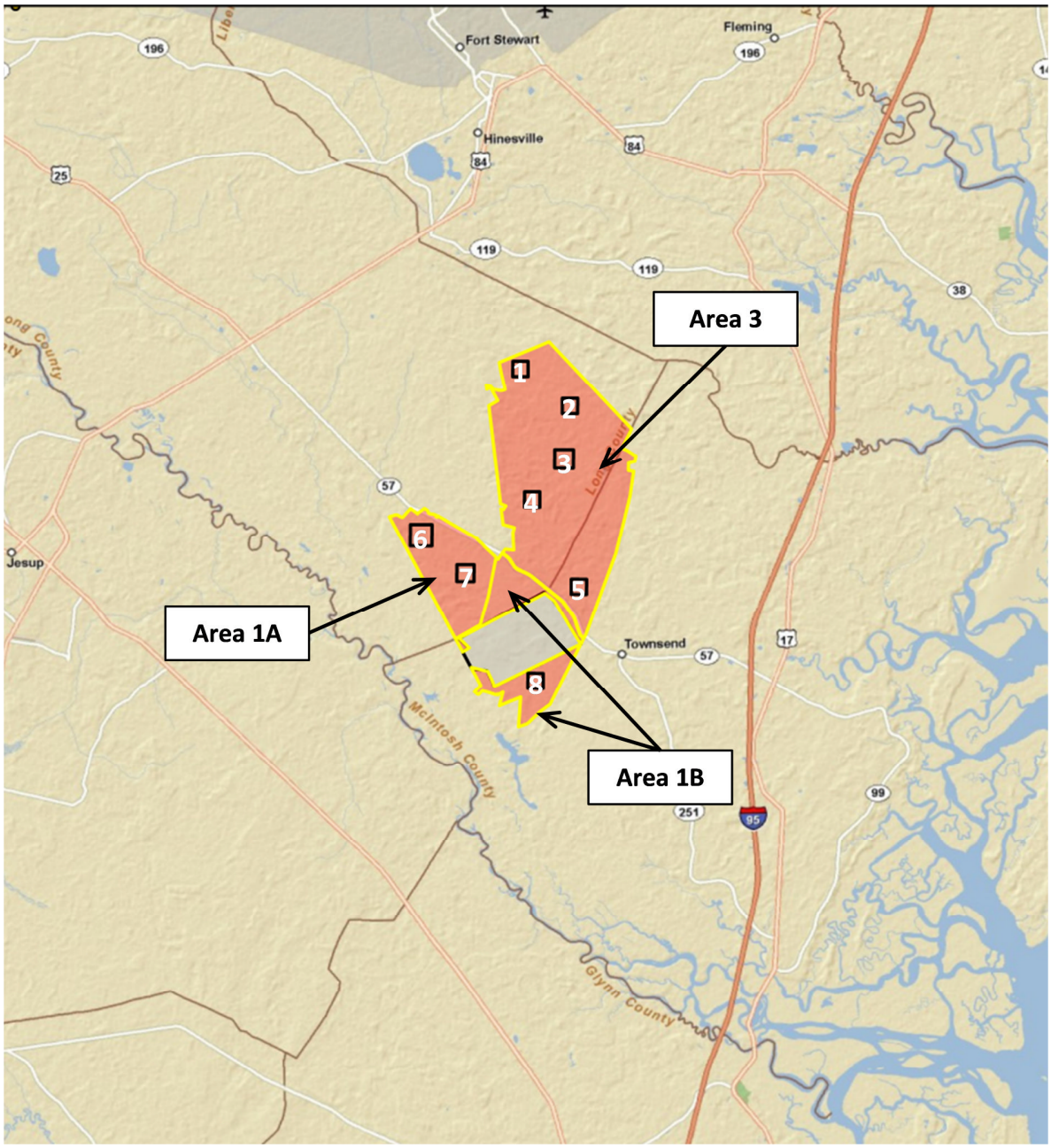
TBR is unique among East Coast air-to-ground training ranges due to the large amount of SUA associated with the Range and its proximity to offshore training areas. The volume of airspace makes TBR an ideal facility for realistic combat training. SUA is airspace designated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) that has a defined vertical and lateral limit where military activity or unusual flight conditions may occur. Its designation serves to alert any non-participating aircraft that military activity is taking place in the area. Airspace associated with TBR includes Restricted Area R3007, Coastal MOAs, offshore Warning Areas (W-157A) and the associated MTRs (VR 45/25, VR 1003, VR 1066, and VR 1004/1041), which serve as airspace corridors for navigation between SUA units and for low-level flight and tactical training.

2.3 Proposed Range Expansion

The USMC proposes to modernize and expand TBR to accommodate the use of inert (with spotting charges) PGMs with their associated larger land requirements. To accomplish this, the USMC proposes to acquire lands in the vicinity of TBR to create new target areas to allow for a greater variety of training activities as highlighted in Figure 2-2. Currently, no range within MCAS Beaufort local flying area is capable of supporting the MAG 31's required level of PGM training. In terms of noise generation, the Proposed Action will involve the following changes:

- Increase the number of high and medium altitude training events,
- Potentially increase the number of F/A-18 sorties, and
- Expand the area of training events.

Part of the Proposed Action includes a modification of the airspace within R3007. This modification involves lowering the floor of the restricted airspace from 100 ft above ground level (AGL) to the ground in the expanded portion of the range. The Proposed Action does not involve any other change in the surrounding SUA units. Thus, this modification is not as significant as the three items listed above in terms of projected noise, since F/A-18s operate above 100 ft AGL while training at the range.



Background map features are not to scale

Figure 2-2. Proposed Townsend Bombing Range Acquisition Areas along with Proposed Target Areas

The Proposed Action involves four alternatives that involve portions of, or all of, the proposed acquisition areas highlighted in Figure 2-2. Alternative 1 includes an expansion of the range for all of the highlighted areas west of Highway 57, which is referred to as Areas 1A and 1B. Areas 1A and 1B would include three additional Target Areas, which are numbered 6, 7, and 8 from north to south. Alternative 2 involves a range expansion in the area highlighted east of Highway 57 and is referred to as Area 3. Area 3 would include five additional Target Areas, which are numbered 1 through 5 from north to south. Alternative 3 involves all of the Areas 1A, 1B, and 3, as well

as the associated eight new Target Areas. Alternative 4 includes Areas 1B and 3. This alternative includes Target Areas 1 through 5 and Target Area 8 that is directly south of the current range area.

3 Airspace Training Operations at Townsend Bombing Range

Assessment of aircraft noise within SUA requires a range of data to describe the types, frequency, and location of noise generating operations occurring within the SUA. The primary source of data is the training and readiness manual, NAVMC 3500.50A. MAG 31 is comprised of seven F/A-18 Hornet squadrons, also known as "gun squadrons". The primary missions that MAG 31 execute at TBR include CAS, air interdiction, airborne reconnaissance, forward air control (airborne), and tactical air control (airborne). Currently, only 47% of the F/A-18's air-to-ground training syllabus requirements can be fully accomplished at TBR with its current size and configuration. With the expansion, 72% to 85% of the training syllabus could be accomplished at the range (Wilson, 2011).

For this noise analysis, only changes in MAG 31 F/A-18 operations are analyzed. This limitation will not restrict the comparison between current and projected scenarios since the MAG 31 F/A-18s are the primary user of the range as well as one of the loudest aircraft types operating at the range.

3.1 Annual Flight Operations

Table 3-1 provides the annual F/A-18 sorties conducted at TBR for current and proposed alternatives. It should be noted that a sortie for this analysis is defined as one aircraft flying from home base to TBR, conducting 30 minutes of training, and returning to home base.

Table 3-1. Annual MAG 31 F/A-18 Sorties at TBR for Current and Proposed Alternatives

Sortie Distribution	Current	Alternatives			
		1	2	3	4
Total Sorties	2,358	3,583	4,243	4,243	4,243
Precision Guided Muntions	-	1,226	1,509	1,509	1,509
General Purpose	1,332	1,131	1,226	1,226	1,226
Laser Guided Training Rounds	377	377	376	376	376
No Ordnance	272	472	754	754	754
Low Altitude Training	283	283	284	284	284
Scored Strafe	94	94	94	94	94

3.2 Area Operations

3.2.1 Mission Type Groups

The various training missions conducted at TBR are grouped into three general groups, which sort the missions by the amount of airspace required. These three groups are referred to as small, medium, and large. The small grouping is for missions that will remain within a 12 NM radius of the Target Areas but within the SUA limits. This group includes CAS and Forward Area Control (FAC) type missions. The medium grouping is for missions that will remain within a 20 NM radius of the Target Areas but within the SUA limits. This group includes Aerial

Reconnaissance, Tactical Air Control, and LGTR type missions. Further, the large grouping is for missions that will utilize the entire TBR/Coastal MOA complex airspace. This group includes air interdiction and large force exercises. The missions in these three groups will involve either no ordnance or a mix of general-purpose bombs and PGMs. For the noise analysis, the initial assumption for the proposed operations is that each Target Area will be equally utilized under the individual alternatives. This assumption provides for a uniform distribution of the operations within each defined area.

Another specific mission type is Low Altitude Training (LAT), which will remain within the R3007 boundaries. This mission type does not involve any munitions release.

3.2.2 Altitude Distributions for Area Operations

The different types of training missions involve a distribution of altitudes at which the aircraft operate. Table 3-2 provides the altitude distributions for the various mission types for the current operational conditions. For current conditions, no PGM missions are conducted so these missions are not modeled. Table 3-3 provides the expected altitude distributions for Alternative 1 proposed operations. Under this alternative, operations for general-purpose bombing and no ordnance missions are shifted lower. However, the addition of PGM missions moves more operations above 10,000 ft as demonstrated by the composite column, which is the distribution for all of the area operations. Table 3-4 provides the expected altitude distributions for Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 proposed operations. For these alternatives, the composite altitude distribution is shifted higher.

Table 3-2. Altitude Distributions for General Mission Types for Current Operations at Townsend Bombing Range

Altitude Bands	General Purpose & No Ordnance	Low Altitude Training	Precision Guided Munitions	Laser Guided Training Rounds	Composite
0 to 3,000 ft	11.9%	90%	NA	0%	19.7%
3,000 to 10,000 ft	50.4%	10%	NA	10%	38.6%
10,000+ ft	37.7%	0%	NA	90%	41.7%

Table 3-3. Altitude Distributions for General Mission Types for Alternative 1 Proposed Operations at Townsend Bombing Range

Altitude Bands	General Purpose & No Ordnance	Low Altitude Training	Precision Guided Munitions	Laser Guided Training Rounds	Composite
0 to 3,000 ft	19.5%	90%	0%	0%	16.3%
3,000 to 10,000 ft	46.6%	10%	10%	10%	26.8%
10,000+ ft	33.9%	0%	90%	90%	56.9%

Table 3-4. Altitude Distributions for General Mission Types for Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 Proposed Operations at Townsend Bombing Range

Altitude Bands	General Purpose & No Ordnance	Low Altitude Training	Precision Guided Munitions	Laser Guided Training Rounds	Composite
0 to 3,000 ft	20.0%	90%	0%	0%	15.7%
3,000 to 10,000 ft	46.5%	10%	10%	10%	27.4%
10,000+ ft	33.5%	0%	90%	90%	56.9%

3.3 Track Operations

Another mission conducted at TBR is a scored strafe. Currently, this mission is performed at the strafe pit located within the range. For Alternatives 2, 3, and 4, an additional scored strafing pit will be located in Target Area 5. Under these alternatives, the scored strafing missions will be equally distributed between the two strafing pits. Figure 3-1 provides a diagram of the scored strafing patterns. The major features of this left turn pattern include a straight run-in distance of 1.3 NM to the target with an abeam distance of 2 NM.

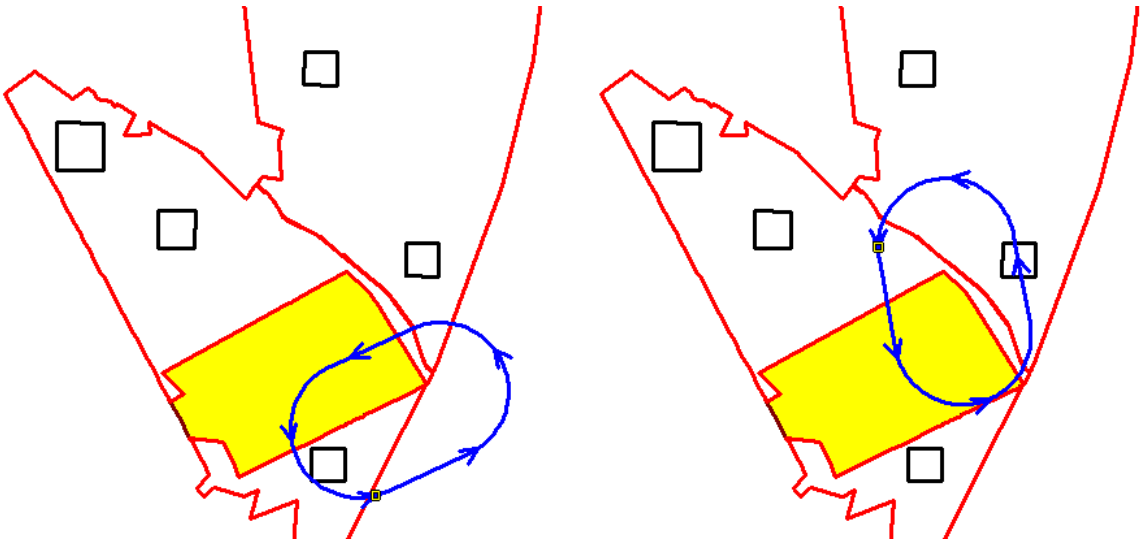


Figure 3-1. Scored Strafe Patterns (in blue) at TBR: current (left) and proposed additional pit at Target Area 5 (right)

4 Projected Aircraft Noise Exposure

The operational parameters described in Section 3 for the current and proposed operations are used to calculate the noise exposures at TBR. These noise calculations involve two different types of noise, aircraft noise and air gunnery noise.

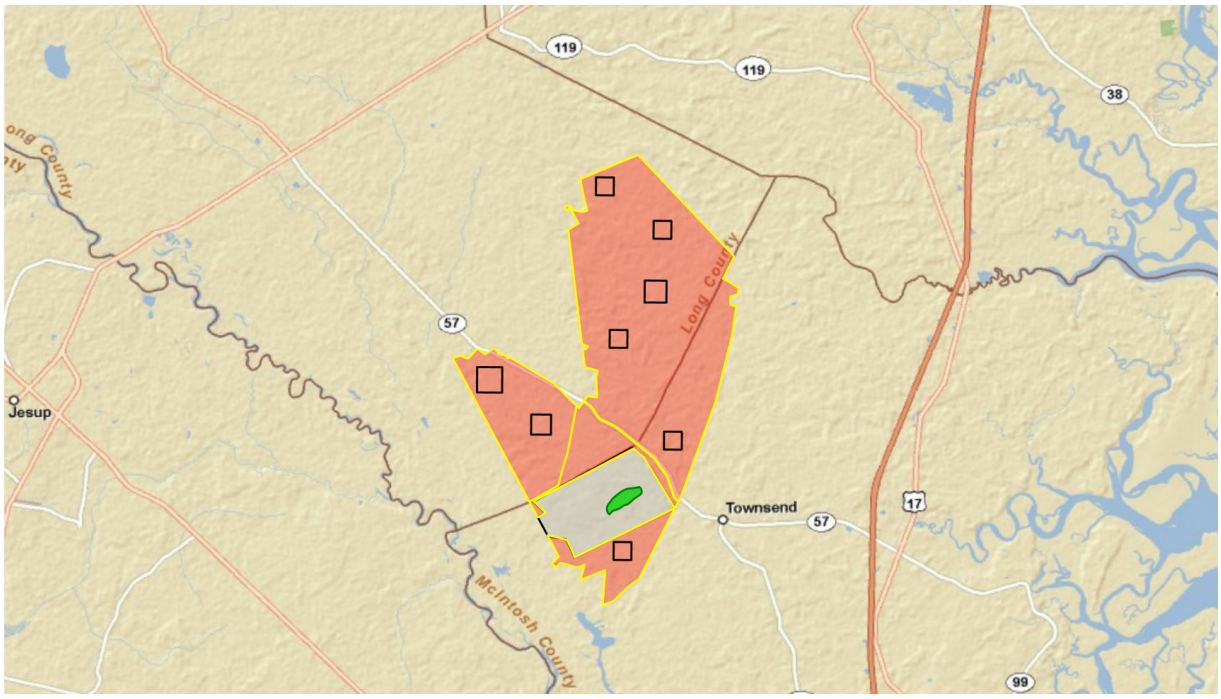
4.1 Aircraft Noise

MR_NMAP was used to develop the noise levels for the aircraft operations. Table 4-1 provides the general noise levels for the different airspace units within TBR/Coastal MOA complex.

Table 4-1. L_{dnr} (dBA) values for Air Operations at Townsend Bombing Range for Baseline and Proposed Scenarios

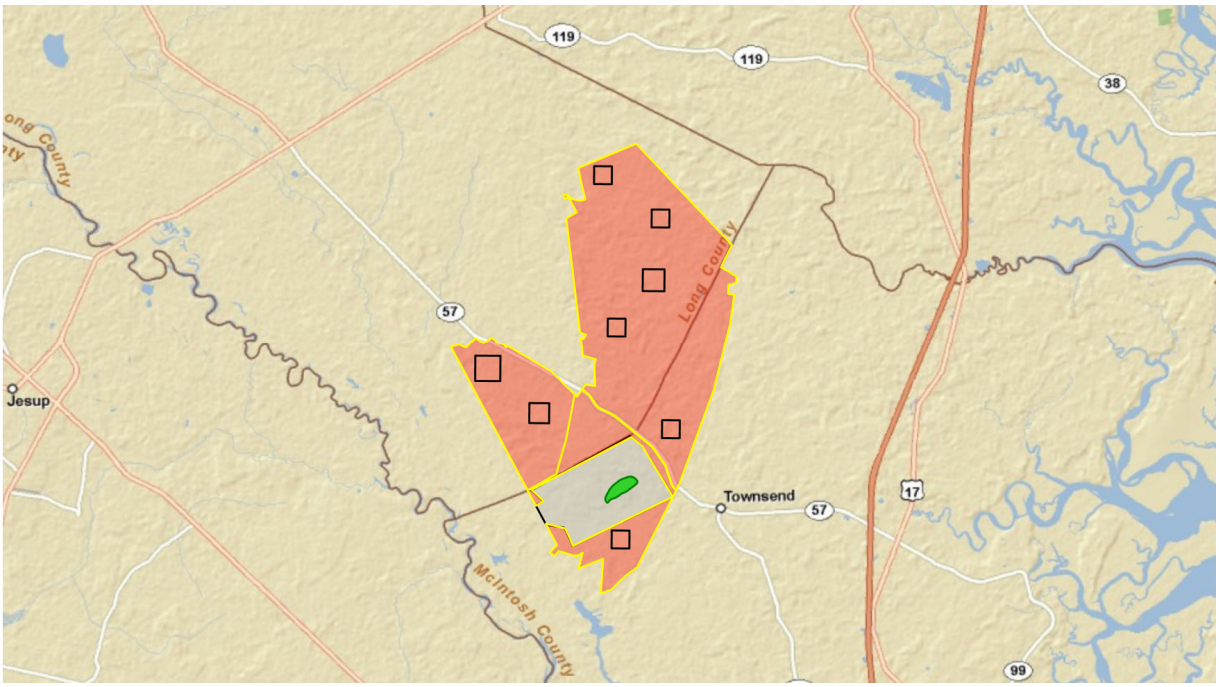
Airspace Unit	Scenario				
	Current	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
R3007	48 to 55	50 to 55	50 to 55	50 to 55	50 to 55
Coastal MOA 1	38 to 49	38 to 47	39 to 45	39 to 44	39 to 44
Coastal MOA 2	47	44	45	44	44
Coastal MOA 4	36 to 47	36 to 44	37 to 45	37 to 44	37 to 44
Coastal MOA 5	36	36	37	37	37
Coastal MOA 8	36	36	37	37	37

Figure 4-1 to Figure 4-5 show the L_{dnr} 55 dBA contour for the current conditions and the proposed Alternatives 1 through 4, respectively. The 55 dBA L_{dnr} contours are generated by the scored strafe operations. From these figures and the values in Table 4-1, the expansion of the range will not increase the aircraft noise levels in TBR/Coastal MOA complex.



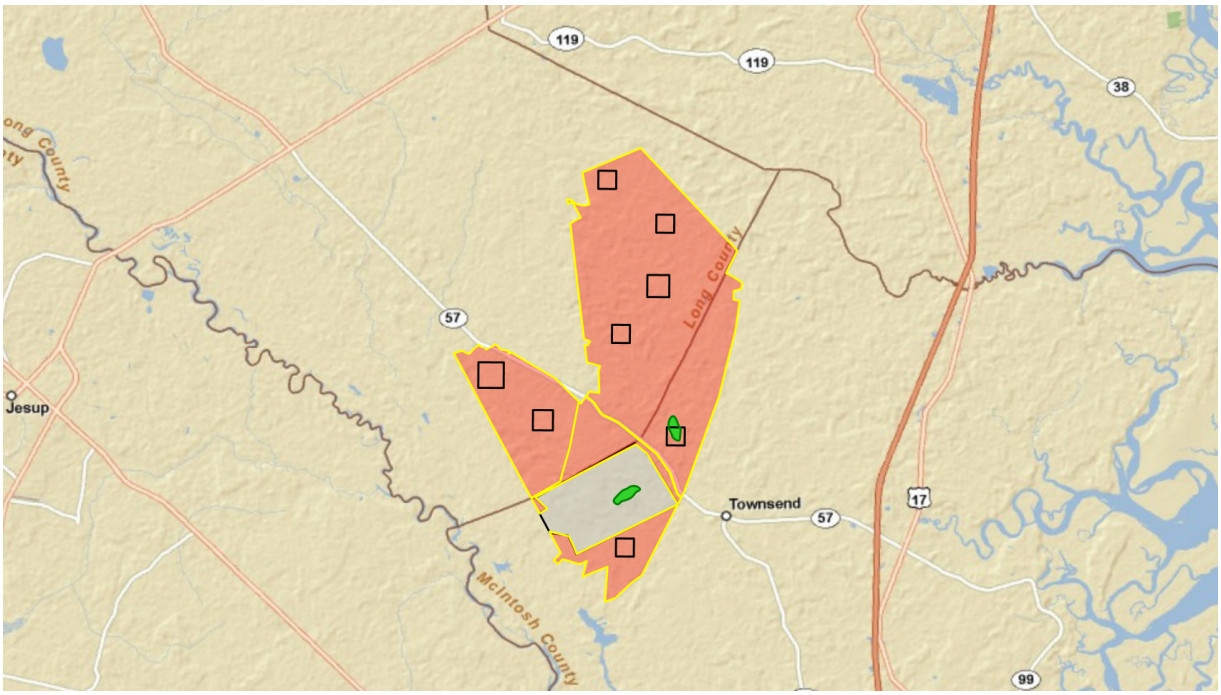
Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-1. L_{dnr} 55 dBA contour (in green) for current aircraft operations within the TBR/Coastal MOA complex



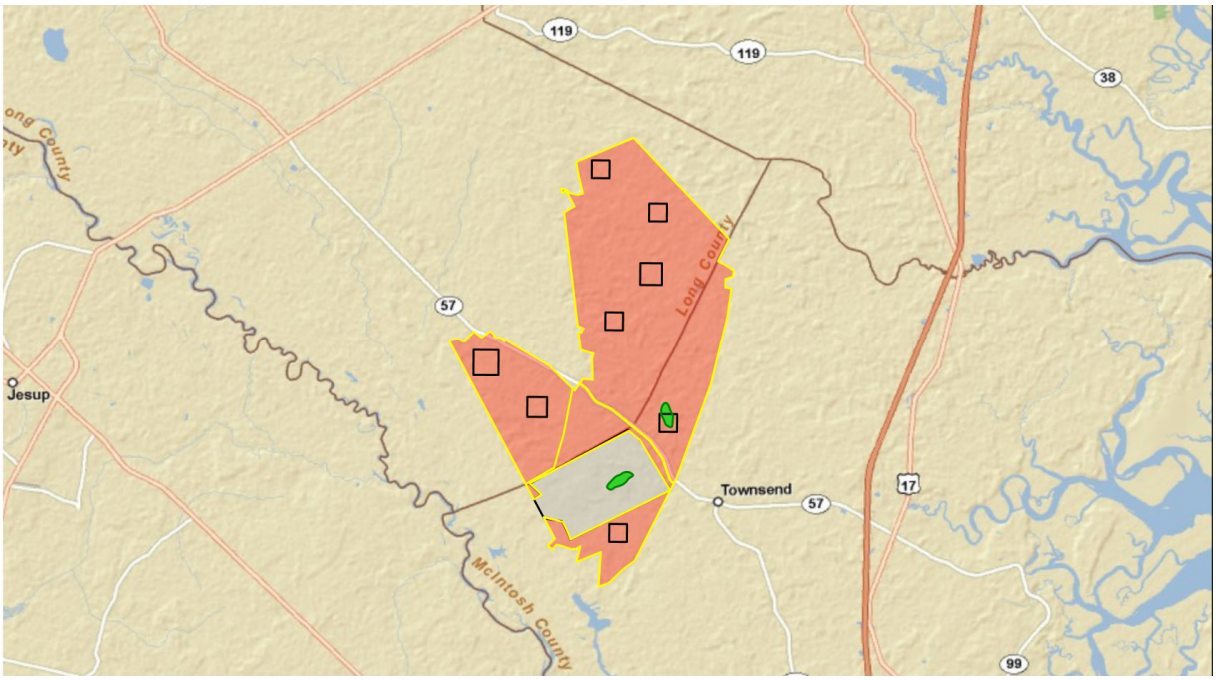
Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-2. L_{dnr} 55 dBA contour (in green) for Alternative 1 proposed aircraft operations within the TBR/Coastal MOA complex



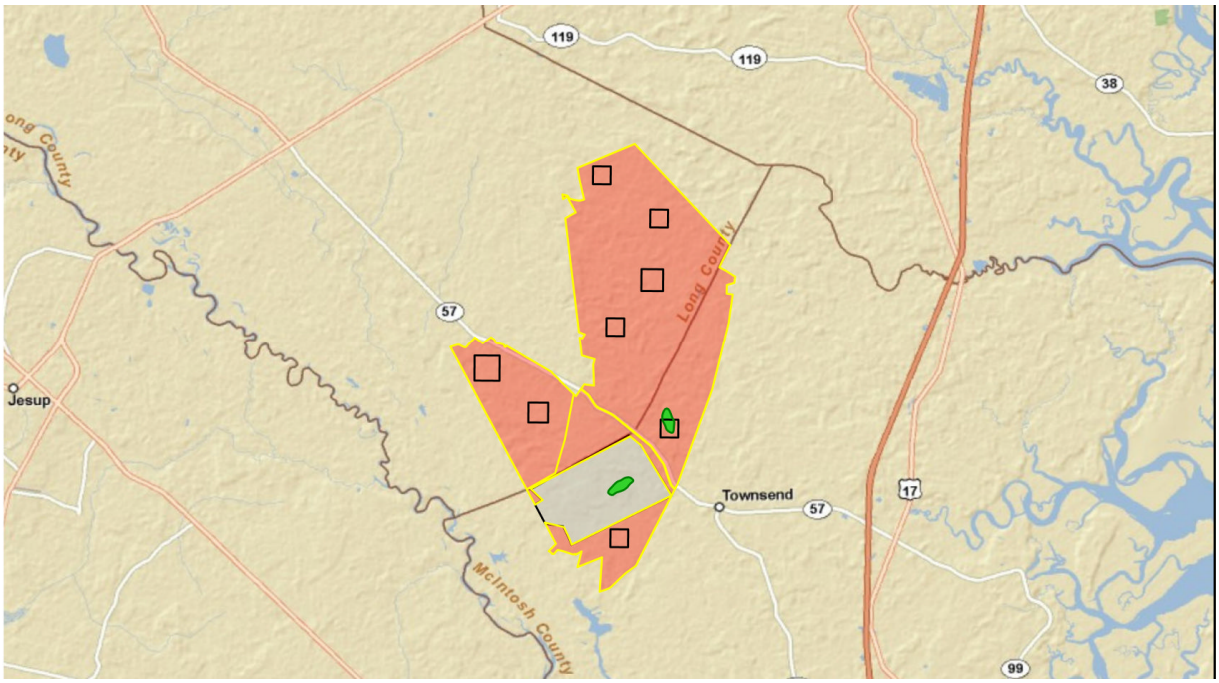
Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-3. L_{dnr} 55 dBA contour (in green) for Alternative 2 proposed aircraft operations within the TBR/Coastal MOA complex



Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-4. L_{dnr} 55 dBA contour (in green) for Alternative 3 proposed aircraft operations within the TBR/Coastal MOA complex



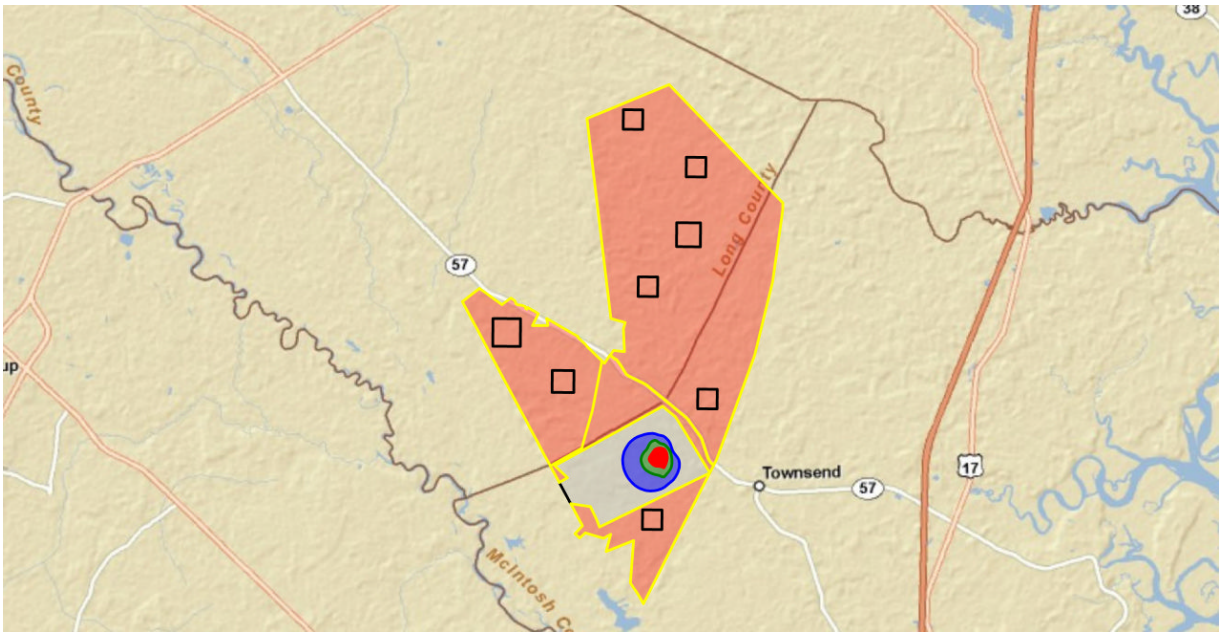
Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-5. L_{dnr} 55 dBA contour (in green) for Alternative 4 proposed aircraft operations within the TBR/Coastal MOA complex

4.2 Air Gunnery Noise

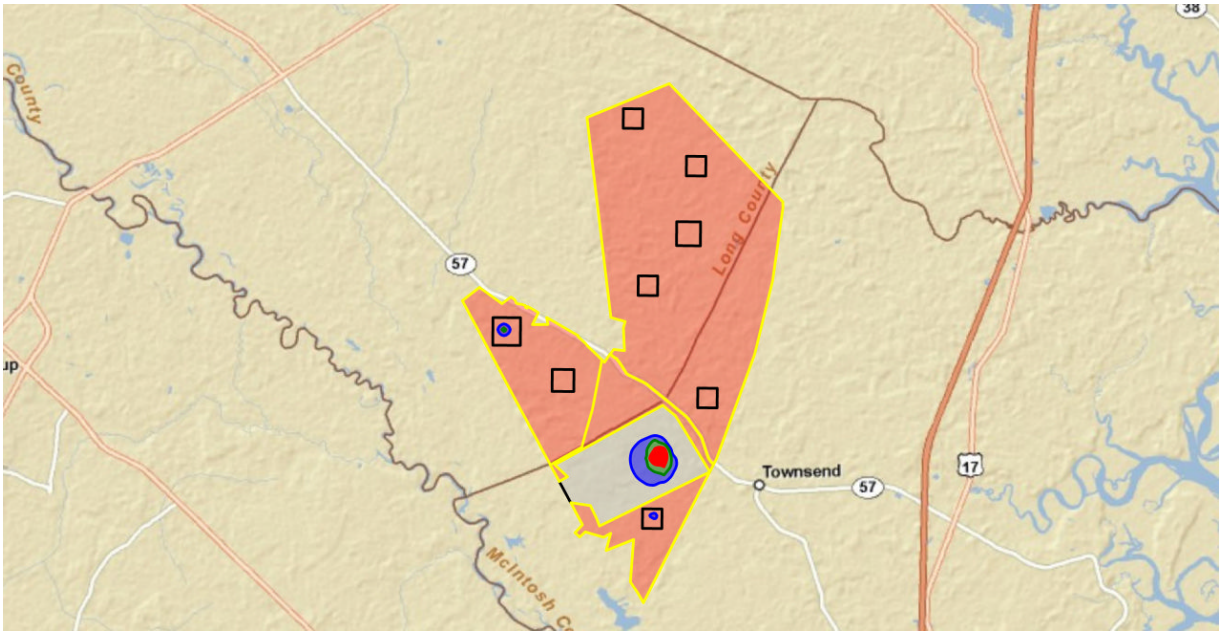
The Air Gunnery Noise Model was used to develop the noise levels generated by the strafing operations conducted both at the scored strafing pits and by high angle strafing at the Target Areas. These noise events are calculated using the C-weighted L_{dn} (L_{Cdn}) metrics to account for the impulsive nature of the noise as well as the Peak levels (dB_{Pk}) (USA, 2007). Figure 4-6 through Figure 4-10 provide the L_{Cdn} contours for the current operation and proposed alternatives, respectively. These figures demonstrate that the loudest portions of the cumulative air gunnery noise will remain well within the range boundaries (for both current conditions and those proposed). As such, no significant annoyance is expected in the surrounding community for the strafing operations.

Another aspect of air gunnery noise is the potential for noise complaints, which can arise from their impulsive character. The US Army has developed a basic range of peak overpressure levels that may generate complaints from people in the surrounding areas (US Army, 2007). For peak levels below 115 dB_{Pk}, no complaints are expected. For levels between 115 and 130 dB_{Pk}, some complaints may occur. For levels above 130 dB_{Pk}, complaints should be expected. Figure 4-11 through Figure 4-15 provide the composite Peak levels for the range of strafing operations expected at TBR. These contours are not from any individual firing event but from the range of possible firing events at the range. For air gunnery, the primary drivers of the maximum peak levels are the ballistic waves (sonic booms) from the supersonic delivery of the bullets. Peak levels above 130 dB_{Pk} remain within the range boundary. Some outside of the range may be exposed to levels between 115 and 130 dB_{Pk}, which may generate a few sporadic complaints from the surrounding population. Most of the levels going off range are primarily between 115 and 120 dB_{Pk}, which is the lower end of the marginal complaint range.



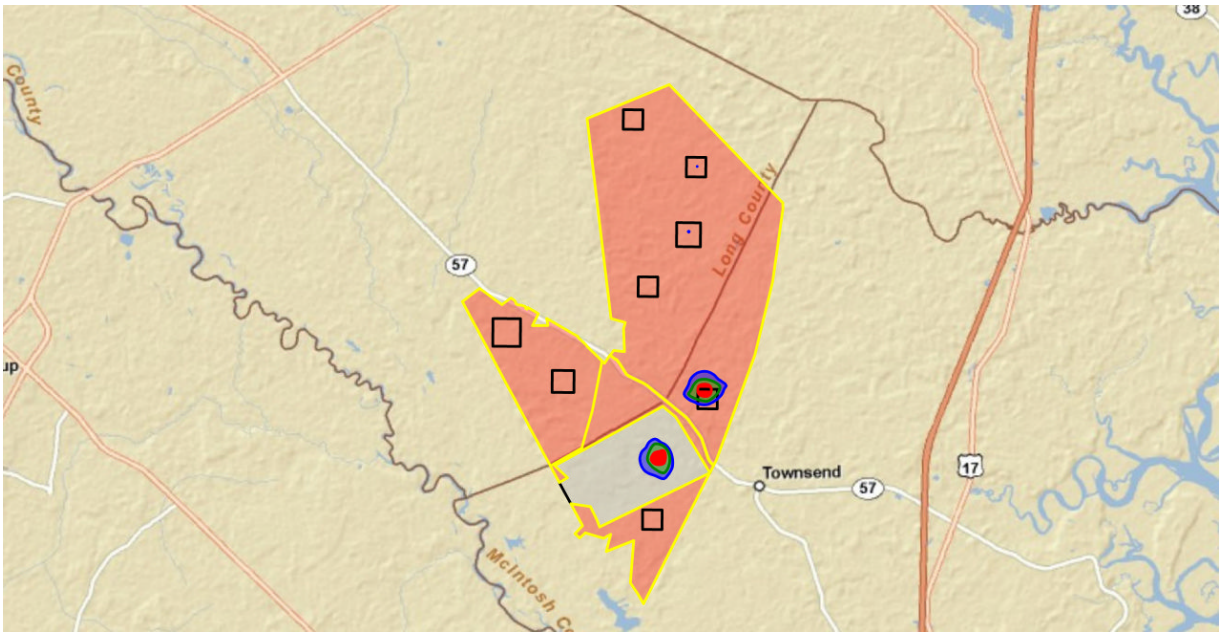
Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-6. L_{Cdn} contours (57 dBC in blue, 62 dBC in green, and 70 dBC in red) for current air gunnery operations at TBR



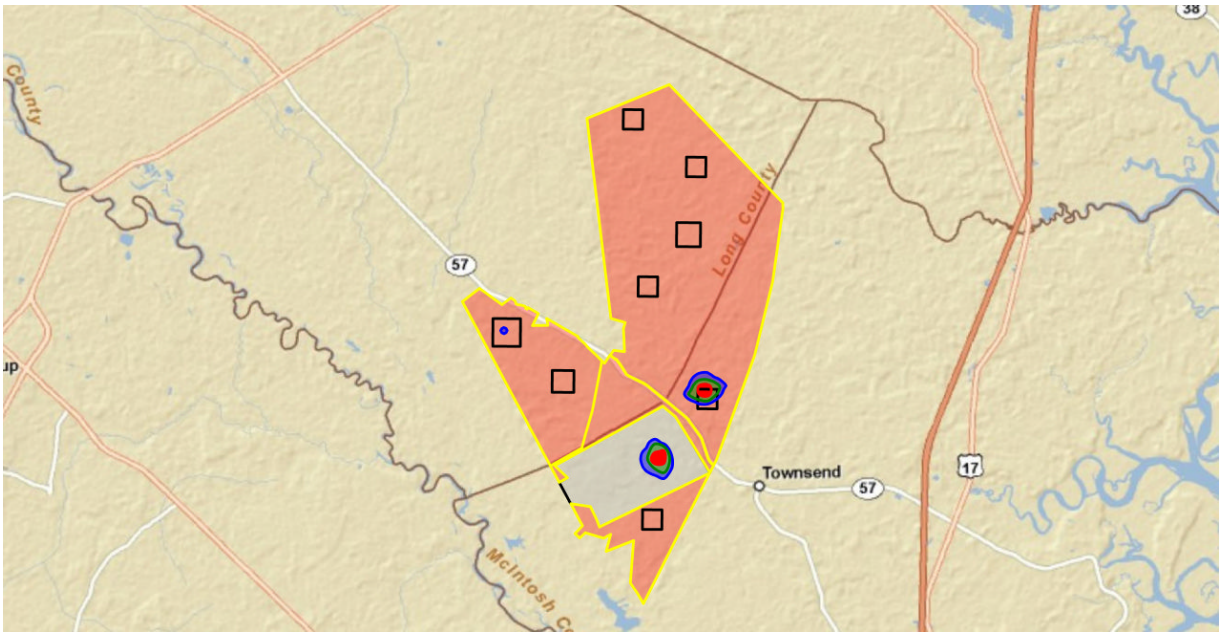
Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-7. L_{Cdn} contours (57 dBC in blue, 62 dBC in green, and 70 dBC in red) for Alternative 1 proposed air gunnery operations at TBR



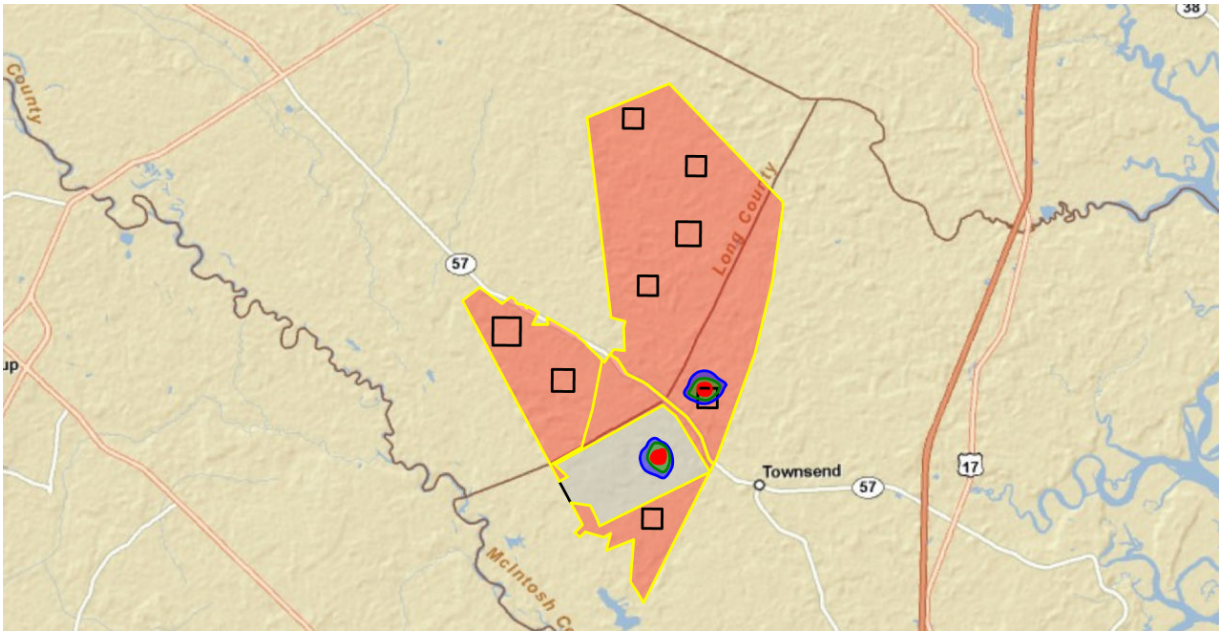
Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-8. L_{Cdn} contours (57 dBC in blue, 62 dBC in green, and 70 dBC in red) for Alternative 2 proposed air gunnery operations at TBR



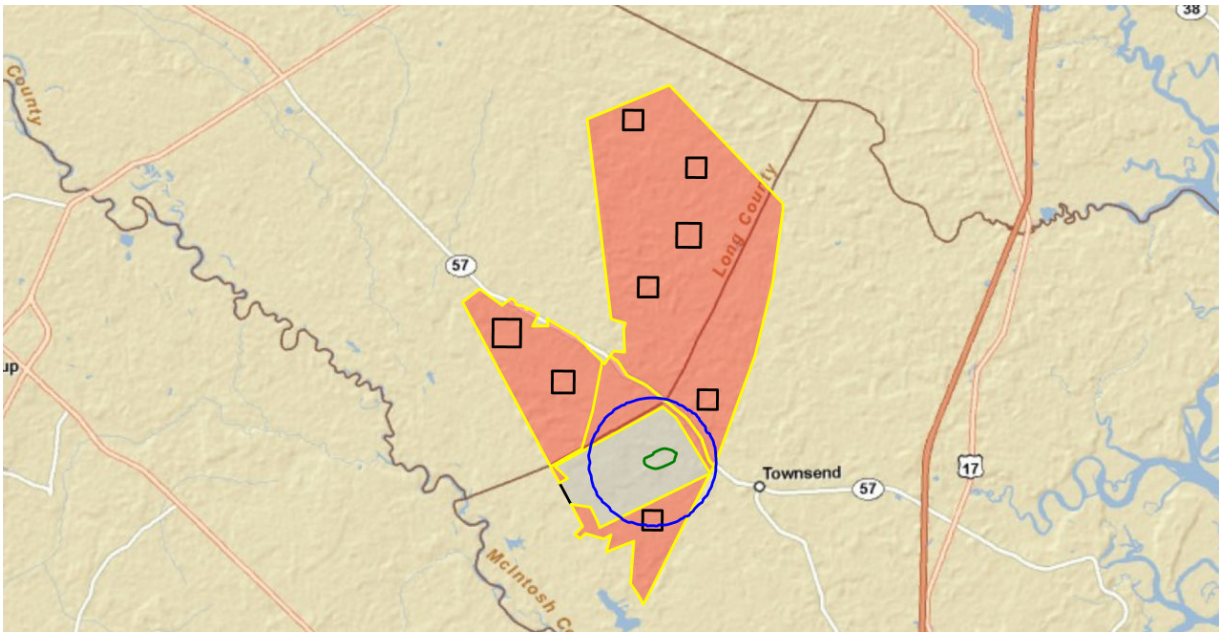
Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-9. L_{Cdn} contours (57 dBC in blue, 62 dBC in green, and 70 dBC in red) for Alternative 3 proposed air gunnery operations at TBR



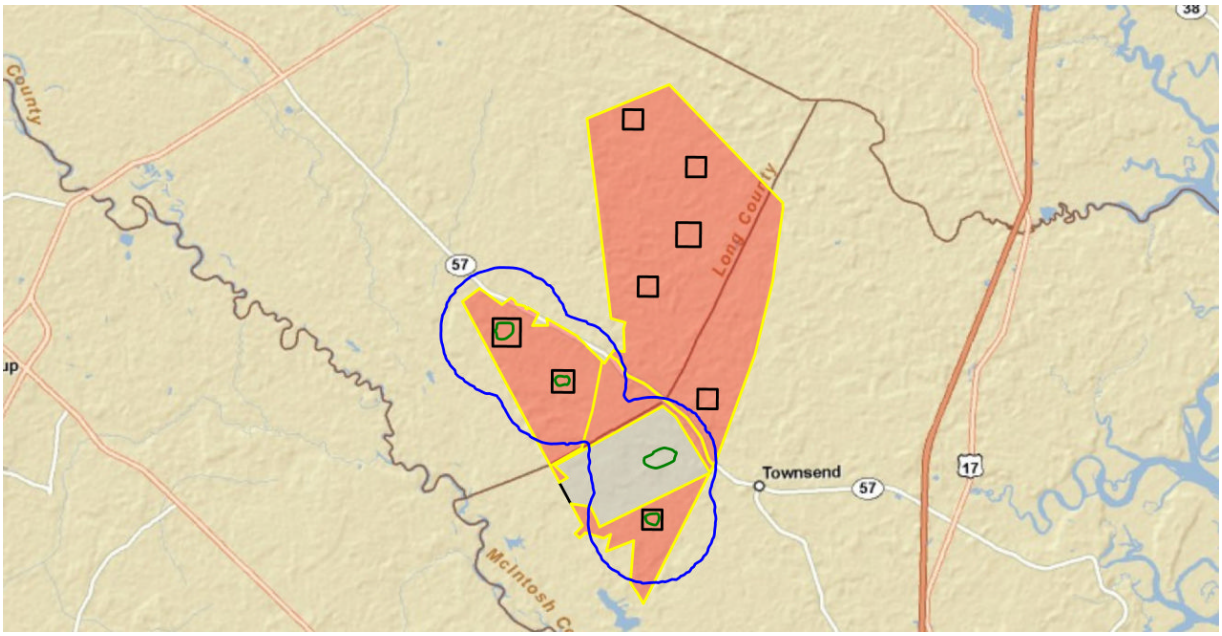
Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-10. LCdn contours (57 dBC in blue, 62 dBC in green, and 70 dBC in red) for Alternative 4 proposed air gunnery operations at TBR



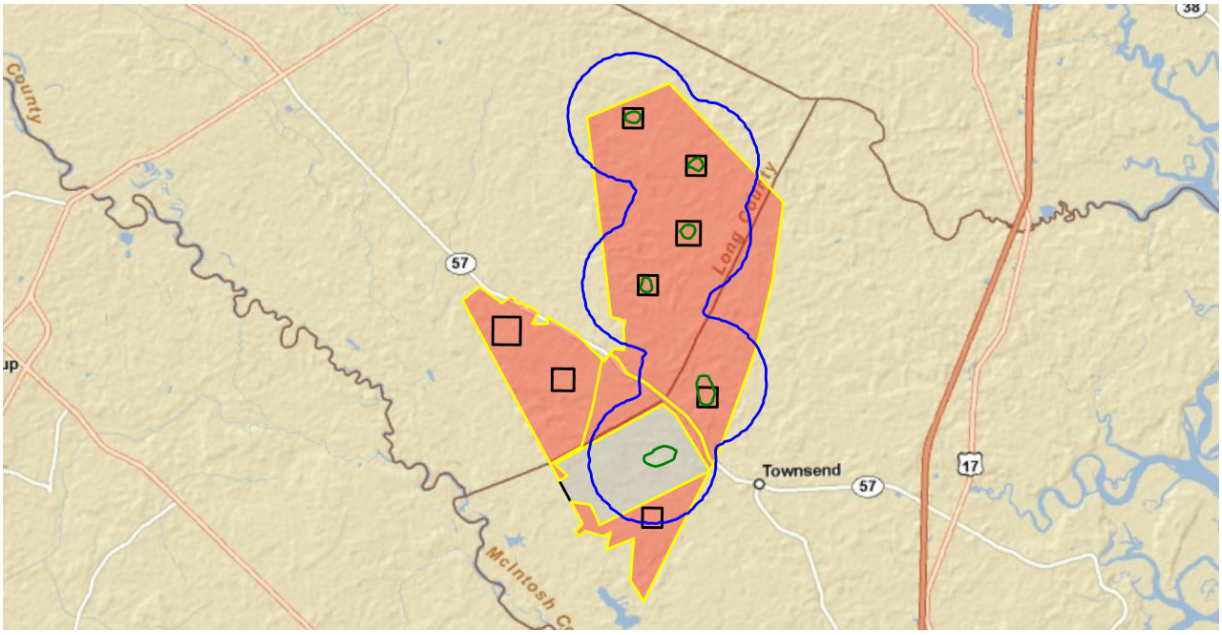
Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-11. Peak contours (115 dBPk in blue and 130 dBPk in green) for current air gunnery operations at TBR



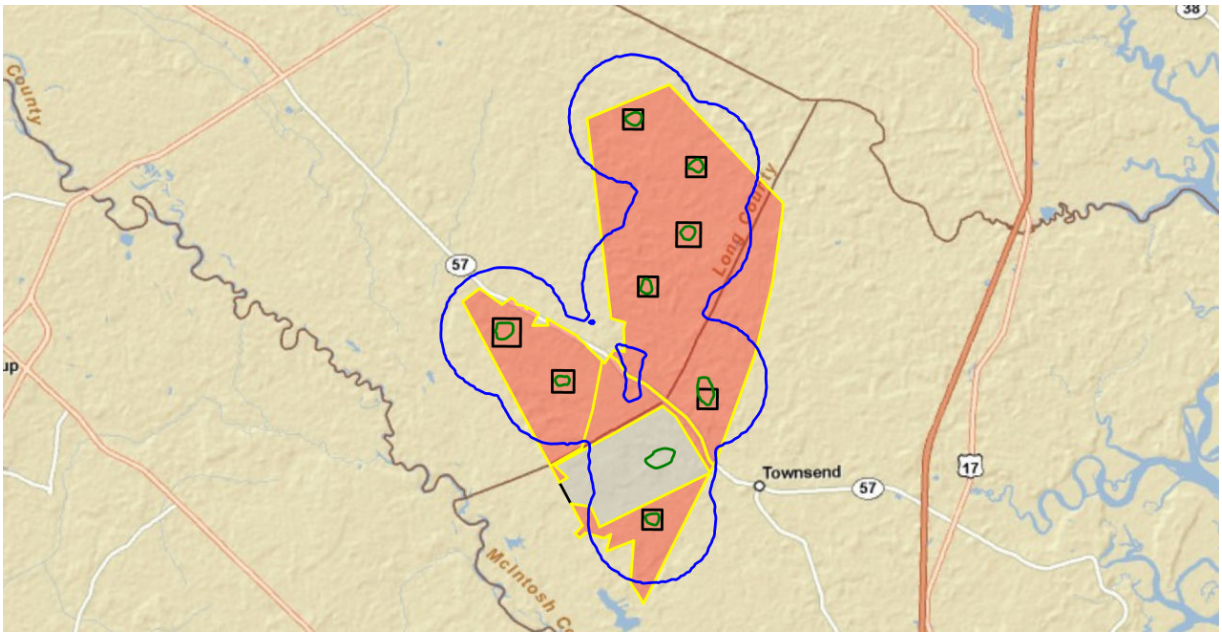
Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-12. Peak contours (115 dBPk in blue and 130 dBPk in green) for Alternative 1 proposed air gunnery operations at TBR



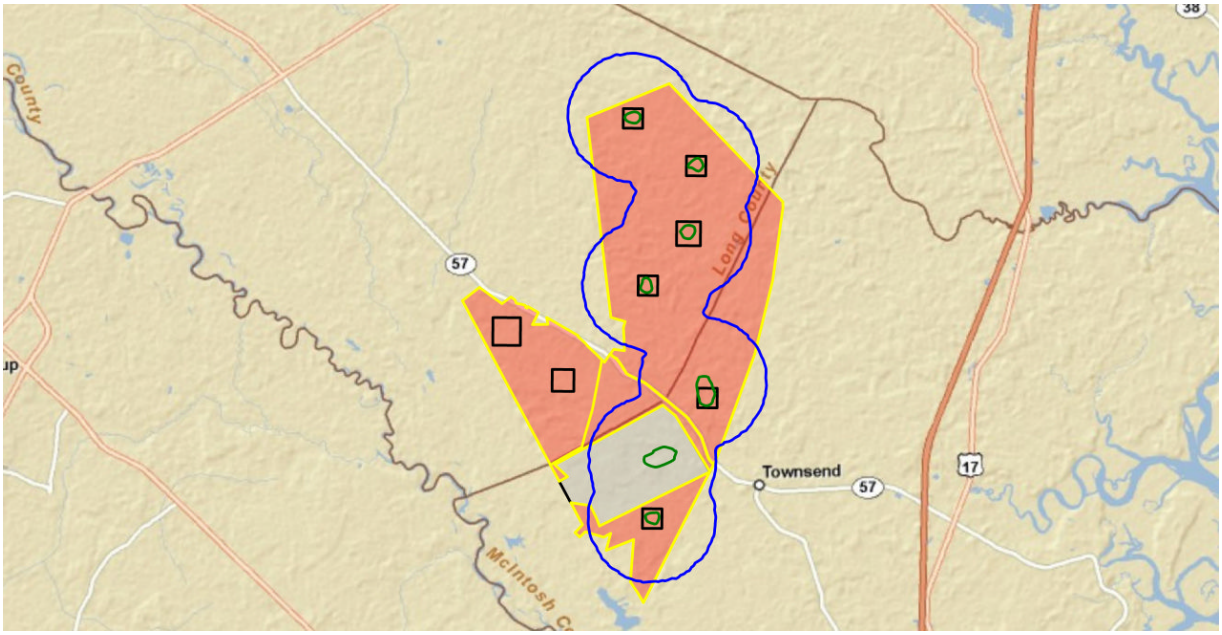
Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-13. Peak contours (115 dBPk in blue and 130 dBPk in green) for Alternative 2 proposed air gunnery operations at TBR



Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-14. Peak contours (115 dBPk in blue and 130 dBPk in green) for Alternative 3 proposed air gunnery operations at TBR



Background map features are not to scale

Figure 4-15. Peak contours (115 dBPk in blue and 130 dBPk in green) for Alternative 4 proposed air gunnery operations at TBR

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Wilson, D., MCAS Beaufort, email communication, 1 August 2011.

Appendix G

Threatened and Endangered Species

G.1 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Survey Methodology
Survey Findings
Determination of Effects

G.2 Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Survey Methodology
Survey Findings

Note: During the public comment process conducted for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), a commenter pointed out that the habitat description for the hairy rattleweed was inaccurate. The Draft EIS states that the hairy rattleweed occurs in shallow pools in Piedmont granite outcrops when, in fact, the plant's native habitat is sandy soils in open pine flatwoods, intensively managed slash pine plantations, and along road and power line rights-of-way. The habitat description in Section 3.8 of the Final EIS has been updated; however, the historical records of consultation provided in this appendix cannot be changed.

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Appendix G
Threatened and Endangered Species

Appendix G.1
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Survey Methodology

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ecology and environment, inc.
Global Environmental Specialists
1974 Commonwealth Lane
Tallahassee, Florida 32303
Tel: (850) 574-1400, Fax: (850) 574-1400

December 17, 2010

Mr. Robert Brooks
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Coastal Ecological Services Field Office
4980 Wildlife Drive NE
Townsend, Georgia 31331

Re: Proposed Use of Habitat-Based Flatwoods Salamander and Striped Newt Survey Methodology for the Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

Dear Mr. Brooks:

As a follow-up to the informal consultation meeting conducted between personnel from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Coastal Ecological Services Field Office, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE), Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort (MCAS Beaufort), and Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) on November 30, 2010, and a subsequent teleconference between you and E & E representatives on December 13, 2010, we request the USFWS review and provide concurrence with the following proposed survey methodology for the federally threatened flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) and the striped newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*), a candidate species for federal listing, that would be used if surveys for these species are necessary. Such surveys would be conducted to determine impact to these species and would be utilized for Section 7 consultation, as necessary, to complete the Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia (referred to herein as the TBR EIS).

During the meeting on November 30, 2010, your agency expressed concern with the ability to conduct dip net surveys, if warranted, in the winter of 2011 due to a lack of rainfall in the geographic area of the Proposed Action, which includes Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia. Therefore, on behalf of NAVFAC SE, E & E has conducted research on established survey methodologies for flatwoods salamanders. The findings of this research are summarized below. The striped newt utilizes similar habitat and has a similar life history as the flatwoods salamander. Therefore one survey methodology is proposed for the assessment of both species.

Currently, there is no set protocol for determining presence or absence of flatwoods salamanders in a particular breeding pond. The general study consensus is that a survey with drift net fences surrounding a breeding pond for two consecutive "normal" weather years will indicate an affirmative result on the determination of the pond as a breeding pond. For dip net surveys, multiple years of breeding pond surveys are required to definitively determine the presence or absence of flatwoods salamanders.[1] The drought conditions present in the project area during the recent past and the timeframe for completing the TBR EIS would make these survey methodologies infeasible for this project.

[1] USFWS, 2005a. *Biological Opinion for the Relocation of Panama City-Bay County International Airport (West Bay Site Alternative)*, Dated October 3, 2005, Prepared by USFWS, 1601 Balboa Avenue Panama City, Florida.

Habitat-based survey methods have been applied in the past for projects potentially impacting flatwoods salamanders.[1, 2] Two biological opinions issued by the USFWS Panama City, Florida office are provided as Attachments A and B for your review. Both of these studies utilized habitat-based surveys.

Habitat-based surveys examine existing habitats to determine if they are likely to be utilized as flatwoods salamander breeding ponds. These surveys typically examine ephemeral or depressional wetlands that are geographically isolated from larger water bodies. To determine if these areas serve as potential breeding ponds, a thorough assessment of the pond, ectone, and adjacent upland is conducted. Positive indicators are absence of deep water, a treeless ecotone, and adjacency to open pine savannas or pine flatwoods. Areas that maintain appropriate habitat within the pond, adjacent upland, and treeless ecotone are then assumed to be potentially utilized as a flatwoods salamander breeding pond.[2]

The proposed acquisition areas (Areas 1 and 3) are primarily composed of planted pine stands and deep forested wetlands. As such, your agency has indicated that little habitat for the flatwoods salamander or striped newt is expected to be found within the proposed target areas. In the winter of 2011, E & E will conduct wetland delineations and upland habitat classifications for the proposed target areas. Following this preliminary field effort, a detailed wetland delineation and habitat assessment report, identifying potential flatwoods salamander habitat, will be provided to USFWS.

If any areas are identified as suitable habitat for flatwoods salamanders or striped newts during the winter 2011 surveys, E & E would propose additional targeted field surveys be conducted during April and May 2011 to determine if the habitat is a potential breeding pond. These surveys would be conducted by appropriately educated botanists and/or biologists familiar with southeastern flora. For these follow-up surveys, E & E would propose to use a variation (e.g., modified slightly to include plant species found in Georgia) of the "Potential Breeding Pond Description Data Sheet for Flatwoods Salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) and Striped Newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*)" provided in Appendix II of the *Biological Opinion for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regional General Permit 86 (RGP-86)*.[2] The modified data sheet proposed for follow-up habitat based surveys is provided herein as Attachment C. A list of proposed follow-up survey locations and rationale for why the area requires follow-up surveys (e.g., based on the winter 2011 survey findings, results of recent infrared aerial photo-interpretation, and review of Natural Resources Conservation Service soils datum) would be provided to the USFWS prior to the commencement of any necessary follow-up field surveys. The results of any targeted follow-up surveys would also be provided to the USFWS in report format.

Please review the methodologies herein that would be used in the event that flatwoods salamander and striped newt surveys are necessary. We respectfully request that you provide concurrence, within 30 days of receipt of this letter, with the use of habitat-based follow-up surveys as opposed to conducting dip net surveys over multiple years to confirm the presence of flatwoods salamander and striped newt breeding ponds within proposed impact areas.

---

[2] USFWS 2005b. *Biological Opinion for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regional General Permit 86 (RGP-86)*, Dated March 3, 2005, Prepared by USFWS, 1601 Balboa Avenue Panama City, Florida.

Please feel free to contact me (bpowell@ene.com; 850-574-1400, ext. 3911) or Jonathan Oravetz (joravetz@ene.com; 850-574-1400, ext. 3928) if you have any questions regarding this submittal or require any additional information to process this request.

Sincerely,

ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT, INC.

Brenda A. Powell

Brenda A. Powell
Project Biologist

Attachments

cc: Jered Jackson, NAVFAC SE
John Conway, NAVFAC SE
Billy Drawdy, MCAS Beaufort
Alice Howard, MCAS Beaufort

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ATTACHMENT A

Relocation of Panama City-Bay County International Airport (West Bay Site Alternative), Bay County, Florida Biological Opinion, October 3, 2005

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Relocation of Panama City-Bay County International Airport (West Bay Site Alternative), Bay County, Florida

Biological Opinion
October 3, 2005

Prepared by:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1601 Balboa Avenue
Panama City, Florida

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Table of Contents

List of Figures, Tables, and Appendices ii
Consultation History 1
BIOLOGICAL OPINION 3
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION 3
Conservation Measures 3
Action Area 4
Determination of effects 6
FLATWOODS SALAMANDER 7
STATUS OF THE SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT 7
Species description 8
Life history 8
Population dynamics 9
Status and distribution 9
ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE 9
Status of the species within the action area 9
EFFECTS OF THE ACTION 16
Direct effects 16
Indirect effects 17
CUMULATIVE EFFECTS 17
CONCLUSION 26
INCIDENTAL TAKE STATEMENT 26
AMOUNT OR EXTENT OF TAKE 27
EFFECT OF THE TAKE 27
REASONABLE AND PRUDENT MEASURES 27
TERMS AND CONDITIONS 28
CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS 28
REINITIATION NOTICE 29
LITERATURE CITED 30

List of Figures, Tables, and Appendices

Figure 1 – Site Location Map 5
Figure 2 – Surveyed Salamander Ponds 13
Figure 3 – Location of Potential Ponds (Mitigation Site) 15
Figure 4 – Bay County Land Cover Map 18
Figure 5 – Bay County Future Land Use Map 19
Figure 6 – Sector Plan Land Use Map 20

Table 1 – West Bay Site Flatwoods Salamander Potential Breeding Pond Evaluation... 12
Table 2 – Wetland Habitat Based on Sector Planning Area ..21
Table 3 – Wetland Habitat Based on Bay County Future Land Use Map 22
Table 4 – Wetland Habitat Based on Sector Plan Land Use 24

Appendix A - Flatwood Salamander Pond Habitat Evaluation – Proposed Mitigation Parcels 1
Appendix B – Mitigation Synopsis: Panama City-Bay County International Airport Relocation (Draft March, 2005) 1

IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
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Panama City, FL 32405-3721

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Fax: (850) 763-2177

October 3, 2005

Ms. Virginia Lane
Federal Aviation Administration
5950 Hazeltine National Drive
Suite 400
Orlando, Florida 32822

Re: FWS Log No. 4-P-06-006
Biological Opinion
Relocation of the Panama City-Bay County International Airport
(West Bay Site Alternative)
Bay County, Florida

Dear Ms. Lane:

This document transmits the Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) biological opinion (BO) for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) proposed action of relocating the Panama City-Bay County International Airport, Bay County, Florida, and its effects on listed species per section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). Your August 29, 2005, request for formal consultation was received on August 30, 2005.

This biological opinion is based on information provided in the final biological assessment (BA) which was received on August 30, 2005. A complete administrative record of this consultation is on file in the Service's Panama City, Florida Field Office.

Consultation History

December 21, 2001 through present and continuing - Ongoing consultation has been continuing during preparation of the Panama City-Bay County International Airport Environmental Impact Statement. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) provided scoping comments and responded to FAA's Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Assessment for the proposed relocation of the Panama City-Bay County International Airport in a letter dated December 21, 2001.

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February 6, 2002	Meeting conducted with USFWS to discuss the potential listed species issues on the proposed West Bay Site, the proposed survey methodology, the proposed survey schedule and the results of the spring, summer and fall surveys.
April 23, 2003	A Notice of Intent to prepare the Environmental Impact Statement was published in the *Federal Register*.
November 26, 2004	Notice of Availability of Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) issued in *Federal Register*.
January 27, 2005	The Service provided comments on the Draft EIS. Based on discussions with the Service, it was determined that a biological assessment would be required.
May 23, 2005	The FAA transmitted a draft biological assessment which focused primarily on the flatwoods salamander and eastern indigo snake.
June 20, 2005	The Service provided comments on draft BA. It was determined that additional information was needed for bald eagle, American alligator, Gulf moccasinshell mussel, oval pigtoe mussel, Gulf sturgeon, red cockaded woodpecker, and piping plover.
June 28, 2005	Teleconference with FAA and the Service to discuss draft BA comments.
July 13, 2005	The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) determined that there are no EFH recommendations for conservation measures.
July 21, 2005	Teleconference with FAA, USFWS, and US Army Corps of Engineers to discuss approach for addressing the Service's comments and revisions to the BA. The Service confirmed in an e-mail dated July 29, 2005, the limits of the Action Area as discussed below, the West Bay Sector Plan property as the cumulative impact study area boundary, and the species to be addressed in the revised BA.
July 27, 2005	The FAA submitted a draft habitat suitability analysis for flatwoods salamander to the Service for review and comment.
August 2, 2005	The Service provided comments regarding the draft suitability analysis for flatwoods salamander.
August 5, 2005	The FAA submitted the revised draft BA to the Service.
August 30, 2005	The FAA submitted the final BA to the Service.

BIOLOGICAL OPINION

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The project purpose is to relocate the Panama City-Bay County International Airport (PFN) to meet speculated future aviation needs as identified in the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Proposed Relocation of the Panama City-Bay County International Airport*. The proposed project would relocate aviation facilities of the PFN and its operations to the West Bay Site, in Bay County (**Figure 1**). The project would consist of an airfield and terminal facilities, and include a primary air carrier runway 8,400 feet in length by 150 feet in width and a general aviation crosswind runway 5,000 feet in length by 100 feet wide. This system would be supported by the necessary ancillary facilities including taxiways, terminal area facilities, general aviation facilities, air traffic control and emergency facilities, lighting, and navigation facilities. The project would initially develop 1,378 acres of the 4,037-acre site. The project site is currently rural timberland used for the paper and wood products industry. Approximately 1,929 acres of the entire site are jurisdictional wetlands. The proposed project also includes three (3) additional parcels that would be used as mitigation for the impacts to the West Bay Site. These parcels are also presently rural timberlands and cover an area of 9,718 acres.

Conservation Measures

The Panama City Bay County Airport and Industrial District (Airport Sponsor) has developed a strategy for minimizing the impacts of the relocated airport. The measures will potentially contribute to the protection and recovery of the species under review.

1. Three mitigation parcels will be put under a conservation easement in perpetuity for mitigation of wetland, stream and wildlife impacts on the West Bay Site. These parcels cover an area of 9,718 acres of upland and wetland mosaic. The parcels will be enhanced by management including a more natural hydrologic and fire regime. This management includes thinning the density of timber, planting native species, returning to a more natural, frequent fire regime, exotic species control, hydrologic restoration and long-term conservation management. Hipes et al. (2000) and Palis (1997) recommend growing season fires to restore and maintain the mesic flatwoods habitat that the salamanders require. Within these 9,718 acres, potential salamander breeding ponds have been identified (*Appendix A*). Most of the ponds are presently in poor condition, with habitat quality scores of low to moderate, but should improve as the land recovers from years of intensive silviculture management. A mitigation synopsis has been developed for the parcels by the Airport Sponsor and is included in *Appendix B*.

2. Information concerning potential flatwoods salamander breeding ponds would be shared by the Airport Sponsor with the appropriate agencies that manage and survey salamander populations on public lands as well as the agencies that manage the lands themselves (FWS, FWC and Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP]).

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Action Area

For purposes of the Endangered Species Act, the action area is defined as all areas affected directly or indirectly by a federal action, including interdependent and interrelated actions and proposed Conservation Measures. Although each potentially affected species will define a separate action area, the most inclusive geographic area is referenced for simplicity.

The Action Area for this analysis includes all the area within the boundaries of the Proposed Action, which includes the 4,000-acre West Bay Site, 37-acre access road, and the 9,718-acre proposed mitigation parcels. See ***Figure 1***.

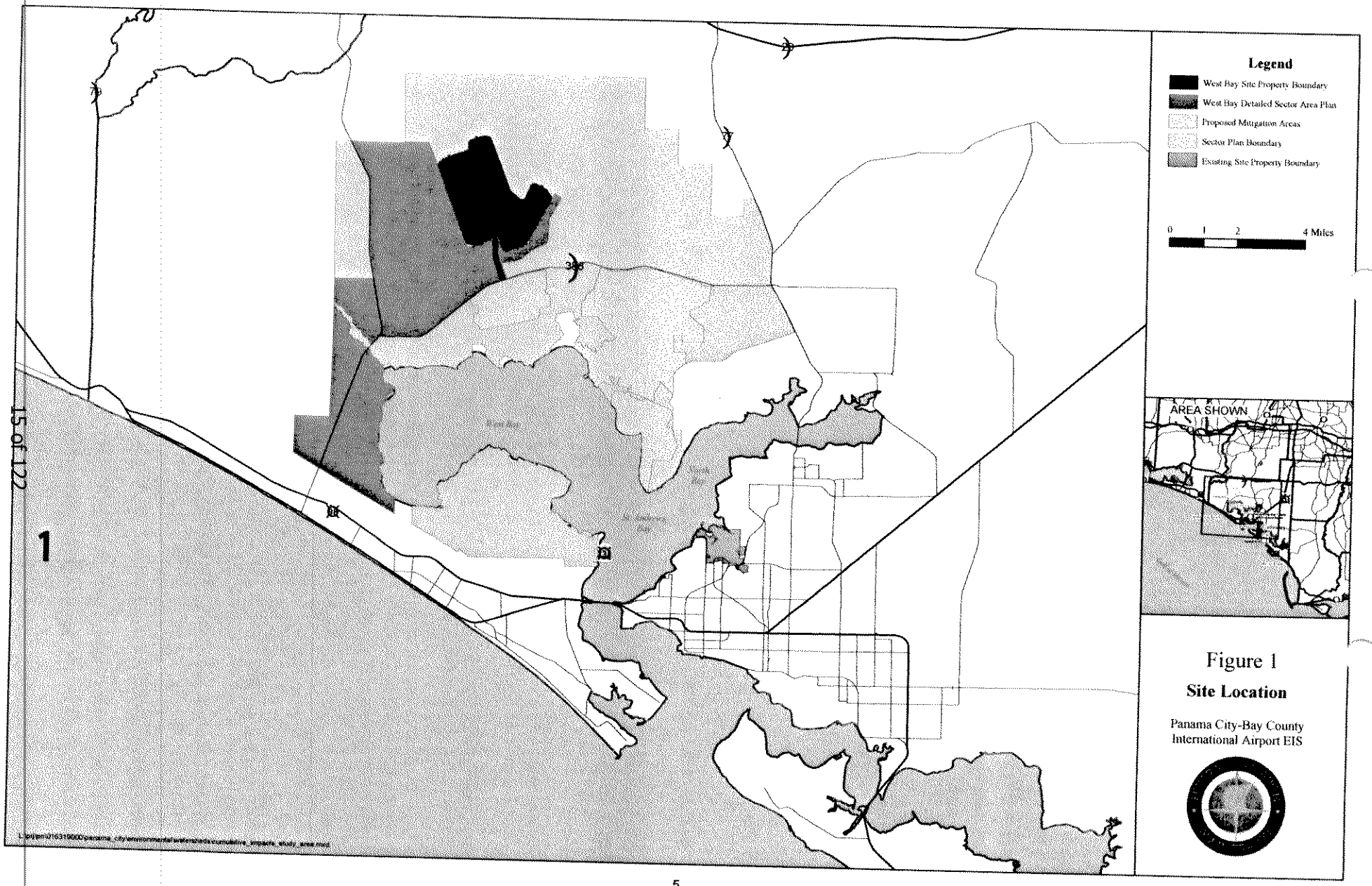


Figure 1
Site Location

Panama City-Bay County
International Airport EIS

Determination of effects

Based upon the low likelihood of direct or indirect impacts on these species as a result of the project, the Service concurs with the following determinations of effects. More detail regarding these species and potential effects of the project is found in the BA.

- **American alligator** (*Alligator mississippiensis*) - No Effect
  Confirmed on-site. American alligators are listed due to the similarity of appearance with the American crocodile. The project is not located within the range of the crocodile.

- **Eastern indigo snakes** (Drymarchon corais couperi) - No Effect
  No Eastern indigo snakes were observed during the field surveys of the West Bay Site or the mitigation parcels, and limited gopher tortoise habitat exists in the Action Area. Occurrences of this species are rare in northwest Florida.

- **Gulf moccasinshell mussel** (*Medionidas penicillatus*) - No Effect
  No Gulf moccansinshell mussels were observed during the field surveys of the West Bay Site and habitat does not exist for this species on the West Bay Site. Habitat could potentially occur downstream but the Action Area is outside the known range of this species.

- **Gulf sturgeon** (*Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*) - No Effect
  The designated critical habitat is located outside of the Action Area of the proposed project, and sturgeon are considered to be a transient species in West Bay. Additionally the proposed action would not directly or indirectly impact the West Bay estuary or the coastal rivers.

- **Oval pigtoe mussel** (*Pluerbema pyriforme*) - No Effect
  No oval pigtoe mussels were observed during the field surveys of the West Bay site and no habitat occurs on the West Bay site. Habitat could potentially occur downstream but the Action Area is outside the known range.

- **Piping plover** (*Charadrius melodus*) - No Effect
  The piping plover occurs on the non-breeding grounds from July 15-May 15. The habitats used by non-breeding piping plovers include beaches, mud flats, sand flats, algal flats, and washover passes. No suitable habitat occurs on the proposed airport site, therefore this project would not affect piping plover or any designated critical habitat. Mud and sand flats do occur along the proposed West Bay conservation area during periods of medium to low tide. There has been an incidental report of a piping plover using the area known as Marifarms which occurs within the proposed mitigation area. Protection of habitat adjacent to West Bay within the designated conservation area will have a beneficial impact to the species should they appear.

- **Red-cockaded woodpecker** (*Picoides borealis*) - No Effect
  Florida Natural Areas Inventory data contains a historical occurrence record located directly to the north of the mitigation parcels. No red-cockaded woodpeckers or cavity trees were seen during wildlife surveys in the Action Area. Almost all upland habitats have been converted to

silviculture and it has been determined that habitats were not suitable for the occurrence of the species.

- **Bald eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) - No Effect
  The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Eagle Nest data base indicates there is an eagle nest (BA 007) located on Burnt Mill Creek. The data indicated the nest was active as late as 2003. Recent discussions with FWC indicate that the nest was also active in the 2004 and 2005 nesting seasons.

  No bald eagles or eagle nests were observed during the field surveys of the West Bay Site. Bald eagles were observed foraging in the salt marsh habitat of the proposed mitigation parcels by FAA consultants, and the Airport Sponsor's consultant has observed bald eagles flying over the mitigation parcels. No bald eagle nests have been identified on the mitigation parcels.

  The documented nest is located between two of the proposed mitigation parcels. The mitigation parcels are located outside the standard primary and secondary nest protection zones (1,500 feet) as defined in the *Habitat Management Guidelines for the Bald Eagle in the Southeast Region*. The nest is located approximately 2.5 miles from the West Bay Site, and FAA has determined in discussions with other experts that the flights to and from the airport will not create a significant disturbance to nesting activities.

- **Flatwoods salamander** (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) - Likely to Adversely Affect
  Intensive surveys for flatwoods salamanders were not feasible given the size of the action area and the extreme drought that occurred during most of the study period. Potential habitats have been assessed for their quality for both the West Bay Site and the proposed mitigation parcels. Interviews and discussions have resulted in the conclusion that the likelihood of a flatwoods salamander population occurring on the West Bay site is low-to-moderate. No flatwoods salamanders have been collected on site. Since multiple years of breeding pond surveys are required to definitively determine the absence of flatwoods salamanders, and because of the recently re-confirmed presence of flatwoods salamander larvae at nearby Pine Log State Forest, the possibility remains that the ponds on-site could potentially be used by flatwoods salamander. The pond site within Pine Log State Forest is approximately 2 miles from the West Bay Site. The Service concurs with this determination, which is the focus of the remaining analysis in this biological opinion.

FLATWOODS SALAMANDER

STATUS OF THE SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT

This section summarizes the biology and ecology of the flatwoods salamander. The Service uses this information to assess whether a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of this species. The Environmental Baseline section summarizes information on status and trends of the species specifically within the action area. These summaries provide the foundation for the Service's assessment of the effects of the proposed action, as presented in the Effects of Action section, and to make the Conservation Recommendations listed at the end of this opinion.

The flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) is listed as a threatened species under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The flatwoods salamander was designated as threatened in the *Federal Register*, April 1, 1999 (64 FR 15691), and became effective on May 3, 1999. No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Recovery planning is underway, but no recovery plan has been adopted.

Species description

The flatwoods salamander is a slender, small-headed mole salamander that is seldom greater than 5 inches in length. Adult dorsal color ranges from black to chocolate-black with highly variable, fine, light gray lines forming a net-like or cross-banded pattern across the back. Undersurface is plain gray to black with a few creamy or pearl gray blotches or spots. Flatwoods salamander larvae are long and slender, broad-headed and bushy-gilled, with white bellies and striped sides (Ashton, 1992; Palis, 1995). Flatwoods salamanders are known to occur in isolated populations across the lower southeastern Coastal Plain, with the majority of the remaining known populations located in Florida.

Life history

Adult and sub-adult flatwoods salamanders live in underground burrows. Adult flatwoods salamanders move above ground to their wetland breeding sites during rainy weather, in association with cold fronts, from October to December (Palis, 1997). Typical breeding sites are isolated pond cypress *(Taxodium ascendens*), blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora*), or slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) dominated depressions which dry completely on a cyclic basis. They are generally shallow and relatively small, and have a marsh-like appearance with sedges often growing throughout, and wiregrass (*Aristida* sp.), panic grasses (*Panicum* spp.), and other herbaceous species concentrated in the shallow water edges. After breeding, adult flatwoods salamanders leave the pond.

Optimum adult habitat for the flatwoods salamander is an open, mesic (moderate moisture) woodland of longleaf/slash pine (*Pinus palustris/P. elliottii*) flatwoods maintained by frequent fires, with a dominant ground cover of wiregrass (*Aristida spp.*). The ground cover supports a rich herbivorous invertebrate community that serves as a food source for the species (64 FR 15692).

In a study by Ashton (1992), flatwoods salamanders were found greater than 1,859 yards from their breeding pond. However, based on more recent data (Semlitsch, 1998) and additional peer review, the final listing rule recommends a 1,476-feet "buffer" around breeding ponds to protect the majority of a flatwoods salamander population from the adverse effect of certain specified, silvicultural practices. This buffer extends 1,476 feet out from the wetland edge.

Since they may disperse long distances from their breeding ponds to upland sites, desiccation can be a limiting factor. Thus, it is important that areas connecting their wetland and terrestrial habitats are conserved in order to provide cover and appropriate moisture regimes during their migration. High quality habitat for the flatwoods salamander includes a number of isolated wetland breeding sites within a fire maintained landscape of longleaf pine/slash pine flatwoods

having an abundant herbaceous ground cover (Sekerak, 1994). In Florida, Palis (1997) found that 70 percent of the active breeding sites were surrounded by second-growth longleaf or slash pine flatwoods with nearly undisturbed wiregrass ground cover.

Population dynamics

A flatwoods salamander population has been defined as those salamanders using breeding sites within 2 miles of each other, barring an impassable barrier such as a perennial stream (Palis, 1997). Since temporary ponds are not likely permanent fixtures of the landscape due to succession, there would be inevitable extinctions of local populations (Semlitsch, 1998). By maintaining a mosaic of ponds with varying hydrologies, and by providing terrestrial habitats for adult life stages and colonization corridors, some prevention of local population extinction can be achieved. A mosaic of ponds would ensure that appropriate breeding conditions would be achieved under different climate regimes. Colonization corridors would allow movement of salamanders to new breeding sites or previously occupied ones (Semlitsch, 1998).

Fire is needed to maintain the natural pine flatwoods community. The disruption of the natural fire cycle has led to an increase of slash pine on areas previously dominated by longleaf pine, increases in hardwood understory and canopy, and subsequent decreases in herbaceous ground cover (64 FR 15701). Isolated ponds that are surrounded with pine plantations and are protected from fire may become unsuitable breeding sites for the flatwoods salamander. This is a result of canopy closure and the reduction in herbaceous vegetation necessary for egg deposition and larval development (Palis, 1993).

Status and distribution

Historical records for the flatwoods salamanders in its range are limited. Longleaf pine/slash pine flatwoods historically occurred in a broad band across the lower southeastern Coastal Plain. The flatwoods salamander likely occurred in appropriate habitat throughout this area (64 FR 15691). Range-wide surveys in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina have been ongoing since 1990 in an effort to locate new populations. Most surveys were searches for the presence of larvae in the grassy edges of ponds.

The combined data from the surveys completed since 1990 indicate that 59 populations of flatwoods salamanders are known from across the historical range. Most of these occur in Florida (47 populations or 80 percent). Eight populations have been found in Georgia, four in South Carolina, and none have been found in Alabama. Some of these populations are inferred from the capture of a single individual. Slightly more than half the known populations for the flatwoods salamander occur on public land (40 of 59, or 68 percent).

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

Status of the species within the action area

Historical data on flatwoods salamanders in the action area is limited. Most of the area is privately owned and has been intensively managed for silviculture for many years. Little

remains of the natural terrestrial landscape. Almost all uplands and most wetlands were converted to pine plantations with site preparation that included clear cutting, roller chopping, herbicide application, and bedding. In addition, pine flatwoods are not considered wetlands under State of Florida best management practices for silviculture; therefore, this habitat type receives no special consideration when converted and managed for industrial forestry.

There is one documented occurrence of flatwoods salamanders in nearby Washington County in Pine Log State Forest and one recent record in Walton County. The Walton County record is for one individual at one location in Point Washington State Forest. The documented occurrence within the State Forest is approximately 2 miles from the Action Area.

West Bay Site

Listed species surveys were conducted by FAA in November 2001 and February 2003 on the initial 8,000-acre study area, which includes the West Bay Site. During the February 2003 surveys, twenty-two potential breeding ponds were sampled for flatwoods salamander larvae (***Table 1***). Pond locations are illustrated on ***Figure 2***. Only 10 sites are located within the West Bay Site and only 4 sites (D, F, I and W) are located within the initial development phase of the proposed action. Subsequent to the listed species surveys, the Service and John Palis observed an additional pond just south of Pond W. Although this pond was not sampled by the Service or John Palis, it was noted that the habitat appeared to be potentially suitable for flatwoods salamander breeding. During both the November 2001 and February 2003 listed species surveys conducted by FAA, conditions were not suitable (little to no water) within this potential breeding pond to sample. Thus, this pond was not included in the habitat suitability analysis.

Sampling conditions were considered good for most pond sites; however, the survey was conducted towards the end of a severe drought in the area. A total of six hours of dip netting was completed as part of the survey of the twenty-two potential breeding ponds. No flatwoods salamander larvae were found during the surveys; however, larvae of the mole salamander (*Ambystoma talpoideum*) were collected. Additionally, adults were searched for opportunistically during the fall and winter wildlife surveys (November 2001 and February 2003).

The potential habitats on the West Bay Site are not known to support flatwoods salamanders. The potential breeding ponds that are on the site are located in pine plantations presently managed for silviculture. The decline of flatwoods salamander populations in association with silviculture activities has been well documented. The suppression of a routine fire regime results in a dense forested condition that excludes the herbaceous ground cover which is the primary habitat for sub-adult and adult flatwoods salamanders. In addition, silviculture activities include intensive site preparation. Therefore, the lands are not optimally suited for supporting flatwoods salamanders. However, there are recorded occurrences of flatwoods salamander in similar areas where the upland and wetland habitats have been impacted by silviculture.

The surveyed ponds were evaluated after-the-fact utilizing field notes and the habitat suitability method that was developed by HDR, Inc., USFWS, FWC, and FDOT to evaluate potential habitats surrounding the widening of US Highway 98 project. The method uses a scoring system

to evaluate the quality of potential salamander breeding ponds. Scores are developed (1 to 3) for the quality of the pond, the graminaceous ecotone (grassy area surrounding the pond), and the upland around the pond. Scores are only given for the upland if the pond and ecotone scores add up to 3. The total score rates the ponds for their quality and the potential to be used by salamanders as: None, Low, Low-Moderate, Moderate, Moderate-High, and High.

Using the field descriptions completed during the February 2003 listed species surveys, scores were assigned to the potential breeding ponds on the West Bay Site. It was assumed that the upland score correlated to the standard score for pine plantation unless the field notes indicated that conditions were different.

Of the pond sites located within the Action Area, six sites received a score of low, one site a score of low-moderate and three sites a score of moderate. The pond observed by the Service, which is located near Pond W in an area of hydric pine flatwoods, was noted as being dry during field sampling conducted by FAA during fall 2001 and winter 2003 listed surveys. This pond was not included in the analysis, but appeared to be of moderate-high condition according to the Service biologist and contained sufficient water to support breeding activity at the time of the survey by the Service.

Table 1 West Bay Site Flatwoods Salamander Potential Breeding Pond Evaluations [1]

Pond Label	Pond	Ecotone	Upland	Total score (Quality)	Description/Field Notes
A	2	1	1	4 (Low-Mod)	Cypress pond with water depths up to one foot, featuring no aquatic vegetation
B	1	1		Low	Myrtle-leafed holly wetland that had no standing water.
C	1	1		Low	A historic cypress pond that had been logged and burned. The water depth in the pond was up to two feet deep. Vegetation in the pond included: broom sedge, dog fennel, and St. John's wort. Minimal cypress regeneration had occurred and the area had been replanted with slash pine.
*D	1	0		Low	A mixed hardwood and cypress swamp with titi. Described as not suitable flatwoods salamander habitat.
*F	3	1	0	4 (Low-Mod)	Cypress pond surrounded by intensively bedded pine plantation. The pond was described as excellent larval habitat, but the surrounding habitat has been highly disturbed.
G	2	2	0	4 (Low-Mod)	No cypress, sedge dominated ground cover under a slash pine overstory.
H	1	1		Low	Titi dominated shrub swamp with a few scattered cypress. No submerged or emergent aquatic vegetation present within the pond.
*I	1	1		Low	A small titi swamp with a few cypress and sweet bays. The pond was surrounded by newly clearcut pine plantation. There was no wire grass present at the site.
*J	1	1		Low	This cypress dome had recently been clearcut and all of the cypress had been removed.
*K	1	1		Low	This cypress dome had also recently been clearcut and all of the cypress had been removed.
*L	1	1		Low	A deep pond surrounded by mesic to xeric clearcut pine.
M	1	1		Low	A cypress and pine bog that had no water.
N	1	1		Low	A bay, slash pine and cypress drained swamp. A one meter deep ditch drains the swamp. The swamp was dry.
O	1	0		Low	A dense titi thicket with scattered cypress. Little water present.
*P	2	2	1	5 (Mod)	Cypress swamp with St. John's wort fringe. The pond was deep.
*Q	2	2	1	5 (Mod)	A slash pine and cypress swamp with less than 18 inches of water.
*R	1	1		Low	A myrtle-leafed holly wetland that was dry.
S	1	1		Low	A former cypress pond that had been logged. The pond is now titi dominated.
T	1	1		Low	A titi wetland that had very little water.
U	2	2	1	5 (Mod)	A cypress, slash pine, and titi wetland with wiregrass in the littoral zone. Described as good flatwoods salamander habitat.
V	1	1		Low	A cypress, titi, and slash pine seep with one foot of water. No wiregrass was present.
*W	2	2	1.5	5.5 (Mod)	A cypress and black gum swamp described as the best flatwoods salamander habitat that had been observed. There was also titi and myrtle-leafed holly. Mole salamander larvae and eggs were collected in this pond.

Source: Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. 2005

[1]Evaluation based on field data collected during listed species surveys conducted in February 2003.

*Pond sites located within Action Area.

Figure 2

Location of Flatwood Salamander Ponds

West Bay Site

Panama City-Bay County International Airport EIS

Proposed Mitigation Parcels

Through field reviews, the Airport Sponsor evaluated 120 wetlands on the mitigation parcels for their likelihood of being suitable flatwoods salamander breeding ponds. The wetland locations are illustrated on ***Figure 3***. These wetlands were also evaluated using the HDR method. Results indicate that there were 50 ponds considered Low, 27 considered Low- Moderate, 6 Moderate, and 37 with no potential. The scores and pond descriptions are attached as *Appendix A*.

The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) surveys potential habitats on public lands for the presence of flatwoods salamanders. An evaluation of salamander populations indicates that small localized populations are present throughout northwest Florida with one known breeding pond within approximately 2 miles of the project site. Airport Sponsor discussions with FWC biologists as described in the biological assessment indicate that the habitats on the West Bay Site are not optimal to support populations of flatwoods salamanders. These discussions indicate that habitats on the site have been extensively altered for silviculture. FWC comments are based on generalized observations of the Action Area through windshield surveys and local knowledge of the area. Specific sampling of the Action Area has not been conducted by the FWC biologists.

There is no set protocol at this time for providing reasonable assurance that salamanders do not occur at a particular location. However, the consensus among herpetologists is that a reasonable effort would consist of drift fence surveys surrounding a potential breeding pond to be conducted in two consecutive "normal" weather years. There has not been an opportunity to adequately survey for the presence or absence of flatwoods salamanders in any of the potentially suitable habitats. However, based on the remote sensing analysis, site inspections, and the proximity to known locations, the Federal Aviation Administration presumes presence of flatwoods salamanders at four potential locations that were scored as moderate quality. This appears to be a reasonable approach given the size of the project area and the limited timeframe to conduct surveys. Positive results from any future surveys would require re-initiation of section 7 consultation if there is a potential to affect suitable habitat not addressed in the incidental take section of this opinion.

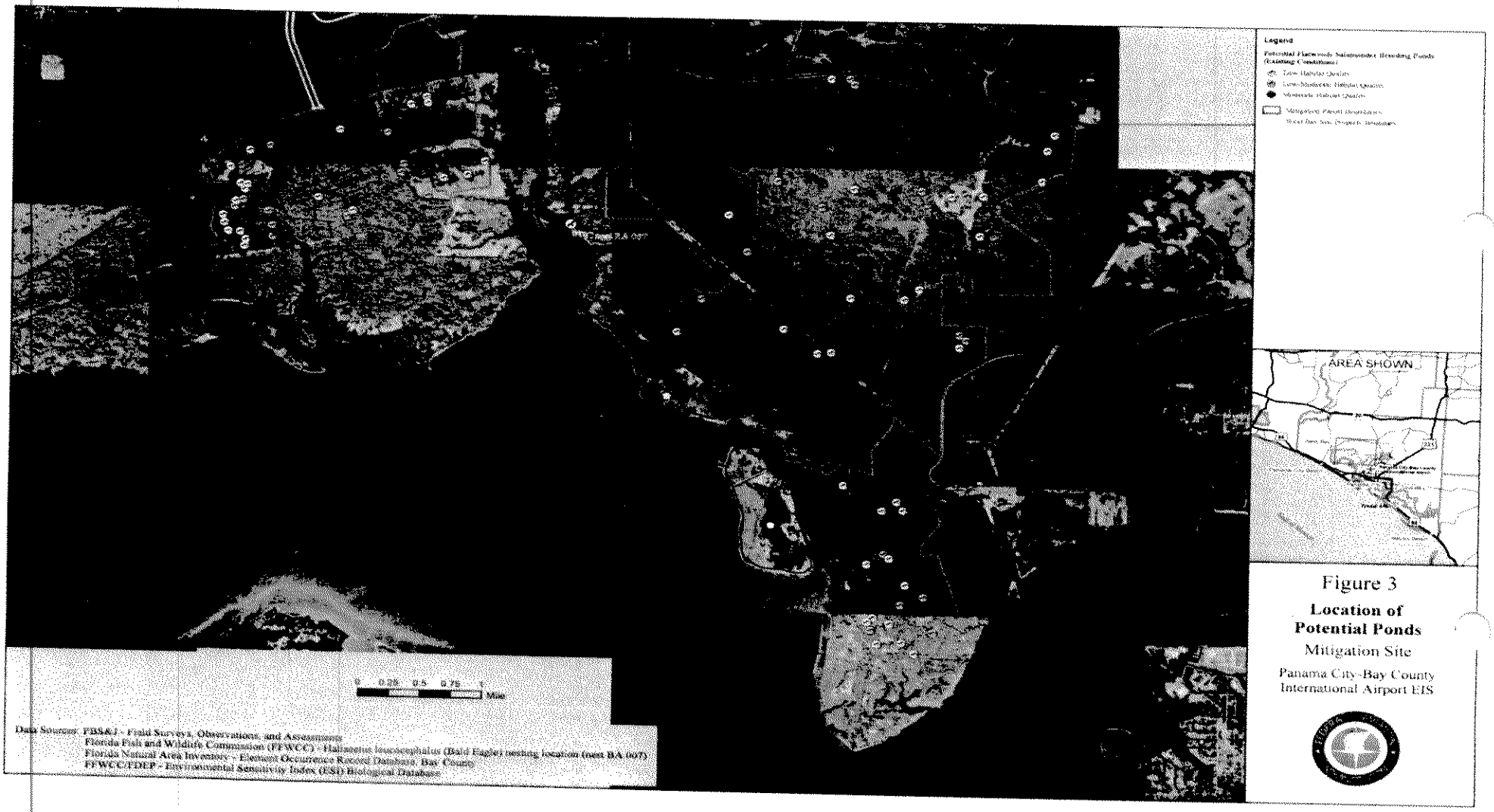


Figure 3

Location of Potential Ponds

Mitigation Site

Panama City-Bay County International Airport EIS

Factors affecting species environment within the action area

West Bay Sector Plan - Bay County officials recently conducted a special planning effort for an area totaling approximately 75,000 acres. This area is the boundary for the Cumulative Impacts Analysis Section of this opinion. The West Bay Sector Plan (Sector Plan) identifies potential development and conservation strategies for the area, and is dependent on relocation of the Panama City/Bay County International Airport. Although the Sector Plan may encourage and accelerate development, it could reduce adverse effects in comparison to existing land use regulations. There are no known flatwoods salamander records within the sector planning area. Potential habitat occurs in a proposed sector conservation area that coincides with the Breakfast Point mitigation bank and in the approximately 30,000 acres identified as the West Bay Preservation Area.

Public Lands - Pine Log State Forest is in proximity to the proposed airport location immediately adjacent to the sector planning area, but not located within the project area. The forest is actively managed in a manner that should improve salamander populations. There is one documented occurrence of flatwoods salamanders in the State Forest approximately 2 miles from the West Bay Site.

EFFECTS OF THE ACTION

The relocation of the Panama City-Bay County International Airport (PFN) is designed to meet projected future aviation needs within the Panama City-Bay County region. It has also been promoted by local officials as a key element in future economic growth for the area. The proposed project would relocate aviation facilities of the PFN and its operations to the West Bay Site. The project would consist of an airfield and terminal facilities, and include a primary air carrier runway 8,400 feet in length by 150 feet in width and a general aviation crosswind runway 5,000 feet in length by 100 feet wide. This system would be supported by the necessary ancillary facilities including taxiways, terminal area facilities, general aviation facilities, air traffic control and emergency facilities, lighting, and navigation facilities. The project would initially develop 1,378 acres of the 4,037-acre site. The project site is currently rural timberland used for the paper and wood products industry. Approximately 1,929 acres of the entire site are jurisdictional wetlands. The proposed project also includes three (3) parcels that would be used as mitigation for wetland impacts at the West Bay Site. These parcels are also presently rural timberlands and cover an area of 9,718 acres.

Direct effects

Effects of the project on salamander habitat are based on two important premises: 1) best available methods were used to identify potential habitat, and 2) presence of salamanders is presumed for these areas although none have been documented. The BA identifies specific direct effects of the project which include development of any potential flatwoods salamander habitats within the 4,037 acres of the West Bay relocation site. The BA identifies ten ponds (D, F, I, J, K, L, P, Q, R and W) that would be lost during the development of the airport parcel. Seven of these ponds were rated as low or low to moderate quality as potential flatwoods salamander habitat. The remaining three ponds were rated as moderate quality. These three

ponds and their associated upland buffer are approximately 475.5 acres in size. If the depressional wetland noted by the Service, but not sampled by FAA due to poor sampling conditions, is included, the four ponds and the associated buffer are a total of 584.3 acres in size.

Potential benefits may be gained on the mitigation parcels where 50 ponds considered Low, 27 considered Low – Moderate, and 6 considered Moderate quality will be enhanced by the more natural management of fire and hydrology. The management of the mitigation parcels may return these lands to a natural flatwoods condition after years of intensive silviculture. Although beneficial effects are encouraged and acknowledged, they are not considered as an offset to direct effects.

Indirect effects

Flatwoods salamanders are thought to be sensitive to soil and groundcover disturbing activities, especially when that disturbance creates an impediment to movement from upland habitat to the ephemeral wetlands they use for breeding and larval development. For this project, however, all of the potential breeding areas on site will be eliminated; therefore movement to and from, and among, wetlands is a moot point. Soil disturbance can also result in potential sedimentation and erosion affecting nearby wetlands habitat. Again, all potential wetland habitat on site eventually will be eliminated. In addition, because most of the perimeter of the project site will be maintained with minimal soil disturbance as "cleared areas" with little construction, the potential for sedimentation and erosion off-site is limited.

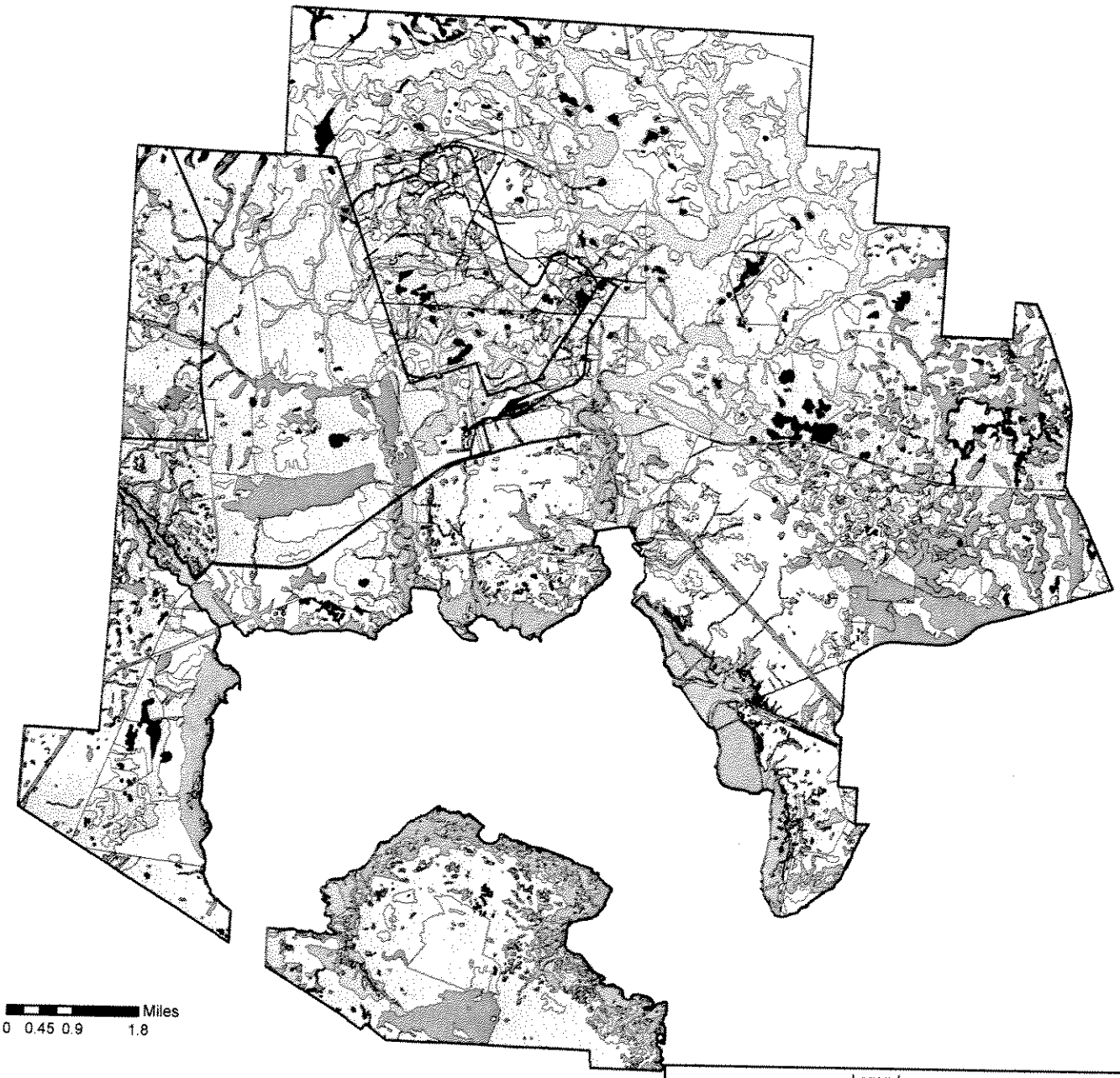
The Florida Department of Environmental Protection identified potential indirect effects to the regional water table which, if realized, could alter the hydrology of surrounding wetlands. This effect is still uncertain and according to the Airport Sponsor, it would be difficult to detect due to the intense monitoring scheme that would be required.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Cumulative effects include the effects of future State, tribal, local, or private actions that are reasonably certain to occur in the action area considered in this biological opinion. Private development would likely be accelerated outside of the project area. A state/local planning process for potential future development in the region has resulted in the development of the West Bay Area Sector Plan. This boundary is being used to evaluate the cumulative effects of the proposed action. Future Federal actions that are unrelated to the proposed project are not considered in this opinion because they require separate consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

Analysis of Potential Flatwoods Salamander Habitat

The habitats of the Sector Plan area were calculated using GIS analysis. The current land use coverage from the Northwest Water Management District was employed to describe the wetland vegetative cover types within the Sector Plan area (***Figure 4***). Additional habitat information was included for the West Bay Site and the mitigation parcels. These habitats are assumed to be present on the ground currently. *Figure 4* can be compared to Bay County's future land use graphic and the Sector Plan (***Figures 5 and 6***).



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Legend

- 1000 Urban
- 1500 Industrial
- 1720 Religious
- 2100 Cropland and Pastures
- 2540 Aquaculture
- 3200 Shrub and Brushland
- 3220 Coastal Shrub
- 4100 Upland Coniferous Forest
- 4230 Oak-Pine-Hickory
- 4270 Live Oak
- 4340 Hardwood-Conifer Mixed
- 4360 Upland Scrub, Pine and Hardwoods
- 4410 Coniferous Plantations
- 4430 Forest Regeneration Areas
- 5000 Water
- 6001 Wet Planted Pine
- 6100 Wetland Hardwood Forest
- 6130 Gum Swamps
- 6140 Tilt Swamps
- 6150 Stream and Lake Swamps
- 6200 Wetland Coniferous Forests
- 6210 Cypress
- 6250 Hydric Pine Flatwoods
- 6251 Hydric Pine Flatwoods
- 6300 Wetland Forested Mix
- 6310 Wetland Shrub
- 6400 Vegetated Non-Forested Wetlands
- 6410 Freshwater Marshes
- 6420 Saltwater Marshes
- 6430 Wet Prairies
- 6440 Emergent Aquatic Vegetation
- 6470 Herbaceous Depression
- 6480 Hillside Seep
- 6510 Tidal Flats
- 6520 Shorelines
- 6560 Tidal Marshes
- 6900 Shrub Wetland
- 7100 Beaches other the Swimming
- 7200 Sand other than Beaches
- 8000 Man-made Infrastructure
- West Bay Area Sector Plan

Notes:
1. Land Use Data from the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NWFWMD) and on-site surveys.
2. Future land use is defined in the Bay County Comprehensive Plan.

Figure 4

Bay County Land Cover

Panama City-Bay County International Airport EIS

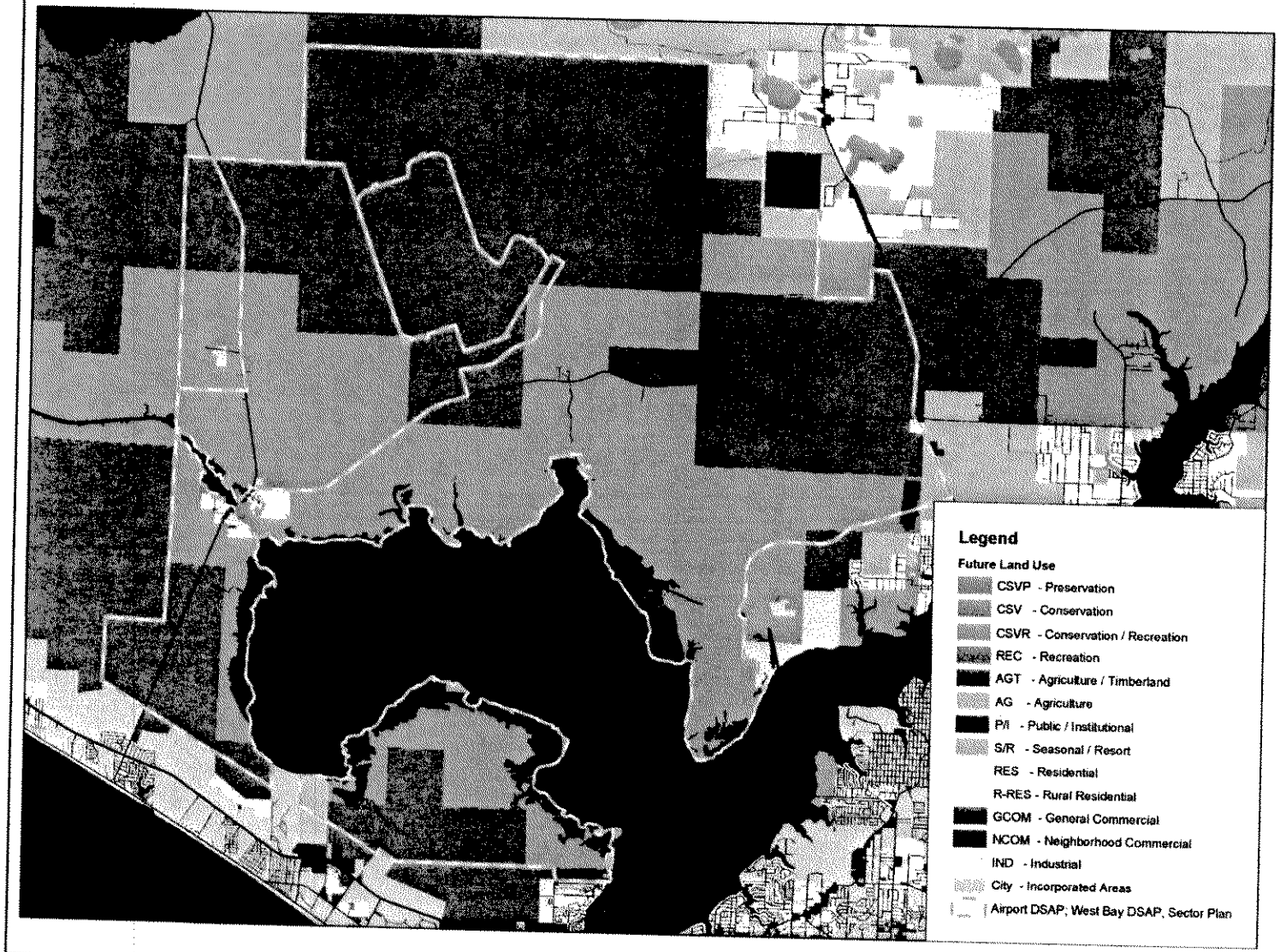

Figure 5

Future Land Use

Panama City-Bay County
International Airport EIS

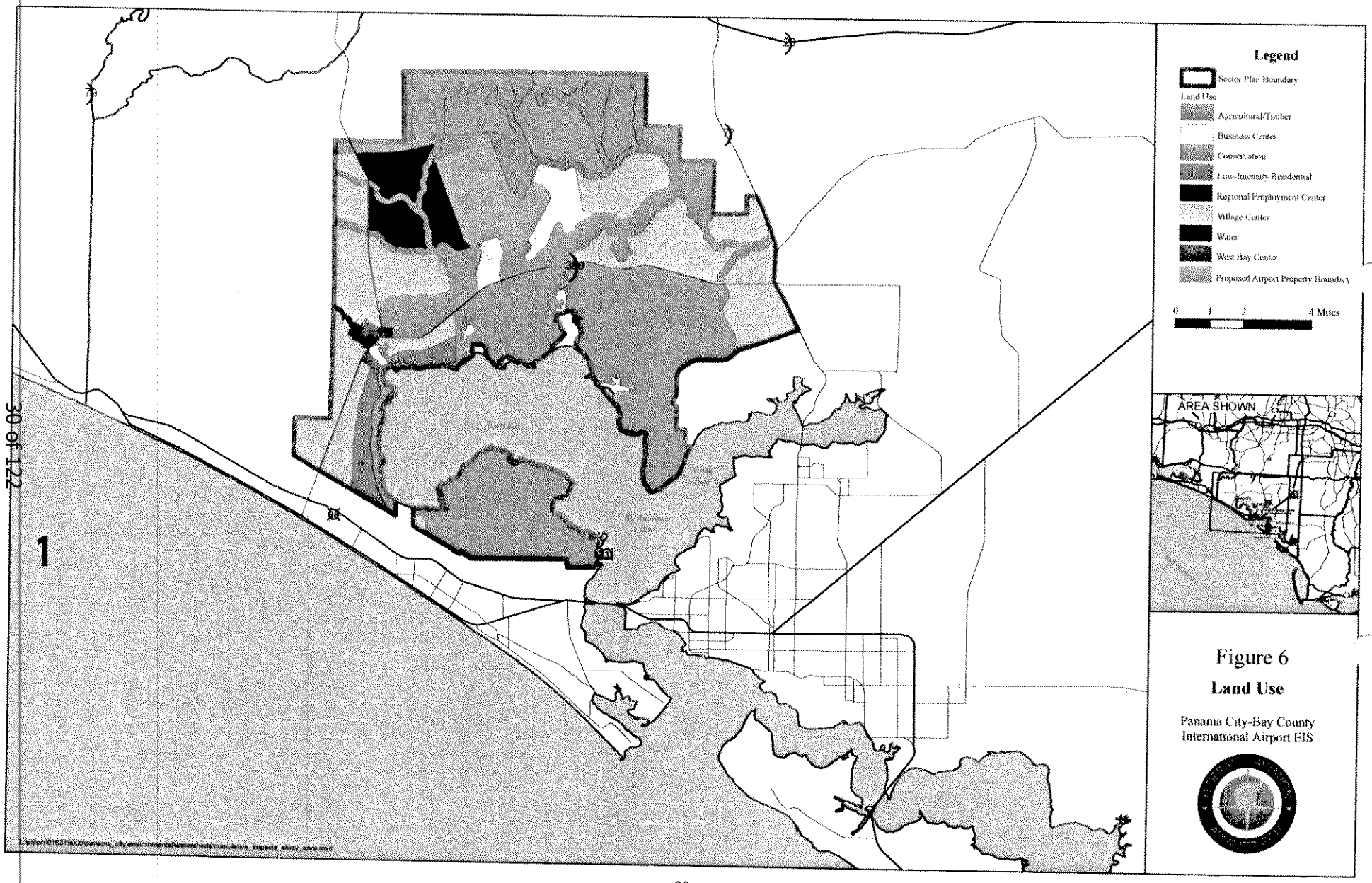

Figure 6

Land Use

Panama City-Bay County International Airport EIS

30 of 122
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The Sector Plan area land uses described as wetlands are summarized in ***Table 2***. The potential use of the wetland types by flatwoods salamanders is noted as the FS Potential Association.

These FS Potential Association classifications are different than the breeding pond quality descriptions. Within the Sector Plan area, 33,396 acres are described as wetlands. This summation suggests that there are 1,048 acres that have a "good" potential to support flatwoods salamander reproduction. This analysis over estimates the potential habitat because of the difficulty in estimating appropriate microhabitats for the salamander based on regional geographic analysis (although it is the only way to assess these habitats on such a large regional scale).

Table 2 Wetland Habitats within the Sector Planning Area

FLUCFCS CODE	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	FS POTENTIAL ASSOCIATION
6001	Wet Planted Pine	13,409.92	Medium
6100	Wetland Hardwood Forests	3.03	Medium
6130	Gum Swamps	55.05	Medium
6140	Titi Swamps	7,355.53	Poor
6150	Streams and Lake Swamps (Bottomland)	29.84	Poor
6200	Wetland Coniferous Forests	497.75	Medium
6210	Cypress	864.07	Good
6250	Hydric Pine Flatwoods	175.84	Good
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	6,107.52	Poor
6310	Wetland Scrub	4.91	Poor
6400	Vegetated Non-Forested Wetlands	60.14	Medium
6410	Freshwater Marshes	345.70	Poor
6420	Saltwater Marshes	3,987.99	None
6430	Wet Prairies	2.82	Good
6440	Emergent Aquatic Vegetation	4.22	Poor
6470	Herbaceous Depression	6.01	Good
6480	Hillside Seep	3.66	Poor
6510	Tidal Flats	306.23	None
6520	Shorelines	3.13	None
6900	Shrub wetland	173.07	Medium
	Total Wetlands in Sector Plan Area	33,396.43	

In order to evaluate potential cumulative effects in the study area, two scenarios of future development were utilized. The acreages of wetlands and the predicted future land use of the study area are summarized in ***Table 3***. The predicted land use is based on the existing Future Land Use Map (FLUM) from the Bay County Comprehensive Plan (Updated 5/4/2005) for 2010. The existing FLUM is used because any development projects within the study area which are less than 1,000 acres are not required to adhere to the principles of the Sector Plan. These calculations give insight into which wetland types would be conserved (potentially restored), left in agricultural and silviculture activities, and potentially destroyed by development.

Table 3 Wetland Habitats Based on Bay County Future Land Use Map			
FLUCFCS CODE	DESCRIPTION	ACREAGE	FS POTENTIAL ASSOCIATION
Agriculture			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	81.77	Medium
6140	Titi Swamps	81.16	Poor
6200	Wetland Coniferous Forests	1.57	Medium
6210	Cypress	9.17	Good
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	111.45	Poor
6310	Wetland Shrub	7.94	Medium
6410	Freshwater Marshes	1.23	Poor
6420	Saltwater Marshes	7.02	None
6510	Tidal Flats	3.90	None
	Total Wetlands	305.21	
Silviculture			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	6,019.39	Medium
6100	Wetland Hardwood Forests	0.15	Medium
6140	Titi Swamps	4,386.58	Poor
6141	Titi-Bay-Pine Swamp	441.06	Poor
6200	Wetland Coniferous Forests	409.17	Medium
6210	Cypress	611.54	Good
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	2,801.97	Poor
6310	Wetland Shrub	23.29	Medium
6400	Vegetated Non-Forested Wetlands	13.65	Medium
6410	Freshwater Marshes	72.33	Poor
6420	Saltwater Marshes	88.49	None
6510	Tidal Flats	2.10	None
6560	Shorelines	0.53	None
	Total Wetlands	14,870.25	
City			
6200	Wetland Coniferous Forests	0.11	Medium
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	0.03	Poor
6310	Wetland Shrub	0.69	Medium
6410	Freshwater Marshes	1.02	Poor
6510	Tidal Flats	0.01	None
	Total Wetlands	1.86	
Conservation			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	7,252.37	Medium
6100	Wetland Hardwood Forests	2.54	Medium
6130	Gum Swamps	39.89	
6140	Titi Swamps	1586.61	Poor
6141	Titi-Bay-Pine Swamp	60.33	Poor
6150	Streams and Lake Swamps (Bottomland)	29.86	Poor
6200	Wetland Coniferous Forests	86.11	Medium
6210	Cypress	175.16	Good
6250	Hydric Pine Flatwoods	129.14	Good
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	3,113.77	Poor
6310	Wetland Shrub	103.48	Poor
6400	Vegetated Non-Forested Wetlands	46.54	Medium
6410	Freshwater Marshes	267.97	Poor
6420	Saltwater Marshes	1,756.12	None
6430	Wet Prairies	2.82	Good
6440	Emergent Aquatic Vegetation	7.05	Poor
6470	Herbaceous Depression	3.58	Medium
6510	Tidal Flats	41.23	None
6520	Shorelines	2.82	None
	Total Wetlands	14,707.39	

Preservation			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	0.23	Medium
6140	Titi Swamps	34.0	Poor
6141	Titi-Bay-Pine Swamp	0.05	Poor
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	0.11	Poor
6420	Saltwater Marshes	33.71	None
6520	Shorelines	0.50	None
	Total Wetlands	68.60	
General Commercial			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	0.02	Medium
	Total Wetlands	0.02	
Industrial			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	0.13	Medium
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	0.87	Poor
6410	Freshwater Marshes	0.18	Poor
	Total Wetlands	1.18	
Public Institutional			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	4.97	Medium
6210	Cypress	8.41	Good
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	7.31	Poor
	Total Wetlands	20.69	
Residential			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	52.14	Medium
	Total Wetlands	52.14	

Source: Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. 2005, based on Bay County Future Land Use Geographic Information System (GIS) data.

Future land use data indicates that of the approximately 33,000 acres of wetlands in the study area, 14,775 acres of wetlands would be on conservation lands, which actually allow up to two residential density units per acre depending on the special treatment zone in which they occur. The largest portion, 14,870 acres, would still be managed intensively for silviculture under the FLUM. The potential impacts to wetlands within general commercial, industrial, public institutional and residential land uses (including "conservation") are difficult to predict. However, the majority of those wetland types described as good are projected to be in "conservation" or remain in silviculture according to the existing FLUM. All wetlands in Table 3 would be subject to either state or federal regulatory requirements or both.

The second scenario for evaluating potential future cumulative impacts uses the Sector Plan overlay. The acreages of wetlands and the predicted Sector Plan land use are summarized in ***Table 4.*** These calculations give insight into which wetland types would be conserved (potentially restored), left in agricultural and silviculture activities, and potentially destroyed by development.

Table 4 Wetland Habitats Based on Sector Plan Land Use			
FLUCFCS CODE	**DESCRIPTION**	**ACREAGE**	**FS POTENTIAL ASSOCIATION**
Agriculture/Timber			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	1,121.88	Medium
6140	Titi Swamps	1,278.25	Poor
6141	Titi-Bay-Pine Swamp	38.01	Poor
6200	Wetland Coniferous Forests	99.91	Medium
6210	Cypress	147.30	Good
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	64.13	Poor
6310	Wetland Shrub	16.98	Medium
6410	Freshwater Marshes	1.08	Poor
6560	Shorelines	0.53	None
	Total Wetlands	2,768.07	
Airport			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	953.01	Medium
6140	Titi Swamps	556.18	Poor
6141	Titi-Bay-Pine Swamp	216.51	Poor
6210	Cypress	59.24	Good
6250	Hydric Pine Flatwoods	46.43	Good
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	42.17	Poor
6310	Wetland Shrub	1.41	Poor
6410	Freshwater Marshes	2.23	Poor
6470	Herbaceous Depression	2.44	Good
6480	Hillside Seep	2.63	Poor
	Total Wetlands	1,882.25	
Business Center			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	444.61	Medium
6140	Titi Swamps	243.07	Poor
6141	Titi-Bay-Pine Swamp	199.75	Poor
6210	Cypress	36.39	Good
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	13.78	Poor
6310	Wetland Shrub	1.22	Poor
6400	Vegetated Non-Forested Wetlands	8.93	Poor
6410	Freshwater Marshes	0.60	Poor
6470	Herbaceous Depression	2.92	Good
	Total Wetlands	951.27	
Conservation			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	8,533.02	Medium
6100	Wetland Hardwood Forests	2.54	Medium
6130	Gum Swamps	55.1	Medium
6140	Titi Swamps	3,756.50	Poor
6141	Titi-Bay-Pine Swamp	249.74	Poor
6150	Streams and Lake Swamps (Bottomland)	29.86	None
6200	Wetland Coniferous Forests	229.57	Medium
6210	Cypress	111.687	Good
6250	Hydric Pine Flatwoods	129.55	Good
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	3,652.28	Poor
6310	Wetland Shrub	0.44	Poor
6400	Vegetated Non-Forested Wetlands	38.29	Poor
6410	Freshwater Marshes	240.70	Poor
6420	Saltwater Marshes	3,598.82	None
6430	Wet Prairies	2.82	Good
6440	Emergent Aquatic Vegetation	4.23	Poor
6470	Herbaceous Depression	0.66	Good
6510	Tidal Flats	292.50	None
6520	Shorelines	3.13	None
6900	Shrub wetland	88.55	Medium

	Total Wetlands	21,058.24	
Low Intensity Residential			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	718.45	Medium
6200	Wetland Coniferous Forests	4.88	Medium
6210	Cypress	73.02	Good
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	10.08	Poor
6410	Freshwater Marshes	8.31	Poor
6420	Saltwater Marshes	215.81	None
6900	Shrub wetland	0.423	Medium
	Total Wetlands	1,030.97	
Regional Employment Center			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	197.98	Medium
6140	Titi Swamps	232.935	Poor
6141	Titi-Bay-Pine Swamp	14.69	Poor
6200	Wetland Coniferous Forests	3.34	Medium
6210	Cypress	15.71	Good
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	106.10	Poor
6310	Wetland Shrub	1.85	Poor
6480	Hillside Seep	1.03	None
6900	Shrub wetland	0.412	Medium
	Total Wetlands	574.05	
Roads			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	90.22	Medium
6140	Titi Swamps	8.93	Poor
6200	Wetland Coniferous Forests	7.24	Medium
6210	Cypress	2.57	Good
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	28.09	Poor
6420	Saltwater Marshes	1.00	None
6900	Shrub wetland	0.34	Medium
	Total Wetlands	138.39	
Village Center			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	1,444.03	Medium
6100	Wetland Hardwood Forests	0.49	Medium
6140	Titi Swamps	567.67	Poor
6200	Wetland Coniferous Forests	152.76	Medium
6210	Cypress	419.60	Good
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	2,176.65	Poor
6400	Vegetated Non-Forested Wetlands	12.98	Poor
6410	Freshwater Marshes	94.61	Poor
6420	Saltwater Marshes	30.41	None
6900	Shrub wetland	58.39	Medium
	Total Wetlands	4,957.59	
Water			
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	29.70	Poor
6420	Saltwater Marshes	36.74	None
6510	Tidal Flats	1.18	None
	Total Wetlands	67.62	
West Bay Center			
6001	Wet Planted Pine	2.70	Medium
6300	Wetland Mixed Forests	23.10	Poor
6410	Freshwater Marshes	1.05	Poor
6420	Saltwater Marshes	0.43	None
6900	Shrub wetland	8.92	Medium
	Total Wetlands	36.20	

Source: Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. 2005, based on Bay County Sector Plan (GIS) data.

Within the region, large-scale mitigation parcels are proposed for up to 25,066 acres. These would be comprised of the mitigation parcels for the proposed action (9,718 acres),

West Bay to East Walton Regional General Permit conservation units (10,700 acres), and Breakfast Point Mitigation Bank (4,648 acres). These lands would be managed with a much more natural fire regime, thinned timber, and potential restoration of the historic hydrology. This would benefit approximately 25,066 acres of natural habitat, much of which is within the 74,706 acres of the Sector Plan.

The Sector Plan land use data indicates that of the approximately 33,000 acres of wetlands in the study area, approximately 21,000 acres of wetlands would be on conservation lands, which, unlike the existing FLUM, are not allowed any residential density units. The second largest portion of wetlands, 2,768 acres, would still be managed intensively for agriculture/silviculture. The potential impacts to wetlands within the other land use categories are difficult to predict, but it should be helpful that approximately 64 percent of the wetlands will be in conservation if the plan is carried forward. However, these lands include only 243 of the 6048 acres that are considered potential breeding habitats in the sector planning area. Therefore, approximately 75% of the total potential habitat could be subject to future 404 actions outside of this project. The proposed action includes the loss of four potential flatwoods salamander ponds totaling 13.1 acres. This acreage represents approximately 1% of the available 1,048 acres of potential breeding wetlands within the sector planning area.

CONCLUSION

After reviewing the current status of the flatwoods salamander, the environmental baseline for the Panama City-Bay County International Airport (PFN) action area, the effects of the proposed activities, proposed protective, avoidance, and minimization measures, and the cumulative effects, it is the Service's biological opinion that the project, as proposed, is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the flatwoods salamander. Within the project area, eleven wetlands were identified as potential suitable habitat for the flatwoods salamander. No documented breeding habitat for flatwoods salamander will be affected. As conditions of issuing the permit for the project, mitigation lands totaling 9,718 acres will be established to compensate for loss of wetland values. Of the eleven wetlands, only four were considered moderate quality. The combined acreage of the four wetlands and their associated upland buffer totals 584.3 acres. Loss of 584.30 acres of potential habitat will not appreciably reduce the survival and recovery of the flatwoods salamander. No documented breeding pond habitat will be affected. No critical habitat has been designated for the flatwoods salamander; therefore, none would be affected.

There are approximately 160 known flatwoods salamander ponds in Florida with a conservative estimate of 34,720 acres of pond and buffer habitat in the State (average 5-acre pond size plus 1,476-ft. buffer). Therefore, the amount of take could be viewed as 1.68% of the known habitat in the State of Florida. This proportion would be even lower if an analysis of potential habitat, similar to the BA, were done for the entire state.

INCIDENTAL TAKE STATEMENT

Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act and Federal regulation pursuant to Section 4(d) of the Act prohibit the take of endangered or threatened species, respectively, without special exemption. Take is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Harm is further defined by the Service to

include major habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Harass is defined by the Service as intentional or negligent actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to noticeably disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Incidental take is defined as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity. Under the terms of Section 7(b)(4) and Section 7(o)(2), taking that is incidental to and not intended as part of the agency action is not considered to be prohibited under the Act provided that such taking is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this incidental take statement.

The measures described below are non-discretionary, and must be implemented by the Airport Sponsor for the exemption in Section 7(o)(2) to apply. The FAA has a continuing duty to regulate the activity covered by this incidental take statement. If the FAA (1) fails to assume and assure implementation of the terms and conditions, or (2) fail to require the Airport Sponsor to adhere to the terms and conditions of the Incidental Take Statement through enforceable terms, the protective coverage of Section 7(o)(2) may lapse. To monitor the impact of incidental take, the FAA must report the progress of the project and its impacts on the species to the Service as specified in the incidental take statement [50 CFR §402.14(I)(3)].

AMOUNT OR EXTENT OF TAKE

The Service has determined that incidental take of individual flatwoods salamanders is difficult to detect for the following reasons: (1) adult flatwoods salamanders are difficult to locate and observe. (2) Individuals killed during construction would likely be buried under dirt and debris, and/or, (3) losses may be masked by natural fluctuations in numbers of individuals. Although mortality of individuals is difficult to document, the level of take of this species was determined as follows: An estimated 584.3 acres of potential breeding pond and buffer habitat is presumed to be taken by development activities.

EFFECT OF THE TAKE

In the accompanying biological opinion, the Service determined that the level of anticipated take is not likely to result in jeopardy to the species. The amount of take is for **presumed occupied** habitat and is small when compared to potential habitat that will remain in the mitigation parcels, which will eventually be restored to more suitable habitat and managed in perpetuity. No critical habitat has been designated for the flatwoods salamander; therefore, none will be affected.

REASONABLE AND PRUDENT MEASURES

The Service believes that the following reasonable and prudent measure (RPM) is necessary and appropriate to minimize take of flatwoods salamanders in the action area.

- The mitigation plan will be implemented as defined in the project description.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

In order to be exempt from the prohibitions of section 9 of the Endangered Species Act, the FAA and applicant must comply with the following terms and conditions, which implement the reasonable and prudent measures described above and outline the reporting/monitoring requirements. These terms and conditions are non-discretionary.

1. The FAA will ensure that the mitigation plan as proposed will be implemented in its entirety and in perpetuity.[1]

2. The FAA will monitor the progress of the action. The monitoring must be sufficient to determine if the amount or extent of take is approached or exceeded, and the reporting must assure that the Service will know when that happens.

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FLATWOODS SALAMANDERS

Section 7(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) directs Federal agencies to utilize their authorities to further the purposes of the Act by carrying out conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. Conservation recommendations are discretionary activities to minimize or avoid adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat, to help implement recovery plans, or to develop information. We request that the following conservation recommendations be implemented.

1. Develop in cooperation with USFWS a long-term conservation strategy for flatwoods salamanders on lands within the cumulative effects study area.
2. The FAA should continue to monitor and report to the Service and other agencies cumulative effects that result from accelerated development in the study area.
3. The FAA should encourage and financially support continued flatwoods salamander surveys in the area.
4. The FAA should monitor the implementation of the mitigation plan, including the financial assurances to continue management in perpetuity.

In order for the Service to be kept informed of actions minimizing or avoiding adverse effects or benefiting listed species or their habitats, the Service requests notification of the implementation of any conservation recommendations.

[1]The FAA will ensure that the mitigation measures included in the FEIS for the proposed project are implemented through the issuance of its Record of Decision (ROD). The mitigation measures will become an official part of the ROD thus requiring the Airport Sponsor to comply with Federal grant assurances in order to receive and to continue to receive federal funding for the proposed project. Implementation of mitigation measures included in the FEIS and ROD is a legally binding requirement in order to receive federal funds. Violation of federal grant assurances can result in the FAA withholding federal funds or reimbursement by the Airport Sponsor of federal funds received.

REINITIATION NOTICE

This concludes formal consultation on the action outlined in this biological opinion. As provided in 50 CFR 402.16, re-initiation of formal consultation is required where discretionary Federal agency involvement or control over the action has been retained (or is authorized by law) and if: (1) the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded; (2) new information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion; (3) the agency action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat not considered in this opinion; or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action. In instances where the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded, any operations causing such take must cease pending re-initiation.

If you have any questions about this opinion or consultation, please contact staff biologist Hildreth Cooper of our Panama City Field Office at (850) 769-0552, extension 221.

Sincerely yours,

Gail A. Carmody
Project Leader

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FWCC, Tallahassee, FL (Ted Hoehn)
USEPA, Atlanta, GA (Haynes Johnson)
FDEP, Pensacola, FL (Dick Fancher)

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Appendix A- Flatwoods Salamander Pond Habitat Evaluation – Proposed Mitigation Parcels

Pond	Code	Pond	Eco	UP	total	Quality	Description/Field Notes
1A-FSBP1	621	1	0.5			low	Pond has open cypress canopy but dense shrub and subcanopy of Lyonia lucida, Ilex myrtifolia, Nyssa biflora, and titi. Ecotone present over about 50% of perimeter, low diversity, no ecotone (all titi) elsewhere. Logging slash pushed into pond.
1A-FSBP2	621	1	1.5			low	Small 621 dome. Dense shrubs in pond, no groundcover. Decent ecotone with Rhynchospora (wiry), Panicum, Andropogon, other sedges, Xyris, Hypericum, red root, young cypress recruits, good cover and diversity. Uplands, young planted pine and andropogon, with a little bit of wiregrass (not much). Sarracenia flava in ecotone. Good cypress recruitment.
1A-S2	630	1	1			low	This is a 614 on map but has cypress, sweetbay, etc. mixed with titi. Potential FSBP but would require restoration. Perimeter is bermed. Need to regrade and burn. Hand clear titi.
1A-S5	621	1	1.5			low	Pond lacks groundcover. Has logging debris covering ground. More open than FSBP4. Salamander obs. in pond - unknown spp.
1A-S8	621	1	1			low	Ecotone shrubby with titi and Lyonia lucida. A few narrow with ok ecotone. Pond has large cypress and open density, but no groundcover. Dense shrub and subcanopy of titi. Bedding or rutting into pond. Hog rooting in ecotone.
1B-FSBP1	630	1	1			low	Formerly flowing?, not now. No special action required.
1C-FSBP1	630	1	1	0	2	low	Burn uplands, allow pond to mature. Pond made up of Cyrilla, Nyssa, Ilex myrtifolia, some slash pine. Titi fringe around pond.
1D-FSBP1	630	1	1.5			low	Ecotone: corkwood, Carex, Lyonia lucida, Cliftonia Pond: >70% crown closure; no tufted or grass species; groundcover is 100% leaf litter/shrubs. No standing water, but shows signs of periodic innundation: watermarks, hummucking, buttressed trunks. Upland: 441/600, no wiregrass, cliftonia subcanopy Is more 630 than 621. Some cypress, but <15%
1D-FSBP2	621	1	1.5			low	Pond has no herbaceous groundcover; leaf litter and hummocked shrubs. Cypress present but patchy. Mostly Cliftonia.Ecotone: Andropogon, hypericum, carex. Upland: 441/600 with cyrilla understory, no wiregrass.
1D-FSBP3	630	1	1.5			low	Pond: very overgrown in shrub layer (I. coriacea, Clethra, Lyonia lucida, Magnolia virginiana), needs a fire. Some cypress towards center but sparse. Ecotone: Area of Andropogon, Rhynchospora, Hypericum; no wiregrass Upland: Planted pine, no wiregrass Overall very poor FSBP, no water.
1E-FSBP1	621	1	0.5			low	Open but no graminaceous cover. Not sure why. Is mixture of 630/621. Cypress healthy here. Lots of Nyssa biflora also. No graminaceous groundcover in ecotone or upland.
1E-FSBP2	640	1	0.5			low	Part 640 (Lyonia lucida, cyrilla) and part 630 (Nyssa biflora, Acer rubrum, button bush). No graminaceous cover, not FSBP habitat. Ecotone is thick and woody.
1E-FSBP3	630	1.5	0.5			low	Change FLUCFCS to 630. Nyssa biflora and Cypress and Magnolia virginiana. Open pond is ephemeral, but lacks graminaceous cover. No Aristida around, but has carex, rhyncospora, mystery ludwigia in some areas, ecotone and upland same as FSBP2 and FSBP1. Pots and turpentine scars found.
1E-FSBP4	613	1	1.5			low	West half is gum swamp, east half is cypress. Pond is ephemeral but lacks graminaceous cover. Ecotone has patches where Andropogon and Rhynchospora spp. Provide some "bunch grasses" habitat but no Aristida. Upland is 441/600.
1E-FSBP5	621	1	0.5			low	Similar to FSBP6 except less peat and lots of Lyonia lucida within pond. Numerous cypress dead. Some recruitment. Fire evidence around.
1E-FSBP6	621	1	0.5			low	Similar to FSBP7 except most cypress are dead and no groundcover. Ecotone overgrown. Lots of slash in wetland. Excessive peat, at least 7". Turpentine evidence.
1G-FSBP1	630	1.5	1			low	Upland: clearcut with small population of wiregrass in southeast corner only. Ecotone: clearcut with small population of wiregrass/pitcher plants in southeast corner only. Pond: 630 with overstory of Magnolia virginiana, Cypress, tupelo, Pop ash. Some standing water despite the drought. Pickerelweed and Panicum rigidulum growing in water. Overstory moderately thick. Has some open areas. No wiregrass.

1G-FSBP3	640	1	1			low	Depressional area where planted pines have died due to wetness. Now comprised of Andropogon virgnianus, mystery Ludwigia, and Panicum scab. Pond: no water, some wiregrass <10%, Ilex myrtifolia, Panicum scab., redroot Ecotone: 441/600 with thick understory of Myrica cerifera, Ilex glabra, Magnolia virginiana, Ilex corrieacea, Upland is clearcut
1I-FSBP3		0.5	0.5			low	441/600 with Cyrilla understory. No potential for FS. Signature on aerial is anomaly.
1I-FSBP4	630	1	1			low	No wiregrass, No cypress. Upland is 441/600. Ecotone is Carex and corkwood. System is very thick and has greater than 70% crown closure with Carex groundcover.
1I-FSBP5	621	1	1			low	Pond 621. Large mature cypress but understory thick with cyrilla and carex clumps. Dry at time of inspection. Ecotone is Cyrilla and Andropogon virginicus. Numerous cypress recruits. Uplands are 441/600 with 12' high slash pine and Cyrilla understory.
2D-FSBP1	621	1	0.5			low	Dense subcanopy of shrubs; dark and no to little ecotone, mostly titi; upland on side toward road sucks, titi jungle; 441 and 441/600 upland witout wiregrass. Possible old firebreak evident along portions of pond edge. Logging slash piled up along margin in places, with dense vine/shrub cover over debris. Needs fire, hand or mechanical thinning of ecotone and remove slash pile and firebreak if large enough, not around entire pond.
2F-FSBP1	621	1.5	1			low	Pond: Nice little cypress pond but not salamander habitat. No herbaceous graminaceous component in pond or ecotone. Made up of Taxodium ascendens, Cyrilla, Lyonia lucida, Itea virginiana Ecotone: Cyrilla, Ilex coriacea, Aronia, Andropogon virginicus, Pinus elliottii Upland: Serenoa repens, bracken, Lyonia lucida, Cyrilla and slash pine
2F-FSBP2	630	1.5	1			low	Same as FSBP3 Except pond is 630 instead of 621. Potential champion Ilex myrtifolia at S2
2F-FSBP4	621	1	1			low	Pond has thick woody cover. No graminaceous component. Is a mixture of 630/621.
2G-FSBP1	621	1.5	1			low	Pond made up of several cypress, Ilex myrtifolia and Cyrilla; canopy closure may be about 70% and some sedges are present Ecotone is overgrown with titi; no water in system but 8" waterline. Uplands cleared to the west side of pond down to ecotone.
2G-HQW2	630	1	1			low	Mixed wetland with Cyrilla, cypress, Ilex myrtifolia and Nyssa biflora. Some sedges and open canopy in some areas. Clethra dominant ground cover. Some Cyrilla large with DBH of 10-12". System dry at this time. Parrot pitcher plants northwest of point within HQW2. Some limited wiregrass on northwestern ecotone, otherwise ecotone is overgrown with Cyrilla.
2G-S1	630	1	0.5			low	Small cypress, Ilex myrtifolia and Nyssa depression. Very shrubby inside with 90-100% canopy closure. Ecotone almost non-exsitent since dominated by titi and Clethra. Needs hand clearing and possible burn.
2K-FSBP1	630	0.5	0.5			low	Pond is Titi/Bay swamp. Very little graminaceous habitat. No uplands. Part of Jackson Titi.
2L-FSBP1	630	1	1			low	Mixed forested wetland with Taxodium ascendens, Magnolia virginiana as canopy and Cyrilla, Acer rubrum, Myrica cerifera as subcanopy. Interior is fairly shruby with no herbaceous ground cover. Ecotone is all titi. Several stumps from old slash pine are present. Stumps at least 30" in diameter
2L-FSBP3	630	1	1			low	Some cypress and bay with lots of Cyrilla and Lyonia lucida. Pond interior is extremely shrubby and dense with no groundcover; ecotone is overgrown with shrubs.
2L-FSBP5	613	1	1.5			low	FSBP 5, 4, and 6 part of same system. FSBP 6 may serve as some ecotone for other two ponds. FSBP 5 is mostly shrubby and made up of Nyssa, Cyrilla, Lyonia lucida, and Myrica cerifera. Some large Magnolia virginiana in system. Little to no groundcover in pond.
2N-FSBP3	621	1	1			low	Shrubby; similar to FSBP2 except more overgrown w/ Cyrilla; more ecotone except some clumps of wiregrass
2O-FSBP1	614	0.5	0.5			low	Is not salamander habitat, is all Cyrilla racemiflora/Cliftonia monophylla
2Q-FSBP1	630	1	1			low	Pond large 630; pop ash, gum, bay; no herbaceous due to shading; Ecotone thick Cliftonia, no wiregrass

2Q-FSBP3	630	0.5	0.5			low	Not suitable; cypress but also a lot of Cliftonia; also has some Nyssa biflora, however has no grass species and is not open enough; it is ephemeral; Ecotone: no grass species all Cliftonia monophylla, Cyrilla; dense upland not present, is surrounded by wetland and powerline which does have some wiregrass but no canopy
2T-FSBP2	630	0.5	0			low	Cypress and maple dominate, pickerelweed and lizardtail groundcover, not much herb grasses, does appear ephemeral; Ecotone is wax myrtle and yaupon, very thick, unsuitable for FS, upland same as ecotone
2W-FSBP1	630	1	1.5			low	Cypress, Nyssa biflora, Magnolia virginiana; canopy is 90% closure; ecotone along powerline is decent but opposite side is very shrubby, adjacent uplands have been clear cut; apparent use of herbicide on pond within powerline easement Ecotone along powerline has Panicum scab., xyris, corkwood
2W-S1	630	1	1			low	Cypress, sweet bay, Nyssa 630 system part of much larger historic system; cypress recruitment, but titi encroachment; lots of logging slash and damage from logging opperations; saw broad winged hawk
3C-FSBP2	641	1	1.5			low	Pond: Nice little open water pond lined with pickerelweed, may have water year round. Ecotone: wide marsh area comprised of pickerelweed, mystery ludwigia, Rhynchospora spp., Juncus effusus, Pluchea. Good diversity. Upland: 441/600 so gets low score, no wiregrass. Site may be too wet for Flatwoods salamanders.
3C-FSBP4	441/600	1	1			low	Same as FSBP6. Obligate species include mystery ludwigia, mermaid weed, Juncus. No wiregrass or cypress. Florida box turtle noted.
3C-FSBP5	626	1	1			low	Nice wet pine savanna despite silviculture. Very thick herbaceous cover throughout. No real pond area, some pockets of standing water with minnows, so probably not ephemeral. Planted pine has died off in center due to being too wet. Good diversity in groundcover, no wiregrass.
3C-FSBP6	441/600	1	1			low	441/600 pines have been thinned due to wetness (mortality). Is savanna like beneath with good groundcover. Too wet for wiregrass. Mostly obligate species. Should be changed from 641 to 441/600.
3E-FSBP6	613	1	1.5			low	Very similar to FSBP4. Larger Nyssa area but more shaded canopy. Also a few large pines in "Pond". Pond was bedded through at some point as was ecotone. Ecotone similar to FSBP4. Possibly narrower. Same species. Possibly some Spartina patens in some of ecotone.
3E-FSBP7	641	1	1.5			low	Probably wet year round, not ephemeral. Also likely connects to road ditch and has fish. Well flooded now to at least 1-2 feet deep. Vegetation in pond and ecotone is Carex spp., corkwood, mystery ludwigia, Pluchea. Also has fish. This is a nice flatwoods pond, but probably not ephmeral, so not a FSBP. Pond margin has Nyssa and planted pine.
3F-FSBP6	641	1	1			low	Logging ruts with standing water. Poor ecotone. Pond species include Rhynchospora, Centella, wiry Rhynchospora, Scattered Nyssa, Panicum virgatum and Juncus.
3F-FSBP7	641	1	1			low	Marsh area dominated by Rhynchospora, Spartina. Logging slash and ruts within pond. No canopy. Presently standing water in pond. Little or no ecotone. Pond goes right to uplands.
3G-FSBP11	641	1	1			low	Pond has no standing water comprised of mystery ludwigia, Nyssa biflora, Juncus effusus, corkwood; Ecotone is the same, no real ecotone. Goes from pond to 441/600. Upland is 441/600 with Nyssa biflora in understory.
3G-FSBP7	641	0.5	0.5			low	Pond is full of Cladium, Juncus, Spartina patens with Nyssa biflora around perimeter. Standing water so not ephemeral.
3G-FSBP8	641	0.5	1			low	Pond is 90% Juncus effusus. Does have some Nyssa biflora. Ecotone has a few clumps of wiregrass under Nyssa biflora. Upland: Pinus elliottii with serenoa repens. Lots of vitus. Very little herbaceous cover. No wiregrass noted.
3G-FSBP9	621	1	1.5			low	Cypress dominated wetland, however many cypress are dead or dying. Not sure why. Seems to have plenty of water. Pond is cypress with sawgrass groundcover. Ecotone is Nyssa biflora, Myrica cerifera, royal fern, some patches of wiregrass and other grasses/sedges. Upland is 441/600 with Ilex vomitoria and glabra. Sparse groundcover.

1A-FSBP3	621	2	1.5	1	4.5	low-moderate	Open canopy, dense groundcover with Rhynchospora, redrood, Xyris, mystery ludwigia, Andropogon, Cliftonia, and corkwood.
1A-FSBP4	621	2	1.5	1	4.5	low-moderate	Interior has rutting and ditching, but doesn't leave pond. Carex, Hypericum, and cypress recruits.
1B-FSBP2	640	2	1	1	4	low-moderate	Shrub bog with titi; ditched and possibly rutted. Could fill. Good groundcover patches, very open.
1B-S1	640	2	1	1	4	low-moderate	Good groundcover and open canopy 640 with 621 fringe and small seedlings within pond. 2 water moccasins and fish present. Potential new Low water crossing and or 441w restoration could affect this site. No vegetation planting needed because cypress recruits. Fire and possible hydrological restoration close to road ditch. And default low water crossing of highwater. Unclear if road ditch is draining site; road bisecting larger wetland.
1D-FSBP4	614	1	2	1	4	low-moderate	Pond actually 614 with wide open ecotone: Hypericum, Lacnanthes, Andropogon, and some sporabolus.
1E-FSBP10	641	2	1.5	1	4.5	low-moderate	Similar to FSBP12 with more mystery ludwigia and Nyssa, Some Myrica cerifera. Ecotone is shrubbier.
1E-FSBP7	621	2	1	1	4	low-moderate	Cypress and tupelo system with open understory and strong sedge groundcover. Many cypress and older slash pine are dead, unsure why. Turpentine and cypress logging evidence noted. Find out why trees are dying.
1G-FSBP2	621	2	1.5	1	4.5	low-moderate	Is a combination of 640/621. Cypress trees present but lots of open areas as well with mystery Ludwigia, corkwood, Pan. Scab., Sagittaria graminea. Pond groundcover thick with Ludwigia. Also some Nyssa, no standing water at time. Ecotone is shrubby with Vaccinium myrsinites, Clethra alnifolia, some limited pockets of Panicum virgatum, Scleria, Wiry Rhyncospora but probably only 30% cover due to Clethra and Nyssa. Some areas open with Panicum ridgidulum and Andropogon virginiana, Wiry Rhyncospora. Upland: 441/600 with Cyrilla understory. Viry little wiregrass.
1I-FSBP1	621	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	Similar to FSBP2 but his site has more cypress. May have potential?
1I-FSBP2	630	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	Pond has standing water with some large open areas. Groundcover is mystery ludwigia. 1/3 of area has thick canopy closure of Magnolia virginiana, Nyssa biflora, Ilex spp., but some potential for FS in open areas. Corkwood and mystery ludwigia dominant. Ecotone is Andropogon virginicus, Cliftonia, young pine. Some area of Andropogon virginicus may provide suitable habitat. Selective cut 441/600 to improve "upland" although is 441/600.
1I-FSBP6	630	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	Upland is 441/600 with young trees, very open. Has decent groundcover but no wiregrass. Ecotone is Rhynchospora, mystery ludgwigia, Carex. Pond is Nyssa biflora, Cyrilla, Magnolia virgniana. Less than 50% crown closure but no herbaceous groundcover.
2D-FSBP2	621	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	Cypress canopy with somewhat large trees, appropriate crown closure of cypress, but dense midstory/subcanopy of Ilex myrtifolia, black gum, titi, and others. No groundcover in pond. Looks like it's been cleared (gyrotrac?) in past along ecotone, with some good ecotone and groundcover, other areas with logging slash pushed into ecotone, preventing shrub dominance, but no groundcover either. These 2 combined = about 50% of pond margin. The other 50% is somewhat dense titi and Ilex coriacea with no real ecotone. Surrounding upland is 441 with bracken, gallberry, and saw palmetto. Area is relatively high quality (HQW) 621 but low-mod FSBP. Use buffer when thinning around site. Let fire burn in. Hand clear ecotone where shrubs have invaded or invade in future, until fire controls. Some cypress recruits also. Note: shrubs (large) and subcanopy trees seem to be growing on old cypress stumps from past logging. Note: Hog rooting in ecotone observed.
2D-FSBP3	621	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.5	low-moderate	Very similar to FSBP2 in all regards except canopy more open and more light, some scattered groundcover in places within pond. Ecotone and upland similar to FSBP2, except upland has a good bit of wiregrass. Looks like it was cleared over about 75% and logging slash in even layer on ground (not piled up above grade). Also some fire scars on cypress stumps in FSBP3, not seen in 2. This HQ 621 buffer when thinning and do not push slash into pond/ecotone. Same prescription as FSBP2.

2E-HQW2	613	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	Vegetation similar to HQW1, but canopy closure greater with limited groundcover, some large ruts in ecotone and no wiregrass. Plant adjacent uplands in longleaf.
2F-FSBP3	621	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	Nice cypress dome but very little graminaceous cover; Pond: open with Taxodium ascendens, Ilex myrtifolia. Is ephemeral Ecotone: Andropogon virginicus, Hypericum chapmanii, Xyris, Rhynchospora spp. And a few patches of Aristida Upland: 441/600 with Cliftonia, no wiregrass.
2J-FSBP1	630	2	1	1	4	low-moderate	Pond is cypress, sweetbay, black gum and Cliftonia; some areas open with many sedges; Ecotone and surrounding upland is very overgrown with Cliftonia. System historically was part of Jackson Titi.
2J-FSBP2	630	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	Pond mainly cypress, sweetbay, and Cliftonia; some open areas dominated by sedges, but other areas overgrown with shrubs; Plenty of cypress recruitment; Ecotone is somewhat shrubby, but has sedges present; pond was historically part of a much larger system.
2N-FSBP1	621	1.5	2	1	4.5	low-moderate	Cypress pond, mostly shrubby with high crown cover inside with some open areas with sedges; ecotone covers about 75% of pond, also Xyris and Lachnanthes in ecotone; burn adjacent uplands and ecotone
2N-FSBP2	621	1	2	1	4	low-moderate	Similar to FSBP1 except interior has no open areas with little herbaceous cover; burn adjacent ecotone and upland
2O-FSBP2	641	1.5	2	1	4.5	low-moderate	Remove berm; Not much of a pond except in road, which is open and dominated by Xyris spp., Cladium jamaicense and Juncus repens/megacephalus; surrounding ecotone is excellent to the east, including wiregrass, Xyris, Lachnanthes, Pan. scab., Sarracenia flava/psittacina, Rhynchospora spp.; ecotone to the west is more shrubby with some Andropogon; a berm separates the pond from good ecotone.
2U-FSBP1	610	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	Uplands have been clearcut, with a return of groundcover vegetation, especially Andropogon, some titi encroaching ecotone, but mostly herbaceous with slash present, ecotone made up of Pan. scab, Andropogon and Hypericum; pond is somewhat shrubby and mostly Nyssa, I. myrtifolia, and some larger Magnolia virginiana, Cyrilla also present; canopy closure moslty 80-90%, but one open area supports Pan. scab. and Rhynchospora
3E-FSBP4	613	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	Similar to FSBP5 but pond has some wax myrtle and yaupon shrubs and small trees; Groundcover in pond and ecotone also seems more "weedy", and also contains lots of Rubus. Pond groundcover has rhynchospora, other sedges, Panicum virgatum. Ecotone narrower but has Panicum virgatum, mystery ludwigia, Rhynchospora, carex, Juncus effusus, Rubus and some maples and pines. Pond possibly a little smaller than FSBP5. Ecotone bedded and planted with poor survival. Standing water in beds. Pond is dry now. A few tallow in ecotone.
3F-FSBP8	641	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	Logging ruts present. Pond dominated by Rhynchospora and mystery Ludwigia and juncus. Some Nyssa present, including one with 12" DBH. Standing water in ruts. Some herbaceous ecotone present, but not very distinguishable from pond.
3G-FSBP3	630	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	System is mix of cypress and tupelo with Myrica cerifera understory. Sawgrass ground cover, some tufted grass in ecotone. Ecotone actually holds water while pond is mostly dry. System may be too large for FWS. There are also several dead trees in system.
3G-FSBP4	641	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	Marsh dominated by Spartina patens, Panicum virgatum, Carex spp. With Nyssa shrubs and Juncus. In other areas, corkwood also present. Standing water in ponds may indicate that system isn't ephemeral and wouldn't be appropriate for FWS. Burning adjacent ecotone would enhance system.
3G-FSBP5	630	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	System is cypress and tupelo depression, lots of cypress on north ecotone. South ecotone is non-existant. Some sabal palms in pond. Canopy is about 70% closed, and some sawgrass groundcover. Trees are mature. Good high quality system.

3G-FSBP6	613	1.5	1.5	1	4	low-moderate	Pond is low to moderate quality. Overstory of Black gum. High herbaceous vegetation including Juncus, Pluchea, mystery Ludwigia, Panicum virgaturm. No standing water. Ecotone. Good diverse herbaceous. Mesic to hydric. Similar species to pond, but topo higher. More vitus and juncus. 441/600 Diverse herbaceous but no wiregrass. Panicum virgatum, Rhynchospora spp. (3), Andropogon virginicus, Centella Upland. 441, saw palmetto, vitus, bracken fern, wax myrtle. Not much herbaceous cover.
1E-FSBP11	641	2	2	1	5	moderate	Same as FSBP11 but larger with some Pinus elliottii in pond and more Panicum virgatum. Some Acer rubrum as well.
1E-FSBP12	641	2	2	1	5	moderate	Open pond with some Aristida, Panicum virgatum, Panicum scabriuluscum, rhyncospora spp., mystery ludwigia, Pluchea, Juncus marginalis, several small Nyssa, Andropogon virginana. Wiregrass in ecotone and several bays surrounding pond.
1E-FSBP8	641	2	2	1	5	moderate	Similar to FSBP10 but less herbaceous diversity. Some cypress growing, more ludwigia, system is in transition from 641 to 630.
2E-HQW1	613	2.5	1.5	1	5	moderate	Excellent system. Canopy less than 30% closure made up of Nyssa biflora and Ilex myrtifolia. Lots of sedges in groundcover. Pond dry now. Ecotone is patchy, but good in some areas with Lachnanthes, Rhynchospora, Panicum virgatum, and even Aristida. Uplands have been clearcut, but have some wiregrass. Plant longleaf in uplands.
3E-FSBP5	613	2	2	1	5	moderate	Open water area with good groundcover surrounding a small Nyssa depression/pond, about 60' x 40' or maybe a little larger. Pond is ephemerally wet, dry now. Groundcover in pond is rhynchospora and carex. Large herbaceous ecotone around pond with rhynchospora, carex, Panicum scab., Panicum virgatum, etc. Some wax myrtle shrubs and small trees in marshy area, some pines as well. Surrounding ecotone bedded and planted with poor survival. Standing water in beds. Gums in pond are small and dense. Would need thinning. Upland score could be higher. Groundcover dominated at least 50% by Carex spp.
3F-FSBP1	641	2	2	1	5	moderate	Marshy pond with good diversity. Carex, rhynchosporas, Panicum virgatum, Andropogon, Panicum scab., Aristida stricta, mystery Ludwigia, Centella. Little overstory. Some Pinus elliottii, some Ilex vomitoria, Myrica cerifera, Baccharis. Hard to distinguish pond edge from ecotone.
2G-FSBP2	412	0	0	0	0	none	Not a wetland; turkey oak with longleaf recruitment. Most longleaf only a few years old. Cladonia, saw palmetto, and Aristida in ground cover. Sand live oak present as well. Prescribe thinning of oaks, especially sand live oak prior to fire.
2L-FSBP2	640	0	0	0	0	none	Pond not very depressional but dominated by various sedges, Hypericum, mystery Ludwigia, corkwood and has some small Nyssa and Cyrilla; Several small slash pines present and area was originally planted through but had high mortality due to wetness. Difficult to distinguish between ecotone and pond.
2L-FSBP4	625	0	0	0	0	none	Not pond but natural stand of slash pine about 12" dbh; understory is Nyssa and Cyrilla, Some Hypericum. Groundcover is largely Aristida with Andropogon, Lachnocaulon and Xyris. System needs to burn. DO NOT CUT!!
2L-FSBP6	640	0	0	0	0	none	Probably actually serves as ecotone for FSBP4 and 5 (see above). Pond is Hypericum, Nyssa, Cyrilla, Cliftonia, and corkwood with scattered pines. Groundcover is mostly Rhynchospora, Sagittaria, mystery Ludwigia, Xyris, and Andropogon. Most shrubs less than 8' tall.
2Q-FSBP2	441	0	0	0	0	none	Is an upland
2T-FSBP1	640	0	0	0	0	none	Sawgrass transitions into shrub marsh at data point, nice system but not suitable for salamanders. Has small Acer rubrum, Myrica cerifera in subcanopy; groundcover is Sagittaria latifolia, Juncus marginalis, Dichromea, Pluchea odorata, Rhynchospora
3B-FSBP1	641	0	0	0	0	none	is large juncus marsh with Sagittaria latifolia. No cypress, black gum, Ilex myrtifolia or wiregrass. Nice marsh but not FSBP habitat.

3B-FSBP2	441/600	0	0	0	0	none	Small sawgrass marsh within 441/600 opening. Needs fire and thinning in adjacent pine. Ilex vomitoria taking over.
3B-FSBP3	641	0	0	0	0	none	Pond has minnows, so probably not ephemeral. No overstory. Juncus effusus, Sagittaria lat., Spartina patens. Ecotone is Ilex vomitoria, Panicum scab, Centella, with planted pine up to pond edge. Upland is 441/600 with Myrica cerifera. Same as ecotone.
3B-FSBP4	641	0	0	0	0	none	No pond present. Is merely an open area along old logging trail. Has low areas with standing water and Sagittaria latifolia, Sagittaria graminea, corkwood. Note: logging deck in middle of point needs to be removed.
3B-FSBP5	641	0	0	0	0	none	Pond has no cypress, blackgum or Ilex myrtifolia. Has Sagittaria graminea in most wet portions. No wiregrass. Also no overstory. Ecotone is Rhynchospora spp., corkwood, and Pan. scab. Is savanna like. Uplands area 441 and 441/600. 441 areas have Ilex glabra, Serenoa repens and panicum. No wiregrass.
3B-FSBP6	441/600	0	0	0	0	none	Understory of Juncus. More like 441/600. Needs fire. Ilex and Myrica in opening surrounded by Pinus elliottii.
3B-FSBP7	641	0	0	0	0	none	Sawgrass marsh. Not suitable habitat.
3B-FSBP8	641	0	0	0	0	none	Pond - Juncus, Spartina patens thick. Ecotone - Myrica cerifera and Ilex vomitoria, Acer rubrum (no open water) but there is standing water in road adjacent to pond.
3C-FSBP1	641	0	0	0	0	none	Roadside ditch may drain. Need to change border of 641. Logging deck on west side gives illusion of being part of 641. Pond: No real "pond" present, is all 641 with no open water areas. Thick herbaceous cover of Juncus effusus, mystery ludwigia, Scleria spp., Rhynchospora spp., Carex spp., Panicum virgatum, Panicum scab., Very diverse but no wiregrass. No canopy of cypress or blackgum. Ecotone: much the same as pond but less wet. Upland 441/600, spotty patches of sedges and grasses.
3C-FSBP3	441/600	0	0	0	0	none	No pond, but wet savanna which bleeds out into planted pine. Good herbaceous cover: Panicum virgatum, Pluchea, Juncus, mystery Ludwigia, Rhynchospora ssp. Keep out heavy equipment.
3D-FSBP1	641	0	0	0	0	none	sawgrass marsh, no habitat
3D-FSBP2	641	0	0	0	0	none	sawgrass marsh
3D-FSBP3	641	0	0	0	0	none	sawgrass marsh
3D-FSBP4	641	0	0	0	0	none	sawgrass marsh
3D-FSBP5	641	0	0	0	0	none	sawgrass marsh
3E-FSBP1	641	0	0	0	0	none	Mainly Juncus effusus, mystery ludwigia, corkwood, Panicum virgatum. Very wet. Few small Nyssa trees, few Myrica cerifera shrubs/small trees. Partially bedded and planted, pines died. Few small pine recruits. Not sure really a pond or FSBP. Shrubs not bad now, very open. Small elevated island in middle with Nyssa large and small. More marsh-like and more dominated by juncus than previous two sites.
3E-FSBP2	641	0	0	0	0	none	Wet opening in 441/600, bedded through, with Pan. Scab. and corkwood primarily, rhynchospora, with some Andropogon, mystery Ludwigia, and a little Juncus effusus. No real pond, no cypress, a few pines within with poor growth. A little bit of titi and wax myrtle. Not really a FSBP or potential. Area is 641 maybe 643 which could trend towards a 640 shrub perhaps. When surrounding area converted to 626, would blend with that. Needs fire in the future to control pine invasion and shrubs. Shrubs not bad now. Pan. Scab. is by far the dominant species. Standing water in bedding furrows. Depression is irregularlly shaped and has scattered pines.
3E-FSBP3	641	0	0	0	0	none	Wet opening in 441/600 with mystery Ludwigia, Juncus effusus, Panicum virgatum, Panicum scab., and mix of Nyssa and Myrica cerifera as small trees. Area bedded and planted but only a few pines survived. Few pine and maple recruits also. Very little canopy cover. Not sure if really a pond or FSBP candidate. Very dense groundcover. No standing water now, unlike FSBP2. Burn to control shrub and pine invasion in future. Once converted to 625/626 would blend with that. Could qualify as 643 now perhaps?
3F-FSBP2	641	0	0	0	0	none	Very similar to FSBP4. Juncus, Spartina, Cladium. Standing water. North side of

							pond dominated by Cladium and Panicum virgatum, south by Juncus. 1 Tallow found.
3F-FSBP3	641	0	0	0	0	none	Similar to FSBP2 and FSBP4. Juncus dominated with standing water. Nyssa along edges. Some bunch grasses within ecotone. Vitus around edges. Pond not suitable for Flatwoods salamanders.
3F-FSBP4	641	0	0	0	0	none	Pond dominated by juncus and Cladium, some sagittaria, standing water present. No tufted grasses Also some Spartina patens. Not suitable for Flatwoods salamanders.
3F-FSBP5	641	0	0	0	0	none	Very similar to FSBP4. Saw grass on edge, juncus in middle. Not suitable for FWS. Year round water.
3F-FSBP9	641	0	0	0	0	none	Sawgrass marsh with permanent water. Not suitable for FWS. Some Nyssa around edges. Reconnect with marsh in 3G with pipes under road, or hard bottomed LWC.
3G-FSBP1	625	0	0	0	0	none	Area is actually a small natural stand of Slash pine, some large with 15" DBH and 70-80' tall. Some Nyssa mixed in, with Myrica cerifera as well. Juncus, Panicum scab. and Aristida in groundcover. In both FSBP1 and 2 possible bear signs present including scat and torn up logs with ants inside.
3G-FSBP10	8	0	0	0	0	none	No pond. Is a loading deck. Needs removal.
3G-FSBP12	8	0	0	0	0	none	Is not a pond but loading deck. Needs removal.
3G-FSBP2	641	0	0	0	0	none	Not suitable for FSBP since deep year round water and wetland approaching upper size limit. Very nice system though. Marsh dominated by carex with small nyssa, some juncus and Myrica cerifera, mystery Ludwigia. Some tallow is present and should be controlled before spreading.
3H-FSBP1	641	0	0	0	0	none	Sawgrass marsh
3H-FSBP2	641	0	0	0	0	none	Juncus/sawgrass marsh.
3H-FSBP3	641	0	0	0	0	none	Rhynchospora spp., mystery Ludwigia, mermaid weed, Juncus effusus.
3H-FSBP4	641	0	0	0	0	none	Juncus/Spartina/mystery ludwigia. Ditches and/or skidder trail draining the system to the east.

Source: PBS&J, 2005

APPENDIX B

Mitigation Synopsis: Panama City – Bay County International Airport Relocation (Draft March, 2005)

An approximately 10,000 acre mitigation area is proposed as compensation for wetland impacts at the proposed airport relocation site based on the potential 50-year full build-out scenario. The mitigation area is divided into three main parcels: Parcel 1 includes 1,734 acres directly south of CR 388 between Crooked Creek and Burnt Mill Creek and extending southward to the Gulf Power Company power line easement. Parcel 2 includes 6,388 acres directly south of CR 388 to the east of Burnt Mill Creek and extending southward to West Bay and the power plant discharge canal. CR 2300 forms the eastern boundary of the southern portion of Parcel 2. Parcel 3 includes 1,735 acres south of the power plant discharge canal, extending southward to West Bay Point. West Bay also forms the western boundary of Parcel 3. Each parcel has been further divided into management units based on existing landscape features (mainly unpaved forest roads). There are a total of 42 management units in the mitigation area, averaging 200-300 acres in size each.

Habitat types present in the mitigation area are dominated by planted pine wetlands and uplands. Other habitat types include titi wetlands, mixed forested wetlands, cypress wetlands, pine flatwoods, freshwater marsh/shrub wetlands, tidal marsh, and small streams. The main goal of the mitigation plan is to convert planted pine areas back to wet pine flatwoods, wet pine savanna, mesic flatwoods, and sandhill habitats that historically occurred in the area, via restoration and enhancement. Restoration, enhancement and preservation of the other habitat types listed above will also take place. Based on habitat acreages, the planned mitigation activities, and the estimated before and after condition of the various habitat types, a detailed WRAP analysis has been conducted that shows a surplus of mitigation lift relative to functional loss from wetland impacts (including direct and indirect impacts) for each development phase and for full build-out at the airport relocation site through 50 years. All mitigation areas will be placed in Conservation Easements to ensure their long-term protection.

The mitigation plan consists of a series of interrelated plans that address the following major mitigation activities: planted pine thinning; prescribed fire; longleaf pine planting; hydrologic restoration; exotic species control; wildlife management; dump site removal; monitoring; and long-term management.

Thinning

The planted pine thinning plan depicts planted pine stand ages, a thinning schedule, and prescribed thinning densities based on target ecological community types and whether or not longleaf pine will be planted in an area. Planted pine stands in the mitigation areas were planted between 1973 and 1999 (ranging in stand age from 6-32 years old in 2005). Final thinning to a prescribed basal area (BA) will initially take place for all stands that are 25 years old or older. Younger stands will enter mitigation and be thinned to the prescribed basal area as they reach 25 years old. Future wet pine savanna areas will primarily be thinned to a basal area of 20-30 square feet/acre. A few management units or portions of management units will be thinned to 10-20 square feet/acre for comparison/adaptive management purposes. Future pine flatwoods and

sandhill areas that will be planted with longleaf pine will also be thinned to a BA of 20-30. Future wet pine flatwoods that will not be planted with longleaf pine, mainly near West Bay in future coastal slash pine flatwoods, will be thinned to a BA of 40-50. All planted sand pine uplands (future longleaf pine sandhills) will be clear-cut. Natural stands of mixed longleaf and slash pine, and natural stands of coastal slash pine flatwoods will not be thinned under the initial thinning plan. Wetlands dominated by cypress and/or hardwoods will not be harvested or thinned. Also, incidental harvest of individual cypress, hardwood, and cabbage palm trees greater than 6 inches DBH growing in planted pine stands will be minimized during pine thinning operations. Standing dead trees and snags will also be retained whenever possible. The thinning plan includes voluntary 35-foot special management zones (SMZs) around cypress domes, gum ponds, flatwoods marshes, and small depressional mixed forested wetland areas; and 50-foot special management zones (SMZs) adjacent to tidal creeks, tidal marsh, and West Bay to provide additional protection to these areas during thinning operations. Standard SMZs along streams and creeks will also be observed, according to state forestry Best Management Practices (BMPs). Excessive rutting should be avoided by managing thinning operations in wetland areas outside the wet season and around periods when on-site soil moisture conditions are inappropriate. This will include onsite reconnaissance and direction of forestry crews and equipment by supervising foresters and mitigation ecologists. If excessive rutting does unexpectedly occur, thinning operations will be halted and relocated to drier areas until conditions improve, and excessively rutted areas will be rehabilitated.

Prescribed Fire

The prescribed fire plan addresses the use of fire as a restoration and management tool, primarily in pine flatwoods, savanna, and sandhill habitats. Following the thinning of planted pine stands, the prescribed fire plan calls for up to three initial dormant season burns per management unit on a 1-2 year rotation, followed by the implementation of growing season burns on a 3-5 year rotation into perpetuity. The goals of the dormant season burns are to modify and promote fuel characteristics favorable for growing season fire prescriptions while protecting large mature pines and encouraging the expansion of herbaceous ground cover. In addition, the dormant season burns will be aimed at reducing the height and volume of mid-story fuels. The goals of the growing season burns will be to reduce and control woody shrub cover, to promote and maintain natural herbaceous groundcover, and to keep fuel loads low enough to safely burn during the growing season in subsequent years. The roughly 200-300 acre management units described above will comprise the major burn units. In some cases, additional fire lines may be needed to augment the management unit boundaries, but use of such lines will be minimized, especially in wetland areas. Initial early growing season burns may be possible on some management units, and will be used preferentially in place of initial dormant season burns when appropriate. Occasional dormant season burns will also be mixed into the growing season burn rotation. Some variation on the timing of growing season burns will also occur within management units (e.g., an early growing season burn one year followed by a mid or late growing season burn during the next burn rotation, or vice versa, for a particular unit). The mixing of occasional dormant season fires into a growing season fire regime, and the variation of timing on growing season burns will mimic a more natural fire regime and promote more natural plant communities and wildlife habitat. Some use of dormant season fires may also be needed to protect planted longleaf pines once they leave the grass stage and before they reach heights

where fire mortality is less of a concern. Occasional dormant season burns will also promote natural longleaf recruitment and regeneration in the more distant future. Fire will be allowed to burn into non-pine dominated habitats such as cypress domes, flatwoods marshes, salt marshes, etc., when conditions allow and when it would not result in a catastrophic situation.

Planting

The planting plan depicts longleaf pine planting densities based on target ecological community types, soils, and elevation. Longleaf planting will take place after thinning operations and at least one application of prescribed fire have occurred. Containerized longleaf seedlings will be used, and all areas will be hand planted in an irregular pattern (not in rows or on precise spacing intervals). Roughly 1,800 acres of future pine flatwoods that have been thinned will be hand planted at densities of 50 seedlings per acre. Roughly 625 acres of future pine flatwoods and sandhill areas that have been clear-cut will be planted at densities of 100 seedlings per acre. Future wet savannas will have longleaf planted in scattered clusters on small slightly elevated "palmetto islands" identified using historic aerials. These "islands" will be hand planted with 1-5 longleaf seedlings depending on the size of the island. Roughly 2,300 of these "islands" will be planted in savanna areas spanning roughly 2,800 acres.

Hydrologic Restoration

The hydrologic restoration plan includes a number of related activities, including the installation or improvement of low water crossings and culverts, the re-routing of water from major interior ditches to historic flow ways, the restoration of former stream courses, removal of fill from historic floodplains, the reconnection of severed wetland systems, ditch back filling and plugging, and road removal. Each specific hydrologic restoration and road removal area will include survey work (profiles and cross-sections), engineering calculations and design, and the development of construction plans and specifications. Approximately 47 low water crossings are planned to restore more natural hydrologic conditions to streams and flowing wetlands (linear wetlands which typically have flowing surface waters). Overall, approximately 85,500 linear feet of stream and major ditch work is planned (roughly 56% directly related to stream and flowing wetland restoration). This linear estimate does not include enhancements resulting from road and roadside ditch removal, or the upstream and downstream effects of low water crossing installation and associated hydrologic improvements. Roughly 42,000 linear feet of road retirement and removal (upland to wetland restoration) is also planned. An additional 105,000 linear feet of stream and flowing wetland surface waters will be preserved and indirectly enhanced by surrounding mitigation activities and long-term ecosystem management including pine thinning, prescribed burning, installation of low water crossings, road removal, and cessation of timber management activities such as bedding, mechanical site preparation, row planting, and widespread fertilizer and herbicide applications. The extensive pine thinning planned for the site will also provide hydrologic enhancement to wetlands across the entire mitigation area, due to reduced evapotranspiration.

Exotic Control

Invasive exotic plant species of concern have been documented in roughly 30 sites across the mitigation areas. Most of these sites are locations with Chinese tallow. A few locations with cogon grass and camphor tree have also been documented. Chinese tallow is more widespread in Parcel 3, especially along the forest roads and ditches, including additional areas outside the 30 sites mentioned above. Elsewhere, tallow is mainly limited to individual plants found at a few dump sites throughout the mitigation area. Chinese tallow and camphor tree abundance will be reduced and controlled using Triclopyr herbicide (brand names such as Pathfinder and Garlon4 are examples). The trunks of larger seedlings, saplings, and trees will be slashed with a machete or saw and the herbicide applied directly to the slashed area. Herbicide will be directly applied to the foliage of smaller seedlings and saplings. All herbicide applications will be conducted in accordance with standard BMPs. Cogon grass has only been documented in a few limited sites, and these have already been treated by St. Joe Timberlands upon discovery. Cogon grass has also been reported growing along CR 388 on mowed roadsides, therefore, it is assumed that cogon grass has the potential to invade the mitigation areas in the future without regular preventive management. Cogon grass found in the mitigation areas will be treated with Glyphosate herbicide (brand names such as Roundup and Rodeo are examples). Coordination with County road maintenance officials will take place to discuss the proliferation and spread of cogon grass along CR 388. Japanese climbing fern has not been documented on the mitigation site, but one small occurrence (single stem that was removed) been located in one off-site location near the mitigation areas. Any climbing fern discovered on the mitigation site during regular reconnaissance and monitoring will be documented and treated immediately.

Wild (feral) pigs and pig sign (rooting disturbance) have been observed throughout the mitigation areas (all parcels). Rooting was particularly abundant in Parcel 1 in mid-2004. A professional shooting and trapping program will be employed to control hog populations, in coordination with all appropriate agencies and in accordance with pertinent regulations. Regular coordination with recreational hunters will also take place, to encourage hunters to take wild pigs whenever possible (within existing state hunting regulations) and to discourage activities that augment pig populations.

Wildlife Management

Wildlife management on the site will primarily consist of passive habitat enhancement and preservation achieved by thinning; prescribed fire; planting; retention of cypress, hardwoods, cabbage palms, and standing dead trees and snags; hydrologic restoration; road removal; exotic control; protection and enhancement of isolated wetlands and streams; etc. Wild hog management would additionally be considered a direct wildlife enhancement activity since hogs both prey upon and compete with native wildlife. Wildlife species expected to benefit from the mitigation activities described above include: gopher tortoise and various associated species including the Eastern indigo snake, Florida black bear, various wading birds, bald eagle, and flatwoods salamander.

Additional active management techniques that could be utilized would include installation of wood duck boxes in larger cypress, gum, and mixed forested wetland areas; installation of American kestrel and eastern bluebird nesting boxes in pine savanna areas; installation of osprey/bald eagle nesting platforms near the coast; and relocation of offsite gopher tortoises to restored/enhanced upland habitats. Finally, coordination will take place with Gulf Power Company to determine if vegetation plantings or other passive means can be used near the access roads/bridges that cross the power plant discharge canal to enhance wildlife crossings between Mitigation Parcels 2 and 3. See also long-term management, below, for additional future wildlife management opportunities.

Dump Site Removal

Approximately 40 small dump sites have been documented in the mitigation area, particularly along the forest roads and at forest road junctions. Dump materials consist mainly of "white goods" such as washers, dryers, refrigerators, as well as automobile scraps, old tires, construction debris, etc. These dump sites will be removed and properly disposed of at the onset of mitigation activities.

Monitoring

Baseline and post-mitigation implementation monitoring has been proposed. Qualitative baseline monitoring has already been conducted at roughly 200 randomly located field stations in planted pine areas. Another roughly 800 qualitative field stations associated with high quality wetlands, drainage structures, roads, ditches, streams, exotic species, listed species, dump sites, etc. have also been completed. Baseline and post-mitigation quantitative monitoring stations are proposed that would encompass roughly 10-20% of the random qualitative planted pine stations. Quantitative monitoring will entail the use of large fixed field plots (50m x 20m) or transects (100m) and repeated quantitative measures of: (1) canopy and subcanopy tree density, basal area, species composition, and individual tree size (diameter at breast height); (2) woody shrub percent cover, height, and species composition; and (3) groundcover percent cover, species composition, and species richness/diversity. Groundcover parameters will be assessed in a minimum of 10 1-m2 replicate quadrats within each larger field plot/transect. Repeated photo-points will also be recorded at each quantitative station. Peizometers or staff gauges will also be placed at strategic locations to record water table and surface water levels before and after mitigation implementation. Baseline quantitative vegetation monitoring will take place during fall (September-Nov) prior to the onset of mitigation activities across most of the site. Following mitigation implementation, quantitative monitoring is proposed annually for the first 5 years. After this period, monitoring will be staggered every 5 years. In addition to ground-based monitoring, vertical aerial photography will be acquired and photo-interpreted 5 years after the onset of mitigation (in fall), and every 10 years afterward, for comparison with pre-mitigation photography acquired in September 2003 and photo-interpreted to determine ecological community types (using FLUCFCS).

Long-term management

Long-term management of the site will include regular reconnaissance and site security. Site security will include maintenance of locked access gates, signage, and possible use of fencing in some areas, if needed. Conservation Easements will also provide for long-term legal protection of the mitigation area. The major long-term resource management activity will be continued use of prescribed fire, in perpetuity. This will include burning on a 3-5 year rotation, dominated by growing season burns, but allowing for a mix of timing on growing season burns and occasional dormant season burns. As longleaf pine plantings mature over time, some additional selective thinning of slash pine may also be performed periodically, on roughly a 10-year rotation within any particular management unit. Any thinning under long-term management would use passive or low impact methods and not result in severe rutting. Supplemental plantings of longleaf or cypress/mixed hardwoods to augment natural recruitment may also occur in selected areas as needed. Continued monitoring and reconnaissance on the site will also be performed to detect any exotic species problems that may arise over time. It is expected that periodic localized treatment of exotics such as Chinese tallow, cogon grass, and Japanese climbing fern will be performed under long-term management of the site. Sustained management of wild hogs will also continue. Maintenance of hydrologic structures such as low water crossings will take place periodically, as will forest road management activities (including additional potential road retirement and removal sites). Passive and active wildlife enhancement will continue under long-term management. In addition, opportunities will likely exist for enhancement/restoration of wild turkey and quail populations on the site once habitat restoration and enhancement activities are in effect. In the longer term, the mitigation area could also potentially contribute to restoration and management of red-cockaded woodpecker, in coordination with other existing and planned natural resource management areas in the region. Finally, management of passive recreation activities, such as hiking, will be incorporated into long-term management of the mitigation areas.

ATTACHMENT B

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regional General Permit 86
West Bay to East Walton Counties, Florida
Revised Biological Opinion, March 3, 2005

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Tel: (850) 769-0552
Fax: (850) 763-2177

March 3, 2005

Colonel Robert Carpenter, District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jacksonville District Office
475 Harrison Avenue, Suite 202
Panama City, Florida 32401

Attn: Don Hambrick

Re: FWS Log No. 4-P-04-054
Revised Biological Opinion
Regional General Permit 86 (RGP-86)
West Bay to East Walton Counties, Florida

Dear Colonel Carpenter:

Enclosed is the Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) revised biological opinion (BO) for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Regional General Permit 86 (RGP-86). This opinion is provided in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq*.).

The original BO for this project was transmitted to the Corps on May 19, 2004. RGP-86 was issued by the Corps on June 30, 2004. Since that time, we have received new information regarding actions that may affect listed species in a manner not considered in the original opinion. Specifically, a newly proposed construction project would impact the listed plant telephus spurge *(Euphorbia telephioides)*, and a new location for the plant has been documented within the RGP boundary. The original BO determined that RGP-86 may affect, but was not likely to adversely affect telephus spurge based on the stipulation that all impacts to known plant locations would be avoided. The new information reveals a more realistic scenario in that permit authorizations under RGP-86 will likely result in adverse effects to telephus spurge. The Service has determined in the revised biological opinion analysis that the permit would not jeopardize the continued existence of this species.

The analysis of impacts to flatwoods salamanders remains the same as the original BO with one minor modification to the salamander "checklist" as noted. There are no other changes to the Terms and Conditions to minimize the potential for incidental take of the flatwoods salamander. Implementation of these Terms and Conditions are non-discretionary in order to be exempt from

the prohibitions of Section 9 of the Act. According to the Act, Terms and Conditions are not applicable to plants; therefore, actions that avoid and minimize take are listed only in the Conservation Measures section of the BO for the telephus spurge.

The Service continues to concur with the previous determination in the Biological Assessment (BA) of "not likely to adversely affect" for red-cockaded woodpecker, bald eagle, manatee, Gulf sturgeon (including its critical habitat), eastern indigo snake, and Godfrey's butterwort. This concurrence is based upon implementation of the avoidance and minimization measures identified in the final BA and supplemental information provided on December 22, 2003. We have included the avoidance and minimization measures in the Conservation Measures section of the BO. If these protective, avoidance, and minimization measures as identified in your plan or the Terms and Conditions cannot be implemented, re-initiation of consultation may be required. Additional information on re-initiation is provided in the Re-initiation Notice of the biological opinion.

We have also provided Conservation Recommendations for each species that are actions that could be taken by the Corps to further the recovery of federally listed species and to help conserve other species that occur within the RGP area. While they are voluntary actions, we feel that many of the recommendations we have provided will help the Corps meet their responsibilities under Section 7(a)(1) of the Act and will also serve to improve future consultations under the RGP-86.

The following findings and recommendations constitute the report of the Department of the Interior. This concludes formal consultation. If you have any questions about this opinion or consultation, please contact staff biologist Hildreth Cooper of our Panama City Field Office at (850) 769-0552, extension 221.

Sincerely yours,

Gail A. Carmody
Project Leader

Enclosure:
Revised Biological Opinion

cc:
St. Joe Company, Jacksonville, FL (Dave Tillis)
USFWS, Atlanta, GA (ARD-ES)
USFWS, ES, Jackson, MS (Linda LaClaire)
USFWS, Habitat Conservation/section 7, Atlanta, GA (e-mail copy to Joe Johnston)
NMFS, Protected Species, St. Petersburg, FL
NMFS, Habitat Conservation, Panama City, FL (Mark Thompson)
NWFWMD, Havana, FL (Ron Bartel)
FWC, Office of Environmental Services, Tallahassee, FL (Rick McCann)
FWC, Non-game Program, Tallahassee, FL (Thomas Eason)
COE, Jacksonville, FL (Osvaldo Collazo))
USEPA, Atlanta, GA (Haynes Johnson)
FDEP, Pensacola, FL (Dick Fancher)

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Regional General Permit 86
West Bay to East Walton Counties, Florida

Revised Biological Opinion
March 3, 2005

Prepared by:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1601 Balboa Avenue
Panama City, Florida

Table of Contents

CONSULTATION HISTORY 1

BIOLOGICAL OPINION.....6

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION.....6

FLATWOODS SALAMANDER.....14

STATUS OF THE SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT.....14
Species/Critical Habitat Description 14
Life History 14
Population Dynamics 15
Status and Distribution.....15

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE.....16
Status of the Species Within the Action Area.....16
Factors Affecting Species Environment Within the Action Area.....21

EFFECTS OF THE ACTION.....22
Direct Effects 22
Indirect Effects.....23

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS 23

CONCLUSION.....23

INCIDENTAL TAKE STATEMENT.....24
Amount or extent of take 25
Effect of the take.....25
Reasonable and prudent measures 25
Terms and conditions.....25

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS.....26

TELEPHUS SPURGE.....26

STATUS OF THE SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT.....26
Species Description.....27
Status and Distribution.....27

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE.....28
Status of the Species Within the Action Area.....29
Factors Affecting Species Environment Within the Action Area.....29

EFFECTS OF THE ACTION.....30
Direct Effects.....30
Indirect Effects.....30

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS.....31

CONCLUSION.....31

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS.....32

REINITIATION NOTICE.....33

LITERATURE CITED.....34

List of Figures, Tables, and Appendices

Figure 1. RGP Boundary.....8

Figure 2. 300+ sites selected for analysis 18

Figure 3. 83 sites selected from 300+ 19

Figure 4. Nine potential salamander locations.....20

Appendix I. Memo dated April 30, 2004

Appendix II. Memo dated October 29, 2004

Appendix III. RGP-86 Telephus Spurge Pre-Application Evaluation
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Appendix IV. RGP-86 Flatwoods Salamander Pre-Application Evaluation

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INTRODUCTION

This document transmits the Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) revised biological opinion (BO) for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) issuance of Regional General Permit (RGP-86). RGP-86 authorizes certain dredge and fill activities in non-navigable waters of the U.S. which are located in three large watersheds, including the Lake Powell watershed and various drainage basins of the Choctawhatchee Bay and West Bay watersheds within southeastern Walton County and southwestern Bay County, Florida. This opinion is in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq*.).

This biological opinion is based on information provided in the December 22, 2003, Biological Assessment (BA) and draft permit advertised on August 29, 2003. A complete administrative record of this consultation is on file in the Service's Panama City, Florida Field Office.

CONSULTATION HISTORY

May 1999	An interagency group met to review cumulative impacts to wetlands in the project area. The focus was primarily on specific projects being proposed by the St. Joe Company in the vicinity of Panama City Beach.
May 1999 through October 2001	The interagency group continued to meet with varying representatives of agencies, applicants, and consultants involved in development projects in the area. The group addressed ways to improve coordination and review of specific projects and approaches to evaluating cumulative impacts. On April 20, 2001, the group met at Disney Wilderness Preserve to learn more about the mitigation approach used by the Orlando Airport Authority and others.
October 2001	The Service presented a potential landscape approach of addressing build-out of the area and assessing impact and conservation needs to the group. The study area at that time was the southwestern quadrant of West Bay.
Winter 2002	The interagency group further explored regulatory mechanisms for assessing cumulative impacts and implementing a comprehensive conservation plan for the watersheds of southern West Bay, Lake Powell, and southeastern Choctawhatchee Bay.

Winter 2002 to present	The interagency teams continue to meet regularly to develop the "West Bay to East Walton Regional General Permit" (RGP-86) and the State equivalent regulatory mechanism, an "Ecosystem Management Agreement."
July 16, 2003	The interagency team discussed the consultation requirements. The consultant requested that the Service identify the species that should be addressed in the project analysis. The Service noted that this is the purpose of the BA, which should be prepared in conjunction with the Federal action agency, the Corps of Engineers. Species lists for the counties would be provided by the Service.
August 1, 2003	The Service provided a species list only for Walton County since a current list for Bay County was provided in 2001 before the project area was expanded.
August 22, 2003	All parties teleconferenced to discuss the BA.
August 26, 2003	The consultant provided a draft species list and proposed determinations of effects.
August 29, 2003	The Corps issues a public notice for RGP-86.
September 24, 2003	The Service participated in a Corps public workshop to discuss RGP-86.
September 29 – October 3, 2003	The St. Joe Company enlisted consulting herpetologist, John Palis, to evaluate potential flatwoods salamander habitat within the project area.
October 23, 2003	The Service provided written concurrence of the species lists used in the BA.
October 30, 2003	A draft BA was transmitted by the consultant to the Corps and to the Service.
November 13-14, 2003	The interagency team provided verbal comments on the BA.

December 4 and 9, 2003	The Service assisted the consultant and John Palis with field evaluations of potential flatwoods salamander habitat.
December 11, 2003	Another draft BA was transmitted to the Service.
December 16-17, 2003	The interagency team met to discuss the BA and other items related to RGP-86.
December 22, 2003	The consultant transmitted the final BA to the Service.
December 23, 2003	In a letter to the Service, the Corps concurs with the findings of the BA and requests initiation of formal consultation.
December 24, 2003	The Service transmitted an electronic copy of the draft BO to the Corps with copies as requested to WilsonMiller and the St. Joe Company.
January 12, 2004	The Service participated in a public workshop regarding DEP's Ecosystem Management Agreement.
January 27, 2004	WilsonMiller provided comments on the draft BO to the Service and to the Corps.
January 30, 2004	A revised draft of the BO was transmitted to the Corps.
February 5, 2004	At the request of the agencies, WilsonMiller provided a "salamander checklist" as an addition to the BA.
February 25, 2004	The Service and Corps met to discuss suggested revisions to the BO.
March 18, 2004	The Service faxed a memorandum to the Corps and WilsonMiller regarding telephus spurge conservation.
April 21, 2004	WilsonMiller conducted a survey for telephus spurge north of Highway 98.

April 30, 2004	WilsonMiller provided details of the telephus spurge survey and a memorandum describing revised Conservation Measures.
May 6, 2004	The Corps concurred with the Service that the additional information was sufficient to proceed with the final biological opinion.
May 19, 2004	The final BO was delivered to the Corps.
May 27, 2004	The Service and other agencies received preliminary materials describing the North Glades Development project.
June 9, 2004	The first RGP pre-application meeting and site visit to a newly documented telephus spurge location. The Service advised the North Glades applicant that more information would be needed regarding telephus spurge locations, impacts, and conservation.
June 18, 2004	The Service received a copy of a draft dredge and fill permit application for "North Glades Development." The packet included an evaluation of telephus spurge for the project.
June 30, 2004	RGP-86 was issued by the Corps.
July 28, 2004	An interagency meeting was convened to discuss pending projects for authorization under RGP-86, including North Glades and potential re-initiation for telephus spurge effects. The applicant was advised that additional information would be needed.
July 28, 2004	The Service received an e-mail from the Corps requesting re-initiation for the North Glades project.
August 3, 2004	The Service transmitted a draft list of additional information to the North Glades consultant and to the Corps.
August 10, 2004	The Service advised the North Glades consultant that the list of additional information should be considered final.

August 11, 2004	The Service and the consultant conducted a teleconference to discuss the technical details of the analysis.
September 9, 2004	The Service attended an interagency pre-application meeting for the Waterfall project within the RGP boundary. The meeting illustrated the need to modify the flatwoods salamander checklist for clarification. (Appendix 1)
October 18, 2004	The Service sent a reminder to the North Glades applicant that the consultation information has not been received.
October 29, 2004	The Service received via e-mail from the consultant the information necessary to proceed with consultation.
November 3, 2004	The Service proposed to the interagency group a modification to the flatwoods salamander checklist as suggested at the September 9, 2004, meeting regarding the Waterfall project.
December 2, 2004	The Service attended an interagency "RGP Team" meeting and clarified the consultation process. There was also discussion about the availability of "negative" survey data for the telephus spurge.
December 23, 2004	The Service again requested the "negative" survey data from the St. Joe Company.
December 29, 2004	The Service requested from the St. Joe Company additional telephus spurge survey information related to plants documented south of the Breakfast Point Mitigation Bank.
January 5, 2005	The consultant for the St. Joe Company responded with three documents that clarified survey information for the telephus spurge.
February 25, 2005	The Corps concurred with the draft BO which was delivered on February 11, 2005.

BIOLOGICAL OPINION

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

Regional General Permit #86 (RGP-86) was cooperatively developed by several State and Federal agencies to address the cumulative effects of existing and anticipated development pressures within a fast growing region of the Florida panhandle. A public notice for the permit was published on August 29, 2003. The area addressed by the permit is approximately 47,480 acres in southwest Bay County and southeast Walton County (Figure 1, page 8). Approximately 90 percent of the property is presently in silviculture (forestry) management and is owned by the St. Joe Company. However, as recent trends near the coastline indicate, forestry is giving way to more lucrative residential and commercial development. In addition, just outside the RGP area is the location for a proposed new regional airport, which is undergoing separate review by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Wetland regulatory agencies have been inundated with permit applications in the area, particularly along U.S. Highway 98 and in the vicinity of Lake Powell. These agencies, along with other Federal and State natural resource agencies, have recognized the need to develop an ecosystem approach to reviewing these permits and assessing the adequacy of mitigation sequencing. RGP-86 provides a mechanism for addressing the cumulative effects of many potential dredge and fill permits by influencing the extent and intensity of development across the landscape. It is accompanied by a State regulatory mechanism, which is known as an Ecosystem Management Agreement (EMA) and is administered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

RGP-86 does not directly control development in the area, but it provides an incentive for landowners to participate in the watershed plan that was developed by the agencies. Landowners may continue to submit applications for routine individual permits; however, it is recognized that agency review will require more time and may not be favorable unless ecosystem benefits similar to the principles of RGP-86 can be achieved. The basic principles of RGP-86 are that a maximum 20 percent of a watershed's low quality wetlands can be impacted; these wetland impacts must be fully compensated within the larger watershed; less than one percent of high quality wetlands will be impacted and fully compensated; the Lake Powell watershed wetland functions will not be diminished by any amount; large areas of wetlands and uplands (Conservation Units) will be set aside from future development; and compensatory mitigation will be consolidated in two large mitigation banks.

One recently proposed construction project within the RGP boundary is the cause for Section 7 re-initiation. This project, known as North Glades, will be constructed within the only previously known location of a federally listed plant, telephus spurge (*Euphorbia telephioides)* within the RGP boundary. The permit applicant has indicated that impacts to some of the plants cannot be avoided. In addition, a new location for the plant has been recently discovered nearby on other property owned by the applicant. This information will be discussed in more detail in the telephus spurge section of the BO.

Conservation Measures

The interagency working group developed the following Conservation Measures that will be incorporated within RGP-86. These measures will further the recovery of the species under review.

1. A maximum of 20 percent of low quality wetlands on a project site or within a watershed sub-basin can be impacted. Impacts will be compensated in a mitigation bank, on site, or within identified Conservation Units. The interagency team defined low quality wetlands as those planted for pine silviculture and ditches.

2. Impacts to high quality wetlands (wetlands not in silviculture) will be limited to necessary, minimized road crossings. Total fill of high quality wetlands in the entire 47,480-acre project area cannot exceed 125 acres.

3. Avoidance of impacts to wetlands could assist in the recovery of the flatwoods salamander, indigo snake, bald eagle, and Godfrey's butterwort, if these areas are managed appropriately.

4. Restoration and management of two mitigation banks will secure for conservation two large, strategically placed parcels totaling approximately 7,700 acres. These banks are currently used for industrial forestry, and without RGP-86 could be partially converted to development sites in the future. The mitigation banks could assist in the recovery of the flatwoods salamander, red-cockaded woodpecker, indigo snake, bald eagle, Godfrey's butterwort, telephus spurge, Gulf sturgeon, and manatee.

5. Approximately 10,665 acres of uplands and wetlands (27 percent of the project area) will be designated as Conservation Units (CU's). These areas will be removed from development potential and industrial forestry practices. They will eventually be restored in amounts relative to parcel sizes of future development projects. The interagency working group developed specific prescriptions for wildlife management that focus on listed species. The CU's include significant amounts of uplands, which do not normally receive direct attention in wetland regulatory programs. The CU's could eventually assist in the recovery of the flatwoods salamander, red-cockaded woodpecker, indigo snake, bald eagle, Godfrey's butterwort, telephus spurge, Gulf sturgeon, and manatee.

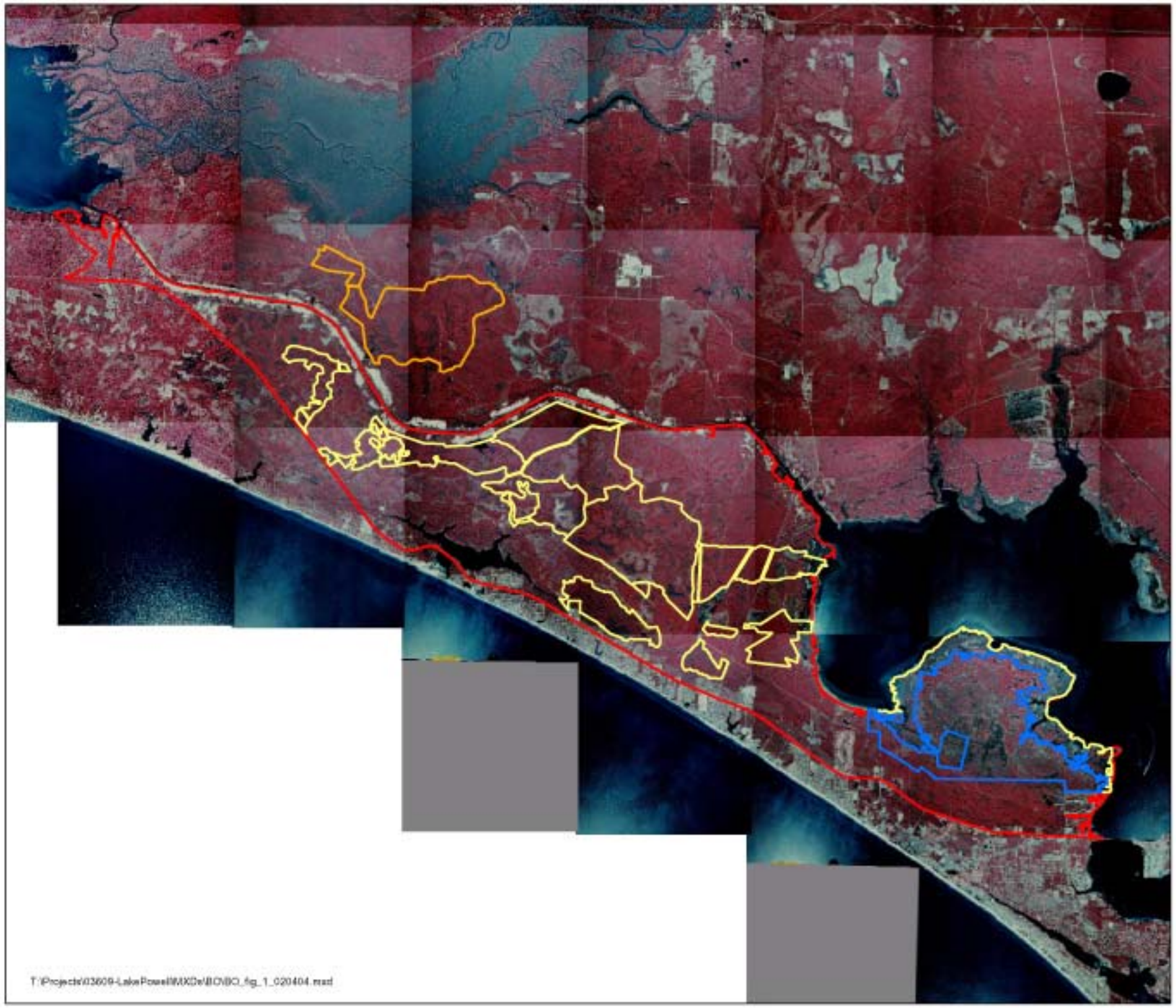

Figure 1

RGP Boundary Biological Opinion

West Bay to East Walton RGP

Legend

- Conservation Units
- Project Area (Including Tidal Soils)
- Devil's Swamp Mitigation Bank
- Breakfast Point Mitigation Bank

Disclaimer:
This exhibit was prepared utilizing GIS data provided by various sources that may include but not limited to federal, state, district and local agencies. Data provided by other sources are not warranted by WilsonMiller for accuracy or for any particular use that may require accurate information. This map is for informational purposes only and should not be substituted for a wetland jurisdictional determination, true title search, property appraisal, survey, or for zoning verification.

Map Date:
02/04/04

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles

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New Directions in Planning, Design & Engineering

6. In general, low quality wetlands provide somewhat of a buffer to high quality wetlands in the project area. For specific projects, buffers to high quality wetlands will be comprised of uplands and/or low quality wetlands, and will be on average not less than 50 feet with a minimum of 30 feet in some locations. The buffers will remain in a natural condition with no application of fertilizers and herbicides. Providing buffers where they are not currently required could assist in the recovery of the flatwoods salamander, red-cockaded woodpecker, indigo snake, bald eagle, Godfrey's butterwort, telephus spurge, Gulf sturgeon, and manatee.

7. A sub-basin watershed approach to wetlands avoidance is a priority over the larger watershed approach. Protection of sub-basins should provide better protection of water quality and quantity functions. This could assist in the recovery of species such as Gulf sturgeon and manatees, which may occur in receiving water bodies.

8. Environmental Resource Permitting (ERP) stormwater attenuation standards will be applied to all development projects. This is a higher standard than currently exists in the Northwest District of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The increased protection could assist in the recovery of species such as Gulf sturgeon and manatees, which may occur in receiving water bodies.

9. Corps jurisdictional determinations (JD) will be applied to all development projects. The Corps JD is generally more encompassing than the FDEP method.

10. No fill in wetlands will be allowed for septic tanks or drainfields.

11. *Habitat Management Guidelines for the Bald Eagles in the Southeast Region* (USFWS, 1987) will be applied to all development sites, mitigation banks, and CU's.

12. Road construction at WaterSound North, a proposed project under RGP-86, will include wildlife crossings as identified in the project plans dated January 30, 2004.

13. The North Glades applicant has conducted additional surveys for telephus spurge within the RGP-86 Conservation Units (CU) in Bay County, Florida, and within the Breakfast Point mitigation bank (BPMB) (Appendix I). As a result, one new population of telephus spurge containing over 200 plants was located in the Breakfast Point mitigation area and adjacent lands to the south that have no conservation designation. The portion of the population within the BPMB will be managed and monitored in conjunction with the existing management requirements within the RGP-86 permit. [US. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) recovery plan tasks 1.33, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3].

14. The North Glades applicant has agreed to place 2.33 acres (containing approximately 6,825 plants) of 6.43 acres (containing approximately 17,250 plants) of the telephus spurge population of the North Glades development parcel into a conservation easement to protect and manage into perpetuity. The applicant has provided a monitoring plan for the North Glades conservation easement area to assess success of restoration activities (Appendix II). [USFWS recovery plan tasks 3.1, 3.2, 3.3].

15. The North Glades applicant has agreed to transfer 500 plants of telephus spurge to an as yet undetermined location within the BPMB. These plants would otherwise be destroyed by the proposed development plan. The applicant will set up 5 monitoring plots with 100 plants transplanted within each plot. Each plot will be quantitatively monitored for 5 years to assess their overall survival and viability (ERC, 2004). [USFWS recovery plan task 5.0].

16. All proposed project sites within the RGP will be surveyed for presence or absence of telephus spurge according to the survey protocol (Appendix III).

Action area

For purposes of the Endangered Species Act, action area is defined as all areas affected directly or indirectly by a Federal action, including interdependent and interrelated actions and proposed Conservation Measures. Although each potentially affected species will define a separate action area, the most inclusive geographic area is referenced for simplicity.

The action area for this analysis is generally described as the proposed boundary of the RGP, including the mitigation banks. Receiving waters under consideration for aquatic or water-dependent species are West Bay, Lake Powell, the intracoastal waterway, and extreme southeast Choctawhatchee Bay. Adjacent wetlands and uplands were considered where development or conservation actions could potentially affect non-aquatic species.

Determination of effects

Based on the proposed protective, avoidance, and minimization measures and the analysis provided in the BA, the Service concurs with the following determinations of effects. More detail regarding these species and potential effects of the project is found in the BA.

-Piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) – No Effect

- Only one historical record occurs near the project. The site is not within listed critical habitat for the species. There are no direct effects to the site, and indirect effects would be difficult to measure.

-Sea turtles – No Effect

- Beachfront habitat is located near the project site at Lake Powell inlet, but not within the RGP boundary. Almost all beachfront that is not presently developed at Lake Powell is within Camp Helen State Recreation Area. Based on the project description and location, the Service concurs with the determination that no effects to sea turtles will occur as a result of the proposed action.

-Wood storks (*Mycteria americana*) – No Effect

- No documented occurrences in vicinity.

-American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) – No Effect

- Alligators were listed due to similarity of appearance with crocodiles; however, the project is not located within the range of the crocodile.

-Eastern indigo snake (Drymarchon corais couperi) - No Effect

- No documented occurrences in the vicinity.

-Plants (federally listed) – Six federally listed plant species were considered in the BA. These were selected from the Service's lists of plants that have the potential to occur in Bay and Walton counties. Additional plant surveys were conducted, although they were limited considering the size of the project area and the timeframe for RGP development. No federally listed plant species were observed within the project area during the initial surveys that were conducted as part of this project; however, subsequent surveys verified and expanded known locations of one plant, telephus spurge, in the project area.

1. Cooley's meadow rue (*Thalictrum cooleyi*) – No Effect
   - Only one known population of Cooley's meadow rue occurs in Florida, and it appears that suitable soils may not be present in the project area. This species does not tolerate disturbance, and most impacts of the permit would be in areas that are highly disturbed.

2. Crystal Lake nailwort (*Paronychia chartacea* ssp. *minima)* – No Effect
   - There are no recorded observations of this species within the project area; there is no suitable habitat (sandhill upland lakes and karst ponds); and the known species range is well northeast of the project area.

3. Florida skullcap (*Scutellaria floridana*) – No Effect
   - There are no recorded observations of this species within the project area. The only known record in Bay County occurs approximately 17 miles from the project, and all other records in its range are in counties even farther to the east. This species does not tolerate disturbance, and most impacts of the permit would be in areas that are highly disturbed.

4. White birds-in-a-nest (*Macbridea alba*) – No Effect
   - Within the project area, potentially suitable habitat for white birds-in-a-nest may be present in cleared or recently planted areas, in roadside ditches, or along the edges of pine plantations. However, this species has not been observed in the project area, and the nearest observations are in eastern Bay County in the vicinity of Sandy Creek and East Bay, approximately 17 miles from the project site.

5. Godfrey's butterwort (*Pinguicula ionantha*) – May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect
    - There are no recorded observations of this species within the project area, but there are records in the vicinity to the southeast of the project. Suitable habitat may be present in small pockets within pine plantations that could be affected by the developments within the project area. The species could also be found in herbaceous ecotones of the more high quality wetlands that will be protected. Beneficial effects of the project include the following: protection of high quality wetlands and high quality ecotone habitat that may be adjacent to them; establishment of buffers around preserved wetlands; and protection of uplands and wetlands within conservation units and two mitigation banks. Without RGP-86, most of the suitable habitat would continue to be negatively affected by intense silviculture.

6. Telephus spurge (*Euphorbia telephioides*) - Likely to Adversely Affect
    - The Service concurs with the determination for this species.

-Manatees (*Trichechus manatus latirostris*) – May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect

- There are few documented records of occurrence in the action area. The species is considered transitory in this area.

- Project could indirectly affect seagrass through hydrologic alterations and increased sediment, nutrient, and chemical loading. However, effects are expected to be of a scale that will not measurably alter the system's ecological balance due to the expanse of the receiving waterbody. Conservation Measures address water quality issues to the extent currently practicable by adopting ERP stormwater criteria.

- Note that the manatee key also leads to a May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect determination, even though the project is not located in Section 10 waters. This determination is based on the fact that the potential indirect effects related to water quality are insignificant in consideration of the large geographic area covered by RGP-86, including extensive shoreline areas.

-Gulf sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*) – May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect

- The project could indirectly affect Gulf sturgeon habitat due to increased stormwater associated with development. The Service received concurrence from National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) that we should be the lead agency in this case because potential impacts are related to water quality (Bolton, August 2003). NMFS would be the lead agency only if there were proposed direct impacts to sturgeon habitat. There are few documented records of species occurrences in West Bay, where the species is transitory. Critical habitat is located near the action area in Choctawhatchee Bay; however, only a small portion of the Choctawhatchee Bay watershed occurs in the action area. Indirect

effects are expected to be of a scale that will not measurably alter the system's ecological balance due to the expanse of the receiving waterbody and the Conservation Measures provided that address water quality issues to the extent currently practicable. These measures are described in the BA. Furthermore, the influence of these hydrologic alterations and increased sediment, nutrient, and chemical loadings would be minor in comparison to large influence of nutrient and sediment inputs currently stemming from the Choctawhatchee River. However, if measurable impacts on any of the primary constituent elements essential for the conservation of the Gulf sturgeon are documented, re-initiation of consultation with the Service should occur. The primary constituent elements are those habitat components that support feeding, resting, sheltering, reproduction, migration, and physical features necessary for maintaining the natural processes that support these habitat components. Relevant to this project, any impacts that alter the abundance of prey items, disrupt aggregation areas, decrease water quality, or increase sediment quality would potentially affect the Gulf sturgeon. The added stormwater provisions of RGP-86 minimize adverse effects.

-Red-cockaded woodpeckers (*Picoides boralis*) – May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect

- The action area has been surveyed on numerous occasions. No active cavities were recorded, including an evaluation of two historical cavity trees within the action area. Almost all upland habitats have been converted to silviculture, and most remaining unplanted wetlands are cypress/bayhead communities with dense shrub and mid-story layers. Wildlife surveys for projects will be conducted as they come into the planning stages. If active cavities are found, the landowner will notify the Corps, which will re-initiate consultation with the Service. Additional information on re-initiation is provided in the Re-initiation Notice of this BO.

-Bald eagles (Haliaeetus leicocephalus) – May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect

- One documented bald eagle nest is located in the action area. The nest is located within the proposed Breakfast Point mitigation bank. The management plan for the bank incorporates the *Habitat Management Guidelines for the Bald Eagles in the Southeast Region* (USFWS, 1987). Other areas have been surveyed, but will be surveyed again when each proposed large project goes into the planning stages. If new nests are found, the *Habitat Management Guidelines for Bald Eagles* will be incorporated into the project. If the guidelines cannot be implemented, initiation of consultation for the bald eagle may be required.

-Flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) – Likely to Adversely Affect

- The Service concurs with the determination for this species.

Based on the information provided in the project BA and supplemental information, and with the implementation of the protective, avoidance, and minimization measures, we concur that

RGP-86 would likely adversely affect telephus spurge and flatwoods salamanders. These two species will be addressed further in the biological opinion.

FLATWOODS SALAMANDER

STATUS OF THE SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT

This section summarizes the biology and ecology of the flatwoods salamander. The Service uses this information to assess whether a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of this species. The Environmental Baseline section summarizes information on status and trends of the species specifically within the action area. These summaries provide the foundation for the Service's assessment of the effects of the proposed action, as presented in the Effects of Action section, and to make the Conservation Recommendations listed at the end of this opinion.

The flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) is listed as a threatened species under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The flatwoods salamander was designated as threatened in the Federal Register, April 1, 1999 (64 FR 15691), and became effective on May 3, 1999. No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Recovery planning is underway, but no recovery plan has been adopted.

Species description

The flatwoods salamander is a slender, small-headed mole salamander that is seldom greater than 5 inches in length. Adult dorsal color ranges from black to chocolate-black with highly variable, fine, light gray lines forming a net-like or cross-banded pattern across the back. Undersurface is plain gray to black with a few creamy or pearl gray blotches or spots. Flatwoods salamander larvae are long and slender, broad-headed and bushy-gilled, with white bellies and striped sides (Ashton, 1992; Palis, 1995). Flatwoods salamanders are known to occur in isolated populations across the lower southeastern Coastal Plain, with the majority of the remaining known populations located in Florida.

Life history

Adult and sub-adult flatwoods salamanders live in underground burrows. Adult flatwoods salamanders move above ground to their wetland breeding sites during rainy weather, in association with cold fronts, from October to December (Palis, 1997). Typical breeding sites are isolated pond cypress *(Taxodium ascendens*), blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora*), or slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) dominated depressions which dry completely on a cyclic basis. They are generally shallow and relatively small, and have a marsh-like appearance with sedges often growing throughout, and wiregrass (*Aristida* sp.), panic grasses (*Panicum* spp.), and other herbaceous species concentrated in the shallow water edges. After breeding, adult flatwoods salamanders leave the pond.

Optimum adult habitat for the flatwoods salamander is an open, mesic (moderate moisture) woodland of longleaf/slash pine (*Pinus palustris*/*P. elliottii*) flatwoods maintained by frequent fires, with a dominant ground cover of wiregrass (*Aristida spp.*). The ground cover supports a rich herbivorous invertebrate community that serves as a food source for the species (64 FR 15692).

In a study by Ashton (1992), flatwoods salamanders were found greater than 1,859 yards from their breeding pond. However, based on more recent data (Semlitsch, 1998) and additional peer review, the final listing rule recommends a 1,476-feet "buffer" around breeding ponds to protect the majority of a flatwoods salamander population from the adverse effect of certain specified, silvicultural practices. This buffer extends 1,476 feet out from the wetland edge.

Since they may disperse long distances from their breeding ponds to upland sites, desiccation can be a limiting factor. Thus, it is important that areas connecting their wetland and terrestrial habitats are conserved in order to provide cover and appropriate moisture regimes during their migration. High quality habitat for the flatwoods salamander includes a number of isolated wetland breeding sites within a fire maintained landscape of longleaf pine/slash pine flatwoods having an abundant herbaceous ground cover (Sekerak, 1994). In Florida, Palis (1997) found that 70 percent of the active breeding sites were surrounded by second-growth longleaf or slash pine flatwoods with nearly undisturbed wiregrass ground cover.

Population dynamics

A flatwoods salamander population has been defined as those salamanders using breeding sites within 2 miles of each other, barring an impassable barrier such as a perennial stream (Palis, 1997). Since temporary ponds are not likely permanent fixtures of the landscape due to succession, there would be inevitable extinctions of local populations (Semlitsch, 1998). By maintaining a mosaic of ponds with varying hydrologies, and by providing terrestrial habitats for adult life stages and colonization corridors, some prevention of local population extinction can be achieved. A mosaic of ponds would ensure that appropriate breeding conditions would be achieved under different climate regimes. Colonization corridors would allow movement of salamanders to new breeding sites or previously occupied ones (Semlitsch, 1998).

Fire is needed to maintain the natural pine flatwoods community. The disruption of the natural fire cycle has led to an increase of slash pine on areas previously dominated by longleaf pine, increases in hardwood understory and canopy, and subsequent decreases in herbaceous ground cover (64 FR 15701). Isolated ponds that are surrounded with pine plantations and are protected from fire may become unsuitable breeding sites for the flatwoods salamander. This is a result of canopy closure and the reduction in herbaceous vegetation necessary for egg deposition and larval development (Palis, 1993).

Status and distribution

Historical records for the flatwoods salamanders in its range are limited. Longleaf pine/slash pine flatwoods historically occurred in a broad band across the lower southeastern Coastal Plain. The flatwoods salamander likely occurred in appropriate habitat throughout this area (64 FR

15691). Range-wide surveys in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina have been ongoing since 1990 in an effort to locate new populations. Most surveys were searches for the presence of larvae in the grassy edges of ponds.

The combined data from the surveys completed since 1990 indicate that 59 populations of flatwoods salamanders are known from across the historical range. Most of these occur in Florida (47 populations or 80 percent). Eight populations have been found in Georgia, four in South Carolina, and none have been found in Alabama. Some of these populations are inferred from the capture of a single individual. Slightly more than half the known populations for the flatwoods salamander occur on public land (40 of 59, or 68 percent).

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

Status of the species within the action area

Historical data on flatwoods salamanders in the action area is limited. Most of the area is privately owned and has been intensively managed for silviculture for many years. Little remains of the natural terrestrial landscape. Almost all uplands and most wetlands were converted to pine plantations with site preparation that included clearcutting, roller chopping, herbicide application, and bedding. In addition, pine flatwoods are not considered wetlands under State of Florida best management practices for silviculture; therefore, this habitat type receives no special consideration when converted and managed for industrial forestry.

There are no documented occurrences of flatwoods salamanders in Bay County and only one recent record in Walton County. The Walton County record is for one individual at one location in Point Washington State Forest, which is adjacent to the RGP-86 boundary but separated to a great extent by a four-lane highway. One large parcel of the State Forest bisects the RGP area at the western end, and other parcels are adjacent to the RGP boundary north of the highway in that vicinity. The known record for the flatwoods salamander at the State Forest is located south of the four-lane highway. Further field investigations were recommended for the RGP area due to the proximity to the known location and the absence of surveys across this vast expanse of private lands in the project area. There is also one other known occurrence approximately seven miles north of the project area in Pine Log State Forest in Washington County.

The St. Joe Company (St. Joe) owns the majority of lands in the action area. St. Joe has received assistance from the Service in recent years in an effort to develop a habitat suitability model for flatwoods salamanders. Such a model would provide useful information for salamander management and recovery, particularly in the Florida panhandle where St. Joe has much of its lands. Unusually dry conditions in recent years delayed progress on the model, but a fair amount of background data collection was conducted in the project area. The area also has been visited on several occasions by one of the foremost flatwoods salamander experts, John Palis. Mr. Palis was first contracted by St. Joe to visit the project area on March 8, 2000. This cursory visit identified potential habitat and that “flatwoods salamanders may occur at this site” (Palis, 2000). Subsequent field inspections were conducted by John Palis in the action area related to the habitat model and to Camp Creek Golf Course Phase II.

Mr. Palis was again contracted to evaluate potential flatwoods salamander habitat specifically in the RGP area. Details of his survey methods are described in the biological assessment. Approximately 300 potential sites were initially selected using aerial photography and GIS data. These sites were throughout the RGP area, not just on St. Joe Company lands (Figure 2, page 18). Upon further review of high resolution photography, historical photography, and soils maps, Palis selected 83 of the 300 sites "that merited a field visit to determine their potential as flatwoods salamander habitat" (WilsonMiller, 2003) (Figure 3, page 19). A team including Palis, the applicant, and consultants for the applicant inspected these sites, and any others that were noted in the field. Each site that was deemed to have at least a "small potential" for suitable habitat was re-visited by Palis. The final analysis concluded that only nine wetlands appeared to be suitable habitat (Figure 4, page 20).

There is no set protocol at this time for providing reasonable assurance that salamanders do <u>not</u> occur at a particular location. However, the consensus among herpetologists is that a reasonable effort would consist of drift fence surveys surrounding a potential breeding pond to be conducted in two consecutive "normal" weather years. There has not been an opportunity to adequately survey for the presence or absence of flatwoods salamanders in any of the potentially suitable habitats due to a recent drought. However, based on the remote sensing analysis, site inspections, and the proximity to at least two known locations, the Corps and the St. Joe Company have agreed to presume presence of flatwoods salamanders at the nine potential locations. This appears to be a reasonable approach given the size of the project area and the limited time frame to conduct surveys. Positive results from any future surveys would require re-initiation of Section 7 consultation if there is a potential to affect suitable habitat not addressed in the incidental take section of this opinion.

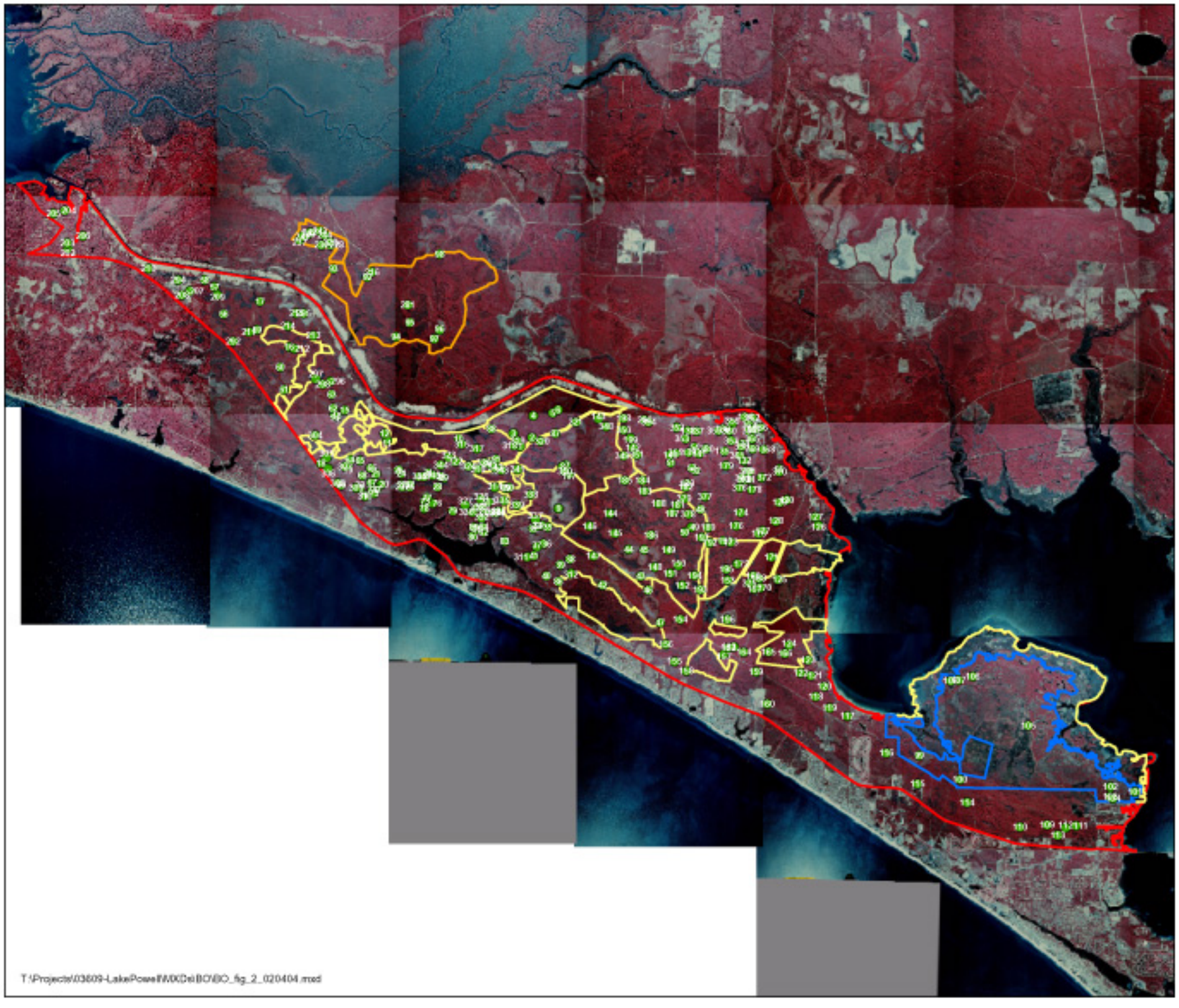

Figure 2

300+ Sites Selected for Analysis Biological Opinion

West Bay to East Walton RGP

Legend

- Conservation Units
- RGP Area (Including Tidal Soils)
- Devil's Swamp Mitigation Bank
- Breakfast Point Mitigation Bank
- Ponds Reviewed Prior to Field Surveys for Potential Flatwoods Salamander Habitat
- **203** Pond Identification Number

Disclaimer:
This exhibit was prepared utilizing GIS data provided by various sources that may include but not limited to federal, state, district and local agencies. Data provided by other sources are not warranted by WilsonMiller for accuracy or for any particular use that may require accurate information. This map is for informational purposes only and should not be substituted for a wetland jurisdictional determination, true title search, property appraisal, survey, or for zoning verification.

Map Date:
02/04/04

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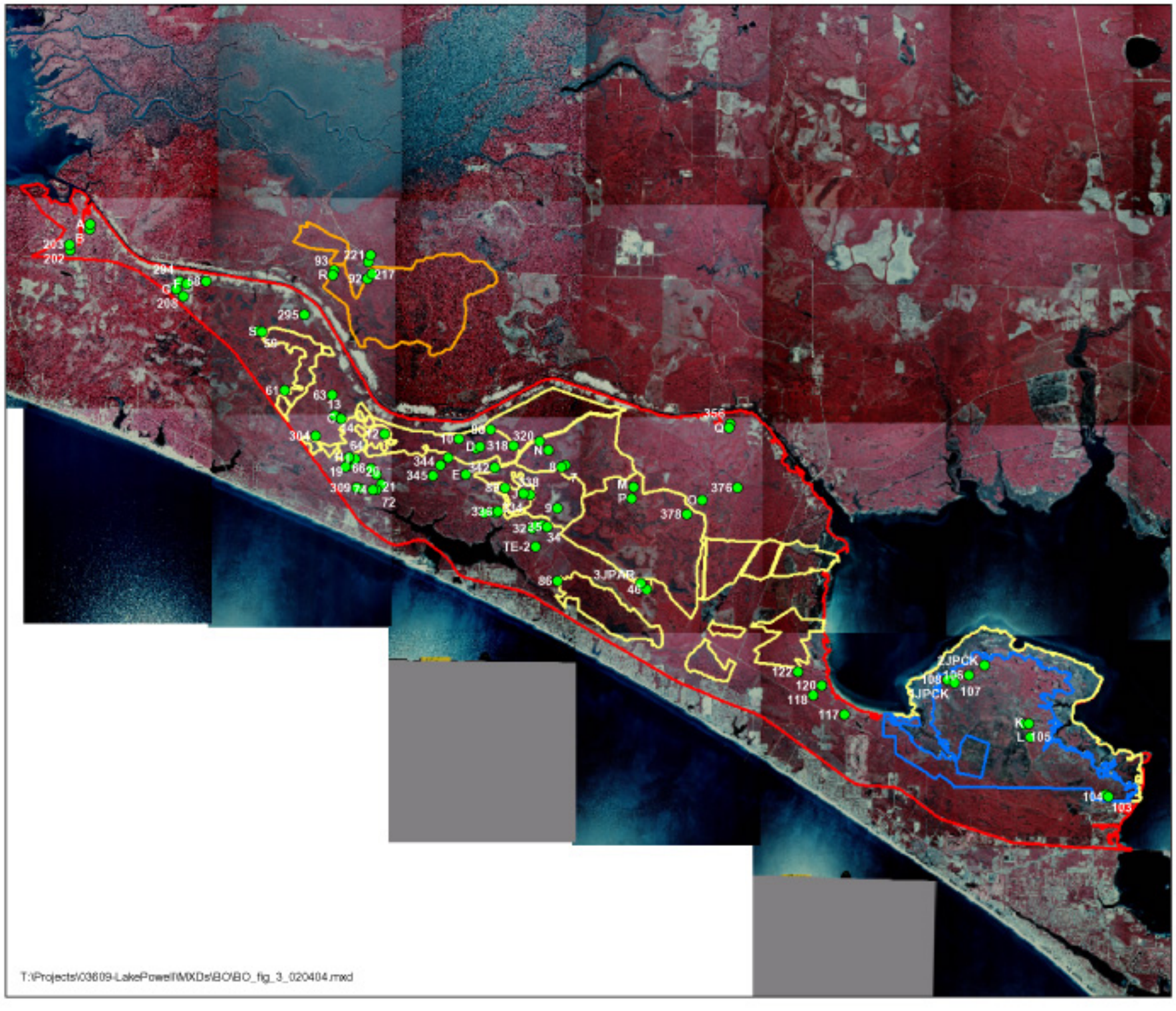

Figure 3

83 Sites Selected from 300+

West Bay to East Walton RGP

Legend

- Conservation Units
- RGP Area (Including Tidal Soils)
- Devil's Swamp Mitigation Bank
- Breakfast Point Mitigation Bank

- Ponds Surveyed for Potential Flatwoods Salamander Habitat

203 Pond Identification

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Map Date:
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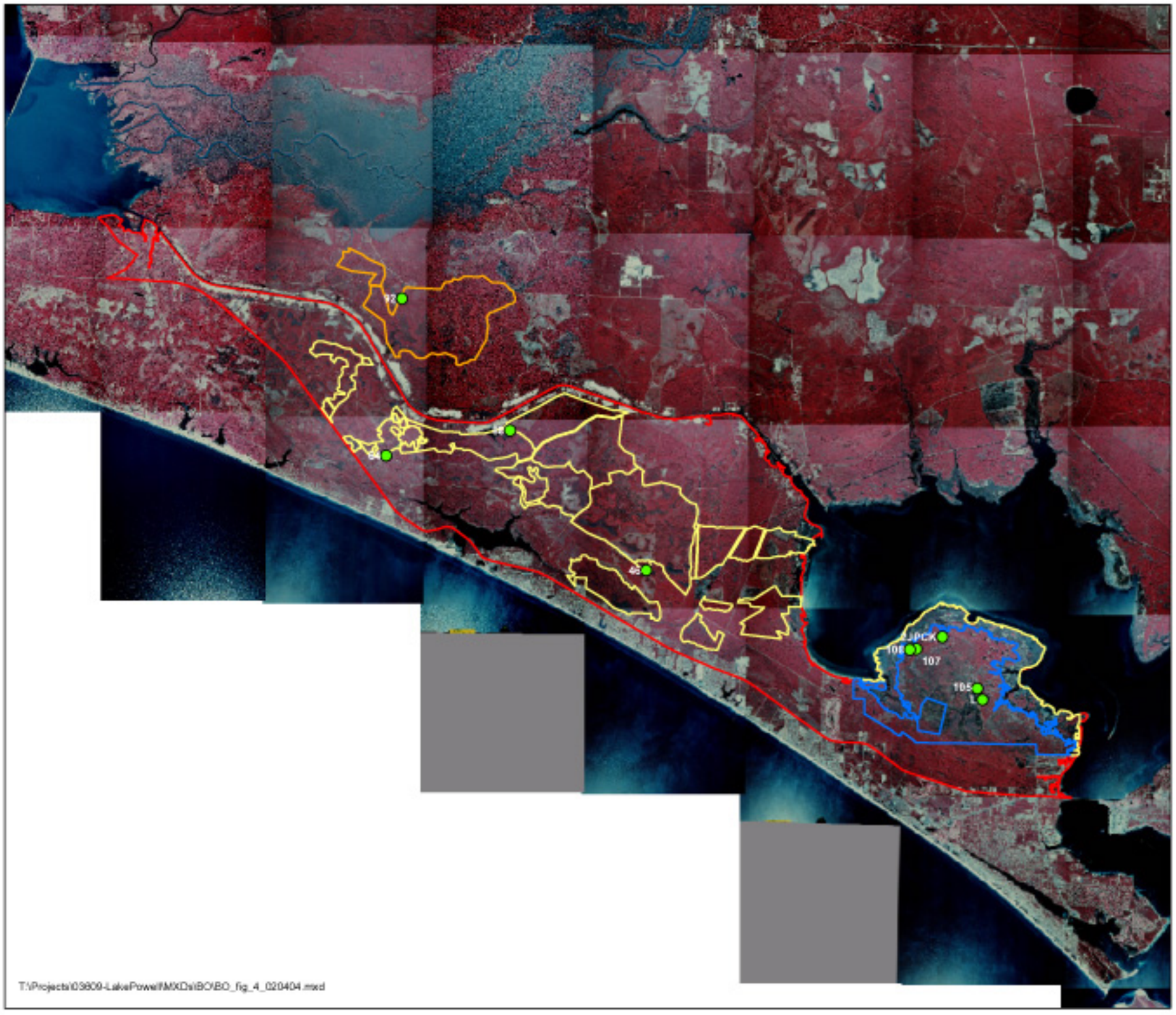

Figure 4

Nine Potential Salamander Locations

West Bay to East Walton RGP

Legend

- Conservation Units
- GP Area (Including Tidal Soils)
- Devils Swamp
- Breakfast Point
- Ponds Considered Potential Habitat Based on Field Survey Results
- 46 Pond Identification

Disclaimer:
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Map Date:
02/04/04

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Factors affecting species environment within the action area

West Bay Sector Plan - Bay County officials recently conducted a special planning effort for a portion of the RGP and additional adjacent areas totaling approximately 75,000 acres. The "West Bay Sector Plan" identifies potential development and conservation strategies for the area, and is predicated on re-location of the Panama City/Bay County International Airport. Although the Sector Plan may encourage and accelerate development, it could reduce adverse effects in comparison to existing land use regulations. There are no known flatwoods salamander records within the sector planning area. Potential habitat occurs in a proposed sector conservation area that coincides with the Breakfast Point mitigation bank. It is likely that other habitat could be found in the approximately 30,000 acres identified as the West Bay Preservation Area.

Camp Creek Golf Course, Medallist, and Highway 98 - These three projects are within the RGP boundary. Each project required Corps permits and formal consultations for flatwoods salamanders. Similar to the approach agreed upon for the RGP, each project area was presumed to have salamanders based on the presence of suitable habitat and the proximity to known locations. The amount of presumed take from these three projects totals 606 acres of buffer habitat. There was no direct take of breeding pond habitat.

Public Lands - Point Washington State Forest occurs within the RGP boundary. There is one known location of a flatwoods salamander breeding pond in the forest, but it is a considerable distance from any potential development that could occur in the RGP. The forest is actively managed in a manner that should improve salamander populations. Pine Log State Forest is in proximity to the RGP boundary, but not located within the project area. As with Point Washington, there is one documented occurrence of flatwoods salamanders, and the forest is managed to improve habitat for the species. The Northwest Florida Water Management District (WMD) also owns large parcels adjacent to the project area. There are no known occurrences of flatwoods salamanders on WMD land, but there is good potential that active management will improve habitat. The RGP conservation units blend with the State forest and WMD lands to provide an opportunity for habitat improvement and connectivity across a large area of Bay and Walton counties.

EFFECTS OF THE ACTION

RGP-86 is designed to manage the cumulative effects of numerous potential Section 404 dredge and fill permits. The RGP guides development to specific areas allowing no more than 20 percent of low quality silviculture wetlands to be impacted within each sub-watershed in the RGP area. More than 99 percent of high quality, unplanted wetlands will remain. Two mitigation banks of 7,700 acres will compensate for the loss of wetland functional values to both low and high quality wetlands. Conservation units of 13,200 acres will be removed from development potential as a condition of the permit, but will be encumbered by conservation easements concurrently as future development projects receive permit authorization. The conservation units and mitigation banks establish large, contiguous blocks of manageable lands, wildlife corridors, and provide for reduction of potential stormwater and hydrological impacts. Effects of the project on salamander habitat are based on two important premises: 1) best available methods were used to identify potential habitat, and 2) presence of salamanders is presumed for these areas although none have been documented.

Direct effects

The BA identifies specific direct effects of the project to include development projects within two potential habitats identified as Ponds 64 and 46. Pond 64 is the only potential breeding habitat that is not located within a conservation unit or one of the two mitigation banks. Pond 46 was added to a conservation unit following its discovery and evaluation; however, some of the surrounding buffer habitat of Pond 46 falls outside the conservation unit and is therefore subject to future development plans. All other identified suitable habitat, including buffers, is located either within a conservation unit or a mitigation bank. Direct effects could occur in other locations if suitable habitat is discovered at a later time; however, this situation would constitute new information that would trigger re-initiation of consultation.

The BA describes the method by which John Palis and the consultants quantified the amount of suitable habitat that could be affected at Ponds 64 and 46. This is based on a draft project design for a residential/golf course development adjacent to Pond 64 and presumed future development within suitable buffer habitat of Pond 46 that is outside the conservation unit. The BA indicates that approximately 57 acres of fair to fairly good buffer habitat will be affected at Pond 64. Approximately 53.6 acres of potential buffer habitat will be affected at Pond 46.

Management of the conservation units and the mitigation banks should ultimately benefit flatwoods salamander habitat. The conservation units will be managed according to *Principles for Forest and Wildlife Management for Conservation Units Within the Regional General Permit Area* that is part of RGP-86. The banks will be managed according to their mitigation banking instruments. The ultimate goal in both conservation units and banks is to restore the habitat to historical natural condition.

Indirect effects

Flatwoods salamanders are thought to be sensitive to soil and groundcover disturbing activities, especially when that disturbance creates an impediment to movement from upland habitat to the ephemeral wetlands they use for breeding and larval development. Soil disturbance can also result in potential sedimentation and erosion affecting nearby wetlands habitat. However, construction that could occur within proximity to suitable habitat is limited by the boundaries of the conservation units and mitigation banks and by the proposed buffers. In addition, a proposed road near Pond 64 has been re-designed to include underpasses for reptiles, amphibians, and small mammals. This would maintain a connection between the pond and an area to the north that will be placed in a conservation easement within the development and which connects to a large conservation unit.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Cumulative effects include the effects of future State, tribal, local, or private actions that are reasonably certain to occur in the action area considered in this biological opinion. Future Federal actions that are unrelated to the proposed project are not considered in this opinion because they require separate consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

RGP-86 was specifically designed through 3 years of interagency coordination to address cumulative effects that could be expected from increased development pressure in the area. The Service has evaluated numerous development projects in the area in recent years, and has conducted formal consultation for flatwoods salamanders for three of these projects. The general permit provides a more coordinated ecosystem approach for implementation of the current dredge and fill program in the area. The cooperation of the largest landowner in the area has been instrumental in the process. Additional evaluation of flatwoods salamander habitat will occur on a project-by-project basis using the procedures described in Appendix IV.

CONCLUSION

After reviewing the current status of the flatwoods salamander, the environmental baseline for the RGP-86 action area, the effects of the proposed activities, proposed protective, avoidance, and minimization measures, and the cumulative effects, it is the Service's biological opinion that the project, as proposed, is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the flatwoods salamander. Within the RGP project area, nine wetlands were identified as potential suitable habitat for the flatwoods salamander. No known breeding habitat for flatwoods salamander will be affected. As conditions of issuing the permit for the project, mitigation banks totaling 7,692 acres will be established to compensate for loss of wetland values and conservation units totaling 13,200 acres will be removed from development potential. Seven of the nine potential flatwoods salamander ponds are located completely within a conservation unit or mitigation bank. Of the two ponds not included, only one is completely outside a conservation unit or mitigation bank. The combined acreage of affected buffer habitat in both ponds totals 110.6 acres. This acreage, which has been established as the amount of take for the affected potentially occupied habitat, is

very small when compared to the amount of suitable upland and wetland habitat (18,357 acres) that will be restored and managed in perpetuity within the conservation units and mitigation banks. Loss of 110.6 acres of potential suitable habitat will not appreciably reduce the survival and recovery of the flatwoods salamander. No potential breeding pond habitat will be affected. Less than 2.4 percent of the buffer habitat surrounding these ponds will be taken. The RGP project area will allow for protection and expansion of populations if any are eventually located at the site. The existing and future land uses without the RGP (silviculture and haphazard development) would be more of a threat to recovery of the species than issuance of the permit. No critical habitat has been designated for the flatwoods salamander; therefore, none would be affected.

There are approximately 160 ponds in Florida with a conservative estimate of 376,000 acres of pond and buffer habitat in the State (average 5-acre pond size plus 1,476-ft. buffer). Therefore, the amount of take could be viewed as 0.0003 of the amount of known habitat in the State of Florida. As a reminder, it should be pointed out that all effects are for habitat that is **presumed** to support flatwoods salamanders, and that a majority of the buffer habitat around the two affected ponds will remain and be improved.

INCIDENTAL TAKE STATEMENT

Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act and Federal regulation pursuant to section 4(d) of the Act prohibit the take of endangered or threatened species, respectively, without special exemption. Take is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Harm is further defined by the Service to include major habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Harass is defined by the Service as intentional or negligent actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to noticeably disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Incidental take is defined as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity. Under the terms of section 7(b)(4) and section 7(o)(2), taking that is incidental to and not intended as part of the agency action is not considered to be prohibited under the Act provided that such taking is in compliance with the Terms and Conditions of this incidental take statement.

The measures described below are non-discretionary, and must be implemented by the Corps of Engineers for the exemption in section 7(o)(2) to apply. The Corps has a continuing duty to regulate the activity covered by this incidental take statement. If the Corps (1) fails to assume and assure implementation of the Terms and Conditions, or (2) fails to require applicants to adhere to the Terms and Conditions of the incidental take statement through enforceable terms, the protective coverage of section 7(o)(2) may lapse. In order to monitor the impact of incidental take, the Corps must report the progress of the project and its impacts on the species to the Service as specified in the incidental take statement [50 CFR §402.14(I)(3)].

Amount or extent of take

The Service has determined that incidental take of individual flatwoods salamanders is difficult to detect for the following reasons: (1) adult flatwoods salamanders are difficult to locate and observe. Individuals killed during construction would likely be buried under dirt and debris, and/or, (2) losses may be masked by natural fluctuations in numbers of individuals. Although mortality of individuals is difficult to document, the level of take of this species was determined as follows: An estimated 110.6 acres of potential buffer habitat is presumed to be taken by development activities allowed under RGP-86.

Effect of the take

In the accompanying biological opinion, the Service determined that the level of anticipated take is not likely to result in jeopardy to the species. The amount of take is for **presumed occupied** habitat and is small when compared to potential habitat that will remain in conservation units and mitigation banks, both of which will eventually be restored to more suitable habitat and managed in perpetuity. The amount of take is also for buffer habitat only; no take is given for potential breeding ponds themselves. No critical habitat has been designated for the flatwoods salamander; therefore none will be affected.

Reasonable and prudent measures

The Service believes the following reasonable and prudent measures (RPMs) are necessary and appropriate to minimize take of flatwoods salamanders.

1. All applicants for development projects will receive information about flatwoods salamander habitat.

2. Future development proposals will include a verification that the ponds on the site have been evaluated for their suitability as flatwoods salamander breeding ponds, as described in the Terms and Conditions.

3. Future owners of the conservation units will receive information about the flatwoods salamander Conservation Measures of RGP-86.

Terms and conditions

In order to be exempt from the prohibitions of section 9 of the Endangered Species Act, the Corps and applicants for RGP-86 must comply with the following Terms and Conditions, which implement the reasonable and prudent measures, described above. These Terms and Conditions are non-discretionary.

1. The Conservation Measures as described in the BA and in the proposed action section of this BO will be implemented.

2. The 5-year review and renewal process will provide an evaluation of salamander effects and conservation.

3. As part of the pre-application process for RGP-86, project sites will be assessed using the *Flatwoods Salamander Pre-Application Evaluation* (Appendix IV). This requirement is addressed in Special Condition 19.a (8) of the permit.

4. As Special Condition 13.d of RGP-86, sale or transfer of conservation units requires that a copy of RGP-86 and this biological opinion be provided to the new owner.

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FLATWOODS SALAMANDERS

Section 7(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) directs Federal agencies to utilize their authorities to further the purposes of the Act by carrying out conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. Conservation recommendations are discretionary activities to minimize or avoid adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat, to help implement recovery plans, or to develop information. The following conservation recommendations will be implemented if possible:

1. The Corps recognizes that a joint effort is underway to develop a predictive model to determine habitat suitability for flatwoods salamander. The research to develop the model has been ongoing for 2 years and requires another year for completion. To the extent it is available for use, the Corps and the St. Joe Company should apply the model to the project area.

2. The Corps and the St. Joe Company should participate in conservation planning for telephus spurge in the RGP action area.

In order for the Service to be kept informed of actions minimizing or avoiding adverse effects or benefiting listed species or their habitats, the Service requests notification of the implementation of any conservation recommendations.

TELEPHUS SPURGE

STATUS OF THE SPECIES/CRITICAL HABITAT

This section summarizes the biology and ecology of telephus spurge. The Service uses this information to assess whether a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the species. The Environmental Baseline summarizes information on status and trends of the species specifically within the action area. These summaries provide a foundation for the Service's assessment of the effects of the proposed action, as presented in the Effects of Action section, and to make the Conservation Recommendations listed at the end of this opinion.

Telephus spurge was listed as a threatened species under the authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). The telephus spurge was designated as threatened in the Federal Register, May 8, 1992 (57 FR 19813-19819) and became effective on June 8, 1992. No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species is endemic to Bay, Franklin, and Gulf counties, Florida. It is threatened by habitat degradation due to conversion of habitat to pine plantations with accompanying mechanical destruction and eventual shading, as well as real estate development within its habitat. Use of herbicides within powerline right-of-ways may also adversely affect telephus spurge. A recovery plan was approved on June 22, 1994 (USFWS 1994).

Species description

Telephus spurge is a perennial herb with a stout storage root and numerous, erect stems to 1 foot tall. Stems and leaves are smooth and fleshy with milky sap. The leaves are alternate, 1-2 inches long, without leaf stalks, obovate to oblanceolate, usually over 1 cm wide at the widest part, with maroon midribs and margins. The species flowers from April through July with flowers that are reddish-green cyanthia (cup-like structures). It produces one female flower and several male flowers on short stalks, surrounded by 4-5 minute, petal-like glands. The fruit is a 3-lobed capsule. Naturally occurring telephus spurge is found in a variety of habitat types including pine savannas and wet prairies to sandhills, scrubby and mesic flatwoods, and coastal scrub on low sand ridges within 4 miles of the Gulf of Mexico (Chafin 2000, WilsonMiller 2004). Biologists from Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) and WilsonMiller have documented populations of telephus spurge persisting under powerlines, pine plantations, and remnant pine flatwoods and coastal scrub (WilsonMiller 2004). Botanists at Historic Bok Sanctuary have had minimal success with greenhouse propagation by transplanting individual plants (Cheryl Peterson, personal communication, September 21, 2004).

Status and distribution

When the USFWS listed telephus spurge, there were 22 known locations of this species. Since listing, the number of known extant telephus spurge locations increased from 22 to approximately 42 known locations due to additional survey work (Moranz, et.al., 2001; ERC 2004). However, several locations may now be extirpated.

There are currently 41 occurrences of telephus spurge documented in the Florida Natural Areas Inventory database (Sept 2004). Thirty sites (FNAI 1, 3, 4, 6, 10-19, 23-25, 27-34, 36-39, 41) are concentrated in a 28 square mile area east and south of the town of Port St. Joe in Gulf County; however, FNAI 1, 10, and 17 are believed to be extirpated. Outside the main concentration area, three sites (FNAI 7, 8, and 9) are found 40 miles west in Bay County. FNAI 9 is believed extirpated also. Two sites (FNAI 26, 35) were documented 20 miles east in Franklin County but are both now believed extirpated due to development. Six sites (FNAI 2, 5, 20, 21, 22, 40) were scattered to the east of the main concentration, but FNAI 2 is now believed to be extirpated. Twelve occurrences (FNAI 3, 18, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, and 41) within the main area of concentration are protected on the St. Joseph State Buffer Preserve

(SJBP). The SJBP sites range mostly from 3-30 in plant numbers with a few ranging from 30-100 and one with numbers in the 1000's. The remaining sites are on private lands with most having from 0-50 plants, a few having 50-300 plants, and 4 sites having plant numbers in the 1000's. Plant numbers from most sites in the 2001 survey have been reduced compared to 1988 survey data. This is attributed mostly to conversion to pine plantations or development as well as the exclusion of fire. No plants were found at seven sites during recent surveys, but it is difficult to say whether the plants are actually extirpated or were simply not visible due to the absence of recent fire or other disturbance.

Appropriate management is occurring on the SJBP and has created a positive stimulus for telephus spurge. Cursory surveys from a recent site visit (August 2004) by USFWS biologists as well as discussions with staff from SJBP lead us to believe that the SJBP houses the largest and best managed populations of telephus spurge to date.

The telephus spurge occurrence records in the proposed North Glades project area are documented as FNAI 7 and 8. Originally located in 1988, surveyors documented approximately 200 plants at each site. Upon more specific surveys, the applicant's contractors located approximately 17,250 plants within a 6.43 acre area. Based on individual plant count data, this is the second largest population documented to date and is located in the western most extent of the species range since FNAI 9 is believed extirpated.

The North Glades applicant has conducted additional surveys within the RGP-86 Conservation Units in Bay County, Florida, and within the BPMB. As a result, one new population of telephus spurge containing over 200 plants was located in the BPMB and on adjacent lands that have no conservation designation. These 200 plants within BPMP will be managed and monitored in conjunction with the existing management requirements of the RGP-86 permit. We refer to this site as FNAI 42, the designation it will be given once data is entered.

The Service's recovery plan for telephus spurge states a goal of 15 populations of telephus spurge that are distributed throughout the species' historical range and that are adequately managed and protected before the species can be delisted (USFWS 1994). To apply this criterion, we would have to determine how many populations exist. The number of occurrences is greater than the number of populations because more than one occurrence may be part of the same population. We estimate that St. Joe Buffer Preserve's 12 locations equate to 3 populations. Bay County sites located on Panama City Beach (FNAI 7 and 8) are one population, and FNAI 42 will be a separate population (once there is a complete build out within the RGP-86 permitted area). Due to the extensive area covered by the RGP-86 permit and associated mitigation bank areas, not all suitable habitat has been surveyed throughout the RGP-86 area nor the mitigation bank areas, but the potential for locating additional telephus spurge sites seems fairly high.

ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

Under Section 7(a)(2) of the Act, when considering the effects of the action on federally listed species, we are required to take into consideration the environmental baseline. The

environmental baseline includes past and ongoing natural factors and past and present impacts from all Federal, State, or private actions and other activities in the action area (50 CFR 402.02), including Federal actions in the area that have already undergone Section 7 consultation and the impacts from State and private actions that are contemporaneous with the consultation in progress.

Status of the Species Within the Action Area

This revision of the original BO focuses specifically on the North Glades development. The original BO identified several federally listed species known or presumed to occur within the project boundary. At the time it was determined that plant surveys within the RGP-86 project area were limited considering the size of the project area. A conservation measure incorporated into the permit stipulated that all impacts to telephus spurge would be avoided and that consultation would be re-initiated if impacts could be avoided. Since completion of the original BO, additional surveys for telephus spurge have occurred within the RGP-86 permit boundaries. This resulted in the location of one additional site of telephus spurge referred to above as FNAI 42. Also during that time, a landowner proposed the North Glades development project that would impact telephus spurge at FNAI 7 and 8. Upon realization that the North Glades development would adversely impact the telephus spurge, the Corps re-initiated consultation with the Service and will continue to do so should additional sites containing telephus spurge be located and impacted by future development plans within the RGP-86 permit area.

The proposed North Glades project area consists of 66.96 acres. Of this, 6.43 acres contains approximately 17,250 telephus spurge plants. The applicant estimates that 4.10 acres and approximately 10,425 plants will be adversely impacted by the proposed development. The remaining 2.33 acres with approximately 6,825 plants will be managed and conserved through a perpetual conservation easement. It is unlikely that if the population were left without management in its current location that it would persist over time due to habitat loss and degradation. There are no other Federal actions ongoing or proposed for the action area at the present time.

Factors Affecting Species Environment Within the Action Area

This analysis describes factors affecting the environment of the species in the action area. The baseline includes State, local, Tribal, and private actions within the action area already affecting the species or that will occur contemporaneously with the proposed action and would affect the environment of the telephus spurge. Unrelated Federal actions affecting the telephus spurge that have completed formal or informal consultation are also part of the environmental baseline, as are Federal and other actions within the action area that benefit the telephus spurge.

RGP-86 was cooperatively developed by several State and Federal agencies to address the cumulative effects of existing and anticipated development pressures within a fast growing region of the Florida panhandle. The area addressed by the permit is approximately 47,480 acres in southwest Bay County and southeast Walton County. Approximately 90 percent of the property is presently in silviculture (forestry) management and is owned by the St. Joe Company.

Current forestry practices are now giving way to more lucrative residential and commercial developments for which the RGP-86 permit was intended.

Several development projects have occurred or are proposed in the vicinity of telephus spurge sites FNAI 7 and 8. These include Hombre Golf Club, Wingate Motel, Bay Medical Center, Sonny's Bar-B-Q, Beckrich Office Complex, "Alf Coleman," Highlands West, and Home Depot. One of these sites, Wingate Motel, is known to have telephus spurge that will likely be impacted by the proposed project. Another project, Home Depot, was recently completed prior to telephus spurge being documented on the periphery. It is likely that plants were destroyed by the construction of businesses and access roads associated with Home Depot.

Within the RGP area, approximately 10,665 acres of uplands and wetlands will be designated as Conservation Units. These areas will be removed from development potential and industrial forestry practices. They will eventually be restored in accordance with specific prescriptions for wildlife management that focus on listed species. Restoration and management of two wetland mitigation banks will secure for conservation two large, strategically placed parcels totaling approximately 7,700 acres. The previous land use of the banks is industrial forestry. It was intended for these mitigation banks to assist in the recovery of several federally listed species, including telephus spurge. The majority of the BPMB is of the soil types suitable to telephus spurge.

Telephus spurge sites FNAI 7 and 8 occur in an area proposed for a development project that would be permitted under RGP-86. FNAI site 42 is located in the BPMB and adjacent lands to the south of the bank boundary. Surveys for telephus spurge were conducted in 15 different locations within the Conservation Unit areas of the RGP (ERC, 2004). No additional populations have been located but due to the amount of habitat covered under the RGP-86 permit and the availability of suitable habitat, we believe that additional telephus spurge locations may exist. The Corps will continue to re-initiate consultation if the species is located prior to development. Active management within the mitigation banks and the Conservation Unit areas will improve the habitat for telephus spurge.

EFFECTS OF THE ACTION

Direct Effects

An estimated count of 10,425 plants of telephus spurge will be lost due to the proposed project, with a corresponding loss of habitat (4.10 acres). However, viability of the remaining North Glades telephus spurge population (6,825 plants over 2.33 acres) in the action area will be maintained and managed.

Indirect Effects

The applicant owns the remaining portion of the population and has agreed to place it into a conservation easement and manage it, so the population is not subject to direct impacts from future development projects. However, given the location of the population and the proposed development, this population will be isolated from any other natural habitat thereby reducing the

chance for natural expansion or rescue effect should this population be inadvertently disturbed. This site will be managed in as natural a state as possible given that the location will become completely surrounded by urban development (highways, restaurants, commercial stores, etc.).

Private activities in the action area that may adversely impact the species indirectly include human trampling, increased exotic species invasion and competition, increased edge effect (i.e., increased sunlight, increased temperature), contaminant impacts from parking lot and highway runoff, as well as the proposed management attempts such as mowing and exotic species control.

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Cumulative effects include the effects of future State, tribal, local, or private actions that are reasonably certain to occur in the action area considered in this Opinion. Future Federal actions that are unrelated to the proposed action are not considered in this section because they require a separate consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Act.

Specifically for the North Glades project, the 6,825 plants located on the remaining 2.33 acres within the conservation easement area could potentially be impacted by future development plans. The applicant has agreed to protect and manage appropriately this remaining 2.33 acres of the telephus spurge habitat and population into perpetuity, therefore no other State, tribal, local, or private actions are reasonably certain to occur at this particular site that would affect the telephus spurge.

Future actions within the RGP boundary will include industrial, commercial, and private residential development, which in turn could lead to further fragmentation, fire suppression and/or direct impacts to unknown, yet existing, populations of telephus spurge. Additional evaluation of telephus spurge habitat will occur on a project-by project basis using the procedures described in Appendix III.

CONCLUSION

Transplanting endangered or threatened plant species from project impact areas, while minimizing impacts to individuals, is generally not recommended. The intent of the Act is to protect the ecosystems upon which these federally listed species depend. Thus, protecting habitat is considered to be a key factor for ensuring conservation of listed species. In this case, even if the entire plant population on North Glades was protected from direct impacts, the long-term plans for the surrounding area will eventually see this population further fragmented and eventually isolated from all natural corridors. This project will involve transplanting of telephus spurge individuals to a protected site that has yet to be identified, and will also include the long-term commitment of active management and monitoring of the parent population within the North Glades conservation easement. At a minimum, we will learn whether transplanting telephus spurge is a viable option to be used for future unavoidable impacts to the species. At

most, we will create a new population that resides in a more natural setting conducive for long-term protection, management and viability.

The USFWS has set a goal of 15 populations of telephus spurge that are distributed throughout the species' historical range and that are adequately managed and protected before the species can be delisted (USFWS 1994). Currently three centrally located populations are protected in the St. Joe Buffer Preserve. The total number of locations of this plant is not considered a limiting factor toward recovery of the species; rather, it is the protection of populations that is limiting the species' recovery. The Conservation Measures provided by the applicant will increase the number of protected populations from three to five or possibly, six. This includes the three on the SJBP, the North Glades population (FNAI 7 and 8), the BPMB population (FNAI 42) and possibly an additional population depending on placement and the results from the translocation efforts. The location of the transplanted plants will determine whether they will be considered a new population.

After reviewing the current status of telephus spurge, the environmental baseline for the action area, the effects of the proposed development, the cumulative effects, and the proposed conservation measures, it is our biological opinion that the proposed development is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of telephus spurge. No critical habitat has been designated for this species; therefore none will be affected.

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TELEPHUS SPURGE

Section 7(a)(1) of the Act directs Federal agencies to utilize their authorities to further the purposes of the Act by carrying out conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. Conservation recommendations are discretional agency activities to minimize or avoid the adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat, to help implement recovery plans, or to develop information. We request that the following conservation recommendations be implemented.

1. Place the translocation study area more than 3 kilometers from other known populations if connected by natural habitat or about 1 kilometer if permanently unsuitable habitat is in between the populations. If the translocation is deemed successful, the transplanted population would count as an additional protected population and will aid in reaching the recovery goal of 15 protected populations.

2. Develop in cooperation with USFWS a long-term conservation strategy for telephus spurge on St. Joe Company lands in Bay and Gulf counties.

In order for us to be kept informed about actions that minimize or avoid adverse effects or that benefit listed species or their habitats, we request notification of the implementation of any conservation recommendations.

REINITIATION NOTICE

This concludes formal consultation on the action outlined in this biological opinion. As provided in 50 CFR 402.16, re-initiation of formal consultation is required where discretionary Federal agency involvement or control over the action has been retained (or is authorized by law) and if: (1) the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded; (2) new information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion; (3) the agency action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat not considered in this opinion; or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action. In instances where the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded, any operations causing such take must cease pending re-initiation.

HC/hc/kh/c:BO kathy'sfinal.doc

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Appendix I - Memo Dated April 30, 2004 from WilsonMiller, Inc.

TO: Hildreth Cooper, USFWS
Gail Carmody, USFWS
Don Hambrick, USACE

FROM: Ann Redmond and Trina Mitchell

CC: Dave Tillis, Thomas Estes, St. Joe Company

SUBJECT: *Euphorbia telephioides* (Telephus Spurge) Populations in the Action and Project Area

DATE: April 30, 2004

On March 18, Hildreth Cooper informed WilsonMiller that the Service is concerned about the presence of telephus spurge populations in the Action and Project Areas. Patty Kelly, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), had raised some questions about the impacts of the RGP on the species. Following the Biological Assessment of January 2004, a more detailed discussion of the telephus spurge has occurred. The content is related below.

The Telephus spurge was first listed in 1992 (USFWS 1994). Based on vouchered specimens, this plant is an endemic species that occurs in Bay, Gulf, and Franklin Counties, Florida (Institute for Systematic Botany 2002). The plant occurs from Panama City Beach east to the Ochlockonee River (USFWS 1994). It has been recorded in 41 locations, nearly half of which are on public land (Map 1).

All known occurrences of Telephus spurge are on sites within 4 miles of the Gulf of Mexico (USFWS 1994). Numerous populations are protected on St. Joseph Bay State Buffer Preserve and adjacent tracts of land (SJBBP); many occurrences are on private timberlands and utility right-of-ways (Chafin 2000, FNAI 2003, Hilsenbeck 2004, Willson 2004). Ed and Lisa Keppner have searched for the telephus spurge in Bay County and have found none (Keppner 2004). Hilsenbeck (2004) believes that the spurge's listing as a G1/S1 plant should be downgraded based on the abundance of the species in the SJBBP area.

Populations in Action Area

Two populations of Telephus spurge (*Euphorbia telephioides*) have been documented outside the Action Area, but near the Project Area, and one has been documented within the Project Area (FNAI 2003, 2004; Chafin 2004; Kindell 2004; WilsonMiller 2004)(Map 2). FNAI (2003) element occurrence (EO) data indicate that during the 2001 survey, no plants were observed in population EUPHTELE*0009 outside the Project Area (Table 1). The other two populations were re-confirmed in 2001 (Table 1), including the one within the Project Area.

WilsonMiller, Inc., resurveyed for the population within the Project Area (EUPHTELE*0007) on April 21, 2004, and found numerous individuals along US 98 within an area approximately 0.5 mile long (Map 3). Individuals were observed within the "beauty strip," a narrow strip (about 20 feet wide) of longleaf pine-false rosemary-saw palmetto habitat located on the north side of US 98, between the highway and the slash pine plantation.

Table 1. Recorded Locations of Telephus Spurge in Bay County, Florida

Location	Last Observation	EO Data	EO Data	FNAI Map Label
Project Area	2004-04-21	2004-04-21. In a ~0.5-mile-long, 20-ft-wide strip along the north side of U.S.98. 2001-08-01. Now only on north side of road (PNDKIN02FLUS). 1988-08-08: 1.9 MI W OF JCT US98 AND US98 BYP; BOTH SIDES OF ROAD.	2004-04-21. More than 600 plants observed by WilsonMiller ecologists in the “beauty strip” of longleaf pine, wiregrass, false rosemary, saw palmetto, and Sporobolus floridana. 2003-09-26: no plants seen in survey of north side of road - habitat intact; narrow strip of flatwoods between US98 to south and titi/baygall to north; mostly shrubby (Ilex glabra, I. coriacea) with a few patches of wiregrass (PNDJOH01FLUS); 2001-08-01: 100+ plants seen. Etiolating in dense duff, about 10% of them in fruit or flower. Most plants are small, with only a few leaves. (PNDKIN02FLUS). 1988-08-08:200+, FLOWERING, FRUITING IN LEAF; NICE POPULATION.	EUPHTELE*0007
Outside Project Area, South side of US Highway 98	2001-08-01	2001-08-01: Directions given in this field in 1988 do not match where EO is mapped in GIS database. 1988-08-08: 0.7 MI E OF 30D ON ALT 30, S SIDE OF ROAD.	2001-08-01: Approximately 30 plants seen only within road right-of way, at edge of the flatwoods. All plants were small, and about 10 of them had fruits and flowers, (PNDKIN02FLUS) 1988-08-08: 200, FLOWERING AND FRUITING.	EUPHTELE*0008
Outside Project Area, south of US Highway 98 on CR30H	1988-08-23	1988-08-23: 0.2 MI S OF US 98 BYP ON CR 30H, E SIDE.	2001-08-01: no plants seen, possibly due to very dense vegetation. (PNDKIN02FLUS). 1988-08-23: 200+ COMMON IN OPEN AREAS, IN LEAF, FRUIT, FLOWER	EUPHTELE*0009

Source: WilsonMiller 2004; FNAI 2003, 2004.

Additional populations of Telephus spurge may be located within the Project Area west of the area indicated on Map 2, in cleared or recently planted areas, along roads, or along the edges of pine plantations.

Species Habitat Requirements

This species occurs in dry habitats along the Gulf coast on both sides of the Apalachicola River (USFWS 1994). This species occurs in longleaf pine savannas, scrubby and mesic flatwoods,

and coastal scrub on low sand ridges near the Gulf of Mexico (Chafin 2000). The habitats for the population reconfirmed by WilsonMiller and for those recorded in the FNAI 2003 data are under power lines, in natural pinelands, and in remnant longleaf pine-saw palmetto-rosemary/wiregrass flatwoods. Hilsenbeck (2004) has observed the Telephus spurge in a wider variety of habitats in the SJBBP area than have been previously noted, from seasonally wet prairies to sandhills. In the wet prairies it co-occurred with *Rhynchospora oligantha* and a variety of sedges.

Habitat Conditions within the Project Area

Suitable habitat for Telephus spurge within the Project Area is almost entirely in planted pine and thus is typically in poor to very poor condition. However, the habitat in which the EUPHTELE*0007 population occurs is remnant longleaf pine-saw palmetto-rosemary/wiregrass flatwoods in a long, narrow strip along the north side of U.S. 98 (Map 2). This area is poor to good quality, lower quality resulting primarily from fire suppression.

Soils for the easternmost two populations are mapped as Leon Sand surrounded by Pottsburg Sand. Soils in the western population are mapped as Pamlico-Dorovan and Pottsburg Sand, although it occurs next to Leon Sand and it is unlikely that the spurge would occur in the wet Pamlico-Dorovan soils. These same types of soils complexes occur in the Breakfast Point Peninsula Conservation Unit and the Breakfast Point Mitigation Bank (Map 4; NRCS 1984).

Silviculture-associated activities that have been detrimental to this species include bedding, dense shading, and fire suppression (USFWS 1994). Coastal real estate and road development in the vicinity of Panama City Beach are known to have destroyed Telephus spurge habitat (USFWS 1994). Suitable habitat may already be protected where it occurs under power lines; however, herbicide use in these areas is a concern. Cooper (2004b) indicated that USFWS staff thought the EUPHTELE*0009 population may have been destroyed by the recent Pier Park development, but this site is 2.9 miles east of the Pier Park site and has not yet been cleared or developed.

Effects of the Proposed Action

A “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” determination was made for Telephus spurge in the Biological Assessment.

Where suitable habitat occurs under planted pine, it probably has been substantially degraded; where habitat occurs in the “beauty strip” and in power line and road right-of-ways, it likely has been somewhat protected and maintained. Power line right-of-ways and, to a lesser extent, road right-of-ways will continue to be somewhat protected and maintained as suitable habitat under the Proposed Action. One of the two populations verified in 2001 occurred in road right-of way; the other two populations (one verified and one not verified in 2001) occurred in longleaf-palmetto flatwoods.

Direct and indirect beneficial effects associated with the Proposed Action on potentially suitable habitat within the Project Area include the immediate preservation and eventual restoration of uplands within the conservation units and immediate protection and beginning restoration within the Devil’s Swamp and Breakfast Point Mitigation Banks.

Potentially suitable habitat may be negatively affected by eventual construction of roads, residential communities, and other developments. Negative effects would likely include loss of potential habitat within the Project Area, outside the conservation units.

General Conservation Measures of RGP 86

The Applicant will implement methods recommended by USFWS (1994) in suitable habitat in the conservation units and in the mitigation banks. Suitable habitats include sandhills, scrubby and mesic flatwoods, and powerline right-of-ways through these habitats.

- Reduction of canopy without compacting, mixing, and/or rutting soils or destroying ground cover;
- Burning appropriately, primarily during the growing season (generally April through September) and depending on habitat. For instance, natural fire regime in sandhills is more frequent than in scrub (2 to 5 years in sandhills; catastrophic fire every 20 to 80 years in scrub [FNAI and FDNR 1990]);
- Substituting mowing for use of herbicides;
- Preventing vehicles from driving through easily damaged scrub habitats.

Specific Conservation Measures for Telephus Spurge

Further discussion with Hildreth Cooper of the USFWS about the Telephus spurge population resulted in the drafting of this memorandum, which is intended to provide draft language for a conservation measure to be added to the biological opinion. Proposed language for this conservation measure follows:

> If the Applicant proposes a project that would impact the telephus spurge population indicated on Map 3 (WilsonMiller Observations of Telephus Spurge), impacts to this population should be avoided. If the proposed project cannot avoid impacts to this telephus spurge population, then re-initiation of consultation may be required. Consultation will take into consideration potential transplanting of individuals that would be impacted by a proposed project. Those individuals may be transplanted to appropriate areas of the Breakfast Point Mitigation Bank.
>
> To support this process, the specific location of this population (WilsonMiller Observations) is provided on Map 3 and on Figure 5 of the Biological Opinion (attached), and will also be recorded in the St. Joe Company's internal real estate database no later than May 1, 2004.

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Appendix II.

RGP-86 Flatwoods Salamander Pre-Application Evaluation

Endangered Species Act formal consultation was conducted between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Corps of Engineers as part of the development of RGP-86. Consultation was based on presumed presence of salamanders due to the proximity of two known locations and the observance of suitable habitat in the action area. Best available methods were used to determine potential impacts to flatwoods salamanders that could be expected from implementation of the permit. However, it is reasonable to expect that with a project area covering more than 47,000 acres (about 1/3 of which is potentially developable) undetected habitat could be present. In order to avoid and minimize potential take of salamanders in these situations, the following habitat evaluation was developed. This evaluation must be completed by all applicants and performed by a qualified ecologist/biologist.

Step 1: Preliminary Project Site Review

1. Applicants and consultants shall obtain and review an informational brochure developed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The brochure is available from Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Bureau of Wildlife Diversity Conservation, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600.

2. Applicants and/or their consultants shall compare aerial photographs of their project site to Figures 2, 3 and 4 of the Biological Opinion. Note all data points located within the project site and within 450 meters (1,476 feet) of the project site or limits of construction.

3. If any data points of Figure 4 are located within the project site or within 450 meters of the project site or limits of construction, **re-initiation of consultation is required. Continue with Step 2.**

4. Other data points of Figures 2 and 3 that are within the project site action area (including 450 meters) do not need further evaluation. Previous work conducted as part of the biological opinion addressed these sites. **Continue with Step 2.**

Step 2: Procedures for Reviewing Other Data to Determine Whether Additional Field Surveys Should be Conducted (based on Palis 2003)

There is a potential that suitable habitat may have been overlooked during the analysis for the biological opinion. Therefore, specific project sites must be reviewed using the procedures outlined below to determine whether they need to be field surveyed.

1. Review project site using high-resolution recent infrared aerials (scale of 1 inch = 400 feet), NRCS soils data for Bay and Walton counties, and historical aerials of your project area that are of as high a resolution as is obtainable. Note any ponds[1] not depicted on Figures 2 or 3 with similarity of appearance to those of Figure 4 in the biological opinion.

2. Features to look for on the infrared aerials are as follows:

- Absence of a dense titi cover completely surrounding ponds. Absence is a positive indicator. Dense titi appears relatively dark red and smooth
- A graminaceous, treeless ecotone along part of the pond edges. Presence is a positive indicator. Wet, herbaceous edges appear as smooth grayish blue, greenish grayish blue, or as a light band along the edge.
- Absence of deep water. Absence of deep water is a positive indicator. Deep water appears dark blue or almost black.

[1] "Ponds" are not traditional open waterbodies, but are ephemeral wetlands that are ponded for a portion of the year.

3. On historical aerials, look for open savannahs or pine flatwoods around ponds. These are positive indicators and appear as smooth, light-colored areas with scattered-to-no-trees.

4. On soil maps, where ponds occur, look for hydric or mesic soils around pond; hydric or mesic soils are positive indicators of flatwoods salamander use.

5. The presence of all of the above positive indicators means that the pond(s) should be field surveyed.

- If yes, then you must conduct field surveys to determine whether the pond(s) is a potential flatwoods salamander pond. **Continue with Step 3.**
- If no here and no to Step 1. 3., then **you are finished with the flatwoods salamander evaluation - Go to Step 5** (Flatwoods Salamander Findings).
- If no here and yes to Step 1. 3., then **re-initiation of consultation is required.**

Step 3: Field Assessment of Potential Flatwoods Salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) Ponds

The Description Data Sheet (next page) may be completed at the same time as other fieldwork, such as wetland delineation. The field data sheet that must be completed at the time of the field survey follows. Photographs must also be taken of the ecotone and pond, particularly noting the location of the most graminaceous portion of ecotone and wetland groundcover.

Potential Flatwoods Salamander *(Ambystoma cingulatum)* Pond
Description Data Sheet

Instructions: Circle the number of the most appropriate descriptor in each category. If no description option applies, circle "other" and describe. In some categories, such as ECOTONE VEGETATION DESCRIPTION, SPECIES COMPOSITION, and SURROUNDING UPLANDS, circle the number for all appropriate descriptors.

Pond# _____ Date _____ Observer(s) _____

ECOTONE VEGETATION DESCRIPTION
(If more than one descriptor applies, circle and estimate percentage of pond perimeter.
Also circle appropriate grass and shrub species)

1) undisturbed graminaceous (*Aristida stricta, Calamovilfa curtissii*)[1], few to no shrubs (*Clethra, Cliftonia, Cyrilla, Hypericum, Ilex myrtifolia, Lyonia*) _____%
2) disturbed graminaceous (*Aristida stricta, Calamovilfa curtissii*; bedded/rutted), few to no shrubs (*Clethra, Cliftonia, Cyrilla, Hypericum, Ilex myrtifolia, Lyonia*) _____%
3) undisturbed graminaceous (*Aristida stricta, Calamovilfa curtissii*) under thick *Clethra, Cliftonia, Cyrilla, Hypericum, Ilex myrtifolia, Lyonia*) _____%
4) weedy graminaceous (*Andropogon, Panicum verrucosum*, and/or *weedy Rhynchospora*), few to no shrubs (*Clethra, Cliftonia, Cyrilla, Hypericum, Ilex myrtifolia, Lyonia*) _____%
5) disturbed graminaceous (*Aristida stricta, Calamovilfa curtissii*; bedded/rutted), under thick *Clethra, Cliftonia, Cyrilla, Hypericum, Ilex myrtifolia, Lyonia* _____%
8) weedy graminaceous (*Andropogon, Panicum verrucosum*, weedy *Rhynchospora*) under thick *Clethra, Cliftonia, Cyrilla, Hypericum, Ilex myrtifolia, Lyonia* _____%
9) thick shrubs (*Clethra, Cliftonia, Cyrilla, Hypericum, Ilex myrtifolia, Lyonia*) over little to no graminaceous (*Aristida stricta, Calamovilfa curtissii, Andropogon, Panicum verrucosum*, weedy *Rhynchospora*) _____%
10) no ecotone _____%
11) other:_____ _____%

GRAMINACEOUS ECOTONE EXTENT DESCRIPTION

1) > 75 % of pond perimeter
2) 51-75% of pond perimeter
3) 26-50 % of pond perimeter
4) <25% of pond perimeter

GRAMINACEOUS ECOTONE WIDTH DESCRIPTION

1) > 0 m wide
2) 6-10 m wide
3) 3-5 m wide
4) 1-2m wide

POND GRAMINACEOUS GROUNDCOVER SPECIES COMPOSITION
(place asterisk adjacent to visually dominant species)

1 "Undisturbed graminaceous" and "disturbed graminaceous" mean that the appropriate ground cover species are present (*Aristida stricta, Calamovilfa curtissii*, wiry *Rhynchospora* spp., and *Sporobolus*). However, "disturbed graminaceous" indicates that the soil has been disturbed by human activities such as chopping, bedding, ATV or skidder tracks. "Weedy graminaceous" means that not only are the appropriate ground cover species absent, but that the soil has been disturbed.

1) *Aristida affinis*
2) *Carex*
3) *Dichanthelium (Panicum) erectifolium*
4) *Eriocaulon compressum*
5) *Panicum rigidulum*
6) *Rhynchospora inundata/corniculata*
7) *Rhynchospora* _____
8) *Sphagnum*
9) *Xyris*
10) other: _____

POND GRAMINACEOUS VEGETATION COVERAGE

1) extensive throughout basin, marsh-like
2) over most of basin (> 75 %)
3) scattered and local in basin (approx 25-74%)
4) limited to basin edge
5) sparse
6) none

POND CANOPY SPECIES COMPOSITION
(place asterisk adjacent to visually dominant species)

1) *Taxodium ascendens*
2) *Nyssa biflora*
3) *Pinus elliottii*
4) *Ilex myrtifolia*
5) other: _____

POND CANOPY COVERAGE

1) <25% 2) 26-50% 3) 51-75% 4) >75%

POND SUBSTRATE

1) relatively firm mud/sand with little to no leaf/needle litter
2) relatively firm mud/sand with abundant leaf/needle litter
3) soft and peaty (thick leaf/needle litter)

APPROXIMATE WATER DEPTH (_____ m)

If site dry, estimate using high water stains on trees: ____ m

WATER COLOR

1) clear to light stain 2) moderate stain (ice tea) 3) dark stain (coffee) 4) no water

SURROUNDING UPLANDS
(circle every applicable number and indicate relative percentage of area around pond)

1) undisturbed graminaceous (*Aristida stricta, Sporobolus*) dominated, few to no shrubs _____%
2) disturbed graminaceous (*Aristida stricta, Sporobolus*) dominated, few to no shrubs _____%
3) approximately 50/50 undisturbed graminaceous (*Aristida stricta, Sporobolus*)/shrubs _____%
4) approximately 50/50 disturbed graminaceous (*Aristida stricta, Sporobolus*)/shrubs _____%
5) disturbed with sparse vegetation (i.e., principally pine straw) _____%
6) shrub dominated (shrubs knee high or less), sparse graminaceous (*Aristida stricta, Sporobolus*) _____%

7) shrub dominated (shrubs between knee and head high), sparse graminaceous (*Aristida stricta, Sporobolus*) _____%
8) shrub dominated (shrubs head high or more), sparse graminaceous (*Aristida stricta, Sporobolus*) _____%
9) weedy graminaceous (e.g., *Andropogon*), few to no shrubs _____%
10) shrub dominated (shrubs knee high or less), sparse weedy graminaceous (*Andropogon*, etc.) _____%
11) shrub dominated (shrubs knee to head high), sparse weedy graminaceous (*Andropogon*, etc.) _____%
12) shrub dominated (shrubs head high or more), sparse weedy graminaceous (*Andropogon*, etc.) _____%
13) other _____ _____%

UPLANDS SPECIES PRESENT
(circle number and place asterisk by visually dominant species)

1) *Andropogon*
2) *Aristida stricta*
3) *Conradina canescens*
4) *Cyrilla racemiflora*
5) *Ilex glabra*
6) *Kalmia hirsuta*
7) *Licania michauxii*
8) *Lyonia lucida*
9) *Myrica cerifera*
10) *Pteridium aquilinum*
11) *Quercus minima/pumila*
12) *Serenoa repens*
13) *Vaccinium darrowi/myrsinites*
14) _____

General Notes: _____
_____
_____
_____

SKETCH WETLAND/UPLAND (North ↑)
(delineate locations of vegetational differences in ecotone and in wetland and uplands)
(**photograph** the ecotone and pond noting the location of the most graminaceous portion of ecotone and wetland ground cover, note photo points)

Step 4: Expert Review of Field Results

When Steps 2 and 3 have been completed, the completed field data sheets and photographs should be sent to a recognized flatwoods salamander expert. In addition, the current and historical aerials, soil data, and a map of the project site should also be forwarded to the expert. The expert will review all the information to determine whether the pond might be a potential flatwoods salamander pond.

The field data sheet used in Step 3 has been organized so that the descriptors under each category of interest are ordered from best to worst conditions for flatwoods salamanders. For example, under the category Ecotone Vegetation Description, the first descriptor [1) undisturbed graminaceous… few to no shrubs…] describes the best conditions for flatwoods salamanders and the last two descriptors [9) thick shrubs… and 10) no ecotone] describe the worst conditions.

The expert will evaluate the descriptors selected for each category of interest to determine whether the pond might be a potential flatwoods salamander breeding pond. If mostly low number descriptors were selected on the field data sheet, then the pond is more likely to be considered a potential breeding pond; conversely, if primarily high number descriptors were selected on the field data sheet, then the pond is less likely to be considered a potential breeding pond. However, no formula presently exists that encompasses all the possibilities that might eliminate or elect a pond for further consideration as a potential breeding pond.

If the expert cannot determine whether or not the pond should be considered a potential flatwoods salamander breeding pond, s/he may request additional information from the ecologist/biologist who visited the pond and/or the project applicant. If the request for additional information is not fulfilled within a reasonable time period or the response is not sufficiently helpful, the expert may also elect to visit the pond himself at the expense of the project applicant.

The expert will provide a written determination as to whether the surveyed pond(s) is likely to be a potential flatwoods salamander breeding pond.

Review Time Frames:

- Provide field data sheets to expert;
- Expert reviews field data sheets within 10 working days of receipt, and
    - Requests additional information, or
    - Provides[2] written determination;
- Project applicant or their consultant provides additional information to expert;
- Expert provides written determination to project applicant within 5 working days of receipt of sufficient additional information;
- Project applicant provides the expert's written determination and background documentation (prepared map of ponds, aerials, soil data, field data sheets, and photographs) to the agencies as part of the pre-application Item #8.

2 "Provides" implies postmarked, emailed or faxed.

Step 5: Flatwoods Salamander Findings

	Yes	No
1. The project site contains or is within 450 meters (1,476 feet) of one or more of the data points indicated in Figure 4 of the biological opinion. **If yes, re-initiation of consultation is required.**	____	____
2. The project site contains or is within 450 meters of potential habitat not evaluated in the biological opinion.	____	____
3. Field evaluations and expert review were necessary for additional habitat.	____	____
4. Expert review indicates that suitable habitat is located within the project action area. Name of flatwoods salamander expert _____. **If yes, re-initiation of consultation is required.**	____	____
5. Appropriate documentation is included to support these findings.	____	____

Signature _____ Date _____

Ecologist/Biologist who Performed the Evaluation

Appendix III

RGP-86 Telephus Spurge Pre-Application Evaluation

Endangered Species Act formal consultation was conducted between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) and the Corps of Engineers as part of the development of the RGP-86. Consultation was based on the presence of telephus spurge (*Euphorbia telephioides)* at three locations in Gulf and Bay counties and the observance of suitable habitat throughout the action area. Best available methods were used to determine potential impacts to telephus spurge that could be expected from implementation of the permit. However, it is reasonable to expect that with a project area covering more than 47,000 acres (about 1/3 of which is potentially developable) undetected habitat could be present. To avoid and minimize potential take of telephus spurge in these situations, the following survey protocol was developed. This evaluation must be completed by all applicants and performed by a qualified plant ecologist/field botanist.

Step 1: Preliminary Project Site Review

Applicants and/or their consultants shall contact the Service for the latest information on the telephus spurge. The proposed project site shall be reviewed to determine if any known occurrences of the telephus spurge are present in the vicinity.

Step 2: Procedures for Reviewing Other Data to Determine Whether Additional Field Surveys Should be Conducted:

The telephus spurge occurs in a variety of soil types and plant communities ranging from sandhill to mesic flatwoods to pine savannahs. Suitable soil types are primarily the drier Leon sand and Pottsburg sand, although the plant is sometimes found in mesic soils, particularly within the ecotone surrounding sandy soils. Most of the known locations have been impacted by silviculture. Telephus spurge has been found in pine plantations with bedding present. Specific project sites must be reviewed using the procedures outlined below to determine the presence or absence of the telephus spurge.

1. Review the project site using NRCS soils data for Bay and Walton Counties, high-resolution infrared and/or true color aerials (scale of 1 inch=400 feet), and historic aerials of your project area.

2. Look for the following positive indicators:

- Suitable soils. Suitable soil types include Leon sand, Pottsburg sand, and Hurricane sand.

- Open canopy. Features to look for on the infrared aerials include the absence of a dense, closed canopy cover. Absence is a positive indicator. Dense canopy cover like titi appears dark red and smooth. The absence of a dense canopy shows up lighter often with patchy red areas throughout.

3. The presence of one or more positive indicators means that the site is potential telephus spurge habitat.

- If yes, then you must conduct field surveys to determine whether telephus spurge is present. **Continue to step 3.**
- If no, then **you are finished with the telephus spurge evaluation. Go to step 4.**

Step 3: Field Assessment of Potential Telephus Spurge (*Euphorbia telephioides*) Habitat

Before beginning any field work, develop a search pattern recognition of *Euphorbia telephioides* by examining photographs or herbarium species or by visiting field locations. See www.plantatlas.usf.edu for a photo reference collection.

Select potential survey polygons based on presence of Leon sand or Pottsburg sand. After reviewing aerial photography and conducting preliminary site inspections, add those areas that have a relatively open canopy and

remnant native groundcover. Be sure to include roadsides, open trails, utility easements, burned areas, and wetland ecotones. Eliminate areas that are densely vegetated with shrubs and trees or are obviously wet most of the year.

Selected polygons should be field surveyed for presence or absence of telephus spurge using a qualitative transect method. The surveys should be supervised by a qualified botanist. Straight line transects at 20-foot intervals should be laid out to cover the entire polygon. Alternate on each side of the transect with 10-foot square quadrants. (Figure 1) The quadrant boundaries can be estimated and visually scanned for telephus spurge. Areas with extremely dense vegetation can be overlooked.

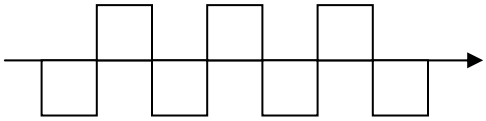

Fig. 1

Surveys can be conducted anytime from April through September. The plant generally dies back at the end of the growing season and does not re-grow to a noticeable height until several weeks after the last frost. Ideal survey months are July through September.

Step 4: Telephus Spurge Findings

	Yes	**No**
1. Positive indicators were detected in Step 2.	___	___
2. Field surveys detected presence of telephus spurge. **If yes, re-initiation of consultation is required.**	___	___
3. Appropriate documentation is included to support these findings. Negative and positive survey data are provided to USFWS in a GIS format.	___	___

Signature _____ Date_____

Ecologist/Botanist who performed the evaluation

ATTACHMENT C

Potential Breeding Pond Description Data Sheet for Flatwoods Salamander *(Ambystoma cingulatum)* or Striped Newt *(Notophthalmus perstriatus)*

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Potential Breeding Pond Description Data Sheet for Flatwoods Salamander *(Ambystoma cingulatum)* or Striped Newt *(Notophthalmus perstriatus)*

Instructions: ***Circle the number of the most appropriate descriptor in each category. If no description option applies, circle "other" and then describe. In some categories, such as ECOTONE VEGETATION, DESCRIPTION, SPECIES COMPOSITION, and SURROUNDING UPLANDS, more than one descriptor may apply; circle all appropriate numbers.***

Pond# _____ Date _____ Observer(s) _____

ECOTONE VEGETATION DESCRIPTION

If more than one descriptor applies, circle and estimate percentage of pond perimeter. Also write appropriate grass and shrub species.

1) Undisturbed graminaceous, few to no shrubs _____%
2) Disturbed graminaceous (bedded/rutted), few to no shrubs _____%
3) Undisturbed graminaceous under thick shrubs _____%
4) Weedy graminaceous (*Andropogon*, *Panicum*, and/or *weedy Rhynchospora*), few to no shrubs _____%
5) Disturbed graminaceous (bedded/rutted), under thick shrubs _____%
6) Weedy graminaceous (*Andropogon*, *Panicum*, weedy *Rhynchospora*) under thick shrubs _____%
7) Thick shrubs over little to no graminaceous _____%
8) No ecotone _____%
9) Other _____%

Describe:_____

_____

GRAMINACEOUS ECOTONE EXTENT DESCRIPTION

1) > 75 % of pond perimeter
2) 51-75% of pond perimeter
3) 26-50 % of pond perimeter
4) <25% of pond perimeter

GRAMINACEOUS ECOTONE WIDTH DESCRIPTION

1) > 0 m wide
2) 6-10 m wide
3) 3-5 m wide
4) 1-2m wide

POND GRAMINACEOUS GROUNDCOVER SPECIES COMPOSITION

Place asterisk adjacent to visually dominant species.

1) *Aristida*
2) *Carex*
3) *Panicum*
4) *Eriocaulon*
5) *Rh ynchospora*
6) *Sphagnum*
7) *Xyris*
8) Other: _____

POND GRAMINACEOUS VEGETATION COVERAGE

1) Extensive throughout basin, marsh-like
2) Over most of basin (> 75 %)
3) Scattered and local in basin (approx 25-74%)
4) Limited to basin edge
5) Sparse
6) None

POND CANOPY SPECIES COMPOSITION

Place asterisk adjacent to visually dominant species.

1) *Taxodium ascendens*
2) *Nyssa biflora*
3) *Pinus* _____
4) *Ilex* _____
5) Other: _____

POND CANOPY COVERAGE

1) <25% 2) 26-50% 3) 51-75% 4) >75%

POND SUBSTRATE

1) Relatively firm mud/sand with little to no leaf/needle litter
2) Relatively firm mud/sand with abundant leaf/needle litter
3) Soft and peaty (thick leaf/needle litter)

APPROXIMATE WATER DEPTH (_____ m)

If site dry, estimate using high water stains on trees (in meters).

WATER COLOR

1) Clear to light stain
2) Moderate stain (iced tea)
3) Dark stain (coffee)
4) No water

SURROUNDING UPLANDS

Circle every applicable number and indicate relative percentage of area around pond.

1) Undisturbed graminaceous dominated, few to no shrubs _____%
2) Disturbed graminaceous dominated, few to no shrubs _____%
3) Approximately 50/50 undisturbed graminaceous /shrubs _____%
4) Approximately 50/50 disturbed graminaceous /shrubs _____%
5) Disturbed with sparse vegetation (i.e., principally pine straw) _____%
6) Shrub dominated (shrubs knee high or less), sparse graminaceous _____%
7) Shrub dominated (shrubs between knee and head high), sparse graminaceous _____%
8) Shrub dominated (shrubs head high or more), sparse graminaceous _____%
9) Weedy graminaceous (e.g., Andropogon), few to no shrubs % _____%
10) Shrub dominated (shrubs knee high or less), sparse weedy graminaceous _____%
11) Shrub dominated (shrubs knee to head high), sparse weedy graminaceous _____%
12) Shrub dominated (shrubs head high or more), sparse weedy graminaceous _____%
13) Other _____%

Describe:_____

UPLANDS SPECIES PRESENT

Circle number and place asterisk by visually dominant species.

1) *Andropogon*
2) *Aristida stricta*
3) *Rhus copallinum*
4) *Quercus* _____
5) *Ilex glabra*
6) *Vaccinium darrowi/myrsinites*
7) *Baccharis halimifolia*
8) *Myrica cerifera*
9) *Pteridium aquilinum*
10) *Vitis*
11) *Serenoa repens*
12) *Pinus* _____
13) Other: _____

General Notes:

SKETCH WETLAND/UPLAND

1. ***Delineate locations of vegetational differences in ecotone and in wetland and uplands.***
2. ***Photograph the ecotone and pond, noting the location of the most graminaceous portion of ecotone and wetland groundcover; note photo points.***

United States Department of the Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service
105 West Park Drive, Suite D
Athens, Georgia 30606
Phone: (706) 613-9493
Fax: (706) 613-6059

West Georgia Sub-Office
Post Office Box 52560
Fort Benning, Georgia 31995-2560
Phone: (706) 544-6428
Fax: (706) 544-6419

Coastal Sub-Office
4980 Wildlife Drive
Townsend, Georgia 31331
Phone: (912) 832-8739
Fax: (912) 832-8744

February 3, 2011

Ms. Brenda A. Powell
Ecology & Environment, Inc.
1974 Commonwealth Lane
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

Re: USFWS File Number 2011-TA-0227

Dear Ms. Powell:

Thank you for your December 17, 2010, letter and attachments regarding your proposed use of habitat based flatwoods salamander and striped newt survey methodology for the Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. These surveys will be conducted for preparation of a draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed expansion of the range in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia. We have reviewed the information you provided and submit the following comments under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act) as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

According to the information you provided, the proposed acquisition areas will be assessed to determine if they have appropriate habitat for the frosted flatwoods salamander, a federally listed species, or the striped newt, a candidate species. Since the proposed acquisition areas consist mainly of planted pine stands and the area has been through a drought year, these habitat surveys will be used to determine the presence or absence of the salamander and newt, as opposed to conducting dip net surveys over several years. A more detailed description of the proposed habitat surveys are included with your letter and attachments, along with a modified habitat data sheet. We have reviewed this information and therefore agree with your proposed method of habitat surveys for the frosted flatwoods salamander and the striped newt.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment during the planning stages of your project. If you have any questions, please write or call staff biologist, Robert Brooks, of our Coastal Georgia Sub Office at 912-832-8739, extension 107.

Sincerely,

Grant Colwell for

Sandra S. Tucker
Field Supervisor

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/058
28 FEB 2011

Mr. Robert Brooks
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Coastal Ecological Services Field Office
4980 Wildlife Drive NE
Townsend, Georgia 31331

Re: Proposed Survey Methodology for Federally-Listed and Candidate Species for the *Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia*

Dear Mr. Brooks:

During the informal consultation meeting conducted among personnel from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Coastal Ecological Services Field Office; Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort (MCAS Beaufort); Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE); and Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) on November 30, 2010, we discussed a preliminary list of federally protected species potentially affected by the modernization and expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia.

The preliminary list of 11 federally protected species discussed during the meeting was developed based on E & E's review of the USFWS species lists for Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia, and was originally provided in tabular format in the *Desktop Analysis of Biological and Environmental Variables for the Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) *for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia,* dated November 2010 (2010 Desktop Analysis). The table from the 2010 Desktop Analysis is provided on the next page, but reflects minor revisions including an updated federal status for the Altamaha spinymussel (*Elliptio spinosa*) as proposed endangered. Additionally, at your request, the federally delisted bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is included in the table because of its protection under the federal Bald and Golden Eagle Act of 1940.

On December 17, 2010, E & E provided a detailed methodology proposing the use of habitat-based survey methodologies for the flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) and striped newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*) as opposed to using dip net

or drift net surveys. The USFWS provided concurrence with the proposed habitat-based survey methodologies for these two species via letter on February 3, 2011.

In continuation with the preparation of the EIS, E & E has received and reviewed the results of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GaDNR's) Coastal Resource Mapping Project completed in 2010 which delineates vegetative habitats found in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia. In addition, E & E and NAVFAC SE performed a site reconnaissance on February 9 through 11, 2011, to preliminarily ground-truth aerial signatures identified in the 2010 Desktop Analysis and cross-check the habitats identified in the GaDNR Coastal Resource Mapping Project.

Federally Protected Species Potentially Occurring in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing
AMPHIBIANS			
Drymarchon corais couperi	Eastern Indigo Snake	T	T
Ambystoma cingulatum	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	T	T
Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise	C	T
Notophthalmus perstriatus	Striped Newt	C	R
BIRDS			
Vermivora bachmanii	Bachman's Warbler	E	.
Dendroica kirtlandii	Kirtland's Warbler	E	.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	*	T
Mycteria americana	Wood Stork	E	E
MOLLUSKS			
Elliptio spinosa	Altamaha Spinymussel	PE	E
PLANTS			
Baptista arachnifera	Hairy Rattleweed	E	E

C - Candidate Species; E - Endangered; PE- Proposed Endangered; T – Threatened; * Protected under Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940

Lastly, E & E has reviewed literature regarding life histories, biology, and habitat utilization of the 10 remaining species identified in the table on the next page. Based upon the preliminary habitats identified during the site reconnaissance and E & E's literature review, they have determined that the federally-listed threatened eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*); the gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), a candidate species for federal listing; and the federally-listed endangered wood stork (*Mycteria Americana*) have the potential to occur within the

proposed impact areas and therefore may require field surveys to determine the presence of these species. Proposed survey methodologies for these species are described in Section 1.0.

Upon review of the same sources listed above, E & E also has determined that suitable habitat for the federally-listed endangered Bachman's warbler (*Vermivora bachmanii*); the federally-listed endangered Kirtland's warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*); the bald eagle; the potentially endangered Altamaha spinymussel; and the federally-listed endangered hairy rattle weed (*Baptista arachnifera*) are unlikely to occur within the proposed impact areas. Based upon the lack of suitable habitat for these species, no further field assessments for these species are proposed. Further rationale for this determination is described in Section 2.0. A list of references used to make these determinations is provided in Attachment A.

At this time, we request the USFWS review and provide concurrence with the following proposed survey methodologies for the eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, and wood stork. Such surveys would be conducted to determine impact to these species and would be utilized for Section 7 consultation, as necessary, to complete the EIS for the Modernization and Expansion of TBR, Georgia. We also are requesting concurrence with the rationale for not conducting field surveys for the Bachman's warbler, Kirkland's warbler, bald eagle, Altamaha spinymussel, short-nose sturgeon, Atlantic sturgeon, and hairy rattle weed.

1.0 Proposed Survey Methodology for Eastern Indigo Snake, Gopher Tortoise, and Wood Stork

We propose to conduct a more thorough site review of proposed target areas for the eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, and wood stork to determine if sufficient habitat exists within the proposed target area to support the above-referenced species. If it is found that sufficient habitat exists to support said species, then follow-up field assessments will be made to confirm the presence or absence of these species.

Eastern Indigo Snake

Habitat Requirements

Eastern indigo snakes use a variety of habitats that include pine flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods, high pine, dry prairie, hardwood hammocks, edges of freshwater wetlands, agricultural land, coastal dunes, and disturbed areas. Eastern indigo

snakes are often associated with gopher tortoise burrows, where they seek shelter from thermal stress and lay eggs. In areas lacking tortoise burrows, decayed stumps and logs are important habitat features for cover. Indigo snakes eat a variety of small mammals and herpetofauna, including eastern diamondback rattlesnakes and gopher tortoise hatchlings. In Georgia, the eastern indigo snake is most often associated with sand ridge habitats which often occur along major coastal plain streams (Speake, Diemer, and McGlincy 1981).

The Georgia Ecological Services Field Office of the USFWS maintains a GIS database of Threatened and Endangered Species Ranges in Georgia. This database indicates that the entirety of Acquisition Areas 1 and 3 is a "Possible Range" for indigo snakes. The database also indicates that "known occurrences" of eastern indigo snakes have been documented within Acquisition Areas 1 and 3. Based upon known occurrence data, an occurrence of indigo snake was documented within the proposed 400-acre Airfield Target Area.

Preliminary Site Review

We will review high-resolution aerial imagery and Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil data to identify potential suitable habitat for the eastern indigo snake. Suitable habitat features are: sand ridges, scrubby pine flatwoods, and open upland environments adjacent to freshwater wetlands. Positive indicators for these habitats will be the presence of gopher tortoise burrows. Soil survey data that indicate sandy soils within or adjacent to suitable habitat will also be considered a positive indicator.

The NRCS soil data contain soil drainage characteristics. For areas within the proposed impact areas, drainage characteristics are classified as: moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. Since indigo snakes utilize sandy environments with supporting wetland environments, we assume that areas with poorly drained or very poorly drained soils will not provide the necessary upland habitat to support indigo snakes. For survey purposes, those areas identified within impact areas with moderately well drained or somewhat poorly drained soils will be examined to determine if significant habitat exist to support indigo snake populations.

Areas of suitable habitat as defined above will be mapped using GIS and will be cross-referenced to known occurrences of eastern indigo snakes from the USFWS Georgia Ecological Services Field Office GIS database of Threatened and Endangered Species Ranges in Georgia. Distances from each area

of suitable habitat to the nearest known occurrences of eastern indigo snake will be documented.

Field Assessment

We will conduct follow-up surveys in areas of suitable habitat to determine if the habitat is likely to support eastern indigo snakes. These surveys will assess the potential habitat and include a survey for the presence of gopher tortoise burrows. A detailed habitat description of survey areas, as well as photographs of suitable habitat, will be completed. Upon completion of the field assessment, a summary report of survey findings will be provided to USFWS staff.

Gopher Tortoise

Habitat Requirements

Gopher tortoises are common in most types of upland communities with open canopies. They are commonly found in habitats such as sandhill, pine flatwoods, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, dry prairies, xeric hammock, pine-mixed hardwoods, and coastal dunes. Gopher tortoises construct burrows in sandy soils. The gopher tortoise resides in these burrows which protect them from other species and extreme heat. These burrows also provide similar protection for over 350 other commensal species. Key species known to occupy gopher tortoise burrows include the eastern indigo snake, eastern diamondback rattlesnake, and gopher frogs (Florida Freshwater Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission [FWC] 2010a and 2010b).

Preliminary Site Review

We will review high-resolution aerial imagery and NRCS soil data to identify potential suitable habitat for the gopher tortoise. Suitable habitat features are: sand ridges, scrubby pine flatwoods, dry prairies, xeric hammocks, and open upland environments with sandy soils. Positive indicators for these habitats will be the presence of sandy soils as indicated from soil survey data.

The NRCS soil data contain soil drainage characteristics. For areas within the proposed impact areas, drainage characteristics are classified as: moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. Since gopher tortoises utilize sandy environments with low groundwater elevations, we assume that areas with poorly drained or very poorly drained soils will not support gopher tortoises. For survey purposes, those areas identified within impact areas with moderately well drained or somewhat poorly drained soils will be examined to determine if

significant habitat exist to support gopher tortoise populations.

Field Assessment

We will conduct follow-up surveys in areas of suitable habitat to determine if the habitat is currently utilized by gopher tortoises. Canopy and herbaceous cover percentage will be documented for upland habitats identified in the preliminary site review to determine if adequate vegetation exists to support gopher tortoises. Acceptable habitat features will be defined as a canopy cover of less than 60%, with an herbaceous cover of at least 30% (FWC 2009). If acceptable canopy and herbaceous cover percentage exist, pedestrian transects within suitable habitat will be conducted to identify gopher tortoise burrows. Existing burrows will be classified as active or abandoned and marked by Global Positioning System (GPS). A detailed habitat description of survey areas, as well as photographs of existing burrows, will be completed. Upon completion of the field assessment, a summary report of survey findings will be provided to USFWS staff.

Wood Stork

Habitat Requirements

The wood stork is a colonial bird that nests in large rookeries often constructed in cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora*) and southern willow (*Salix carolina*). Wood storks utilize the same nesting colonies from year to year as long as they remain undisturbed (USFWS 1986). They feed in flocks on small fish, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles, and arthropods found within freshwater marshes, flooded roadside and agricultural ditches, and depressions in cypress heads, swamp sloughs, tidal creeks and pools, and estuaries. The wood stork is known to travel long distances (up to 80 miles) in search of feeding areas. Past research on Georgia wood stork colonies has found that foraging occurs within a 12-mile radius 80% of the time (USFWS 1986).

The USFWS Georgia Ecological Services Field Office GIS database of Threatened and Endangered Species Ranges in Georgia indicates a known wood stork rookery located 9 miles northwest of proposed Acquisition Area 3. During the meeting with the USFWS on November 30, 2010, and a subsequent meeting with GaDNR on December 1, 2010, both agencies confirmed that no wood stork rookeries occur within proposed Acquisition Areas 1 or 3. However, due to the project's proximity to the known rookery and the ability of wood storks to travel long distances for foraging, wetland habitats within the proposed

impact areas may be utilized as foraging habitat for wood storks.

Preliminary Site Review

During the preliminary site reconnaissance conducted on February 9 and 10, 2011, we confirmed that potential foraging habitat exists within the proposed impact areas. These habitats include swamp sloughs, forested depressions, and roadside and agricultural ditches. No individual sightings of wood storks were observed during the sight reconnaissance.

Proposed Survey Methods

Based upon preliminary site review findings noted above, we determined that appropriate foraging habitat exists within the proposed impact areas and wood storks may utilize these wetland habitats for foraging. While conducting field assessments for other protected species or wetland delineations for the project, we will document any observed sightings of this species and report these sightings in the EIS. No follow-up field surveys are proposed for this species as potential impacts to wetland habitats, and thus wood stork foraging habitat, will be quantified and further examined in the EIS.

2.0 Rationale for Determination of Other Species Not Requiring Field Surveys

Our rationale for determining that field surveys will not be required for Bachman's warbler, Kirtland's warbler, Altamaha spinymussel, and the hairy rattle weed is provided below.

Kirtland's Warbler

The Kirkland's warbler has one of the most restricted breeding ranges of any North American bird. It breeds in the open jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) plains of central Michigan. The bird over-winters in the Bahamas with spring departures occurring in late April and early May and fall migrations between August and October (USFWS 1999). The primary migration route follows a narrow band through South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio before reaching nesting grounds in Michigan (USFWS 1999). When warblers make their spring migration, the first quarter of the route is over water (Mayfield 1988). Some research has shown migration occurs without any stops or with limited stopovers (Mayfield 1988; USFWS 1999). These studies concluded that observations of warblers outside of the main migration route were likely strays, as a disproportionate number of documented

observations occurred in Ohio and Michigan, the last quarter of the migratory route.

The Kirtland's warbler is potentially only present in the state of Georgia for a limited time during its migratory period. Because the primary migration route for Kirkland's warbler lies north and northeast of Georgia, and since research indicates they may migrate without stopovers and that warblers within the state of Georgia are likely stray birds, no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Bald Eagle

During the November 30 and December 1, 2010, meetings with the USFWS and GaDNR, respectively, both agencies confirmed that no known bald eagle nests occur within the proposed project area. The proposed acquisition area is currently managed for silviculture operations and is composed primarily of dense planted pine stands, recently cleared pine stands, and forested wetlands. Bald eagles require tall, mature trees for nesting purposes. Due to clearing activities associated with active management of timber, trees are harvested well before they reach maturity. No suitable nesting habitat within the proposed impact areas exist for bald eagles, and therefore no detailed field assessments for this species are proposed. Visual observations of bald eagles or nests observed during other field activities will be provided to the USFWS and documented in the EIS.

Bachman's Warbler

A confirmed documentation of the Bachman's warbler has not been reported in the United States since 1962 (USWFS 2005), and therefore no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Altamaha Spinymussel

The Altamaha spinymussel utilizes the Altamaha River. As discussed during the November 30, 2010, meeting, Acquisition Area 2, which is adjacent to the river, has been removed from the project scope. Therefore, no direct or secondary impacts to the Altamaha River are anticipated, and no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Hairy Rattle Weed

The hairy rattle weed inhabits shallow pools on Piedmont granite outcrops in full sunlight. It is known to occur in

Brantley and Wayne Counties, Georgia, and the USFWS stated in the November 30, 2010, meeting that the required habitat for this species likely would not be found within the proposed acquisition areas. Therefore, no field assessments for this species are proposed.

We respectfully request that the USFWS review the survey methodologies provided herein and provide concurrence within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Please contact Jered Jackson at 904-542-6308 or e-mail jered.jackson@navy.mil with any questions or concerns regarding this submittal or if you require any additional information to process this request.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer

cc: John Conway, NAVFAC SE
Jered Jackson, NAVFAC SE
Brenda Powell, Ecology and Environment, Inc.
Jonathan Oravetz, Ecology and Environment, Inc.

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United States Department of the Interior

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Athens, Georgia 30606
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Coastal Sub-Office
4980 Wildlife Drive
Townsend, Georgia 31331
Phone: (912) 832-8739
Fax: (912) 832-8744

April 1, 2011

Mr. W. A. Drawdy
U. S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001

Re: FWS Log # 2011-0042

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

Thank you for your February 28, 2011, letter regarding survey methodologies for Federally listed and candidate species for the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. We have reviewed the information you provided and submit the following comments under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act) as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

According to the information you provided, the federally threatened eastern indigo snake, the federally threatened frosted flatwoods salamander, the federally endangered wood stork, and the state listed gopher tortoise have the potential to occur within the proposed impact areas. You listed the gopher tortoise as a candidate species, however it is state listed now, but in the future could become a candidate species. You determined field surveys would not be required for the Kirtland's Warbler, Bald Eagle, Bachman's warbler, Altamaha spinymussel, and hairy rattleweed since habitat was lacking in the proposed acquisition impact areas. We have reviewed this information and agree with your species list and proposed method of surveys for the eastern indigo snake, wood stork, and gopher tortoise. The survey methodology for the striped newt and frosted flatwoods salamander was concurred on in a previous letter (FWS Log # 2011-TA-0227).

We appreciate the opportunity to comment during the planning stages of your project. If you have any questions, please write or call staff biologist, Robert Brooks, of our Coastal Georgia Sub Office at 912-832-8739, extension 107.

Sincerely,

Grant Colwell

Sandra S. Tucker for
Field Supervisor

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Appendix G
Threatened and Endangered Species

Appendix G.1
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Survey Findings

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/104
2 MAY 2011

Mr. Robert Brooks
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Coastal Ecological Services Field Office
4980 Wildlife Drive NE
Townsend, Georgia 31331

Re: Survey Results for Eastern Indigo Snake, Gopher Tortoise, Flatwoods Salamander, Striped Newt, and Wood Stork for the *Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia*

Dear Mr. Brooks:

For the purpose of preparing an *Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia*, Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) conducted biological surveys for selected federally protected species potentially affected by the Proposed Action. This letter summarizes the findings of surveys conducted between 28 March and 6 April 2011 for federally protected species, including the eastern indigo snake, flatwoods salamander, and wood stork; the striped newt, a candidate species for federal listing; and the state-listed gopher tortoise.

The surveys were conducted using methodologies detailed in letters from Ms. Brenda Powell of E & E to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) dated 17 December 2010, and from Mr. William Drawdy of the United States Marine Corps (USMC) dated 28 February 2011. The survey methodologies were subsequently approved by the USFWS on 3 February and 1 April 2011, respectively. These letters of correspondence are provided in Attachment A.

Prior to conducting onsite field surveys, a desktop analysis of habitats found in each of the eight Target Areas was conducted to identify potential habitat for each species. The location of each Target Area is illustrated in Attachment B, on Figure 1-1. During the desktop analysis, the following data sets were reviewed:

- National Wetlands Inventory (NWI; USFWS 2010);

- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil surveys for Long and McIntosh Counties (NRCS 2002 and NRCS 2007, respectively);
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Agricultural Inventory Project (NAIP) 2010 True Color Aerial Imagery;
- USDA NAIP 2009 Infrared Aerial Imagery; and
- Ecological Community data from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GaDNR)'s Coastal Resource Mapping Project completed in 2010.

Areas identified as potential species habitat were downloaded onto sub-meter accurate Geographic Positioning System (GPS) units for subsequent in-field verification. The in-field findings for the species identified as requiring surveys are summarized below.

Eastern Indigo Snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*)

Suitable habitat for the eastern indigo snake was defined as sand ridges, scrubby pine flatwoods, and open upland environments adjacent to freshwater wetlands (Drawdy 2011, Tucker 2011b). A positive indicator for these habitats is the presence of gopher tortoise burrows.

Field surveys identified two areas considered suitable habitat for the eastern indigo snake. The first area consists of a 1.8-acre open canopy upland habitat located within Target Area 3 (see Attachment B, Figure 1-2). This upland area was adjacent to recently harvested emergent wetlands to the east. The NRCS classified soils within this area as Bladen Fine Sandy Loam, defined as hydric, poorly drained soils. Field surveys determined that this small upland area had coarse sandy soils supporting loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), broom sedge (*Andropogon* sp.), and shiny blueberry (*Vaccinium myrsinites*) (see Attachment C, Photo 1). The area was surveyed using pedestrian transects for the presence of gopher tortoise burrows; however, no burrows or eastern indigo snakes were observed in the field.

The second area with suitable eastern indigo snake habitat was identified within Target Area 6 (see Attachment B, Figure 1-3). The USFWS Georgia Ecological Services Field Offices maintains a GIS database of threatened and endangered species ranges in Georgia. This database indicates that a known occurrence of indigo snake was documented within the vicinity

of Target Area 6. Field surveys located a 12.8-acre sandy upland area of planted immature loblolly pines on the east side of an existing access road and adjacent to mature forested wetland areas (see Attachment B, Figure 1-3). The NRCS classified soils within this area as Mascotte Fine Sand, defined as partially hydric, poorly drained soils. Vegetation in this area included loblolly pine, saw palmetto, gallberry, broom sedge, winged sumac (*Rhus copallinum*), and shiny blueberry (see Attachment C, Photo 2). The area was surveyed using pedestrian transects for the presence of gopher tortoise burrows; however, no burrows or eastern indigo snakes were observed in the field.

The remainder of the Target Areas consisted of densely planted stands of loblolly pine with low species diversity. The majority of these areas contain poorly drained soils that do not meet suitable habitat requirements for the eastern indigo snake.

Gopher Tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*)

Suitable habitat for gopher tortoise was defined as sand ridges, scrubby pine flatwoods, dry prairies, xeric hammocks, and open upland environments with sandy soils (Drawdy 2011, Tucker 2011b). Acceptable habitat features were defined as a canopy cover of less than 60%, with an herbaceous cover of at least 30% (Drawdy 2011, Tucker 2011b). The presence of sandy soils as indicated from soil survey data was a positive indicator for these habitats. Those areas, with soil drainage patterns defined by the NRCS as moderately well-drained or somewhat poorly drained soils, were identified as potential gopher tortoise habitat during the desktop analysis and were loaded into the GPS units.

Potential gopher tortoise habitat that was identified during the desktop analysis was surveyed to determine if suitable habitat exists. Onsite field surveys located two areas that would be considered suitable gopher tortoise habitat. These are the same areas identified above as suitable eastern indigo snake habitat located within Target Areas 3 and 6 (see Attachment B, Figures 1-2 and 1-3). Both areas were surveyed using pedestrian transects for the presence of gopher tortoise burrows; however, no burrows were observed.

Additional areas that were identified as potential gopher tortoise habitat during the desktop analysis consisted of densely planted stands of loblolly pine with canopy cover greater than 60% and herbaceous cover less than 30%. Photographs of representative planted pine habitats are

provided in Attachment C (Photos 3 through 6). These areas did not meet the definition of suitable gopher tortoise habitat.

Numerous active gopher tortoise burrows were observed along New Road near the intersection of GC&P Road (see Attachment C, Photo 7). This area consists of an open sandy xeric environment that has been replanted with longleaf pine. Multiple gopher tortoise burrows were located within 200 feet of the road. This area was not extensively surveyed for gopher tortoise burrows as it occurs outside the defined Target Areas (see Attachment B, Figure 1-4).

Flatwoods Salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) and Striped Newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*)

Suitable habitat for flatwoods salamander was defined as isolated ephemeral or depressional wetlands or ephemeral ponds with the absence of deep water, a treeless ecotone, and adjacency to open pine savannas or pine flatwoods (Powell 2010, Tucker 2011a). Suitable habitats for the striped newt are similar, but are most often associated with adjacency to sand or scrub upland environments (Powell 2010, Tucker 2011a).

To identify potential breeding ponds and suitable habitat for flatwoods salamander and striped newt, pedestrian transects where conducted at 50-to-100-foot intervals throughout all areas classified as wetland habitats by the NWI maps (USFWS 2010).

Isolated ephemeral ponds were located within Target Areas 1, 3, 6, 7, and 8 (see Attachment C, Photos 8 through 12). No salamanders were observed under leaf debris in any of these ponds. The ponds located within Target Area 6 (see Attachment C, Photo 11) and Target Area 7 (see Attachment C, Photo 10) supported some amphibian species, including tadpoles and frogs. However, none of the ponds in any of the Target Areas met suitable habitat requirements as they did not have treeless ecotones and were not supported by appropriate upland habitats including open pine savannahs, pine flatwoods, and sand scrub upland environments.

Wood Stork (*Mycteria Americana*)

The USFWS Georgia Ecological Services Field Offices GIS database of Threatened and Endangered Species Ranges in Georgia indicates a known wood stork rookery 9 miles northwest of proposed Acquisition Area 1 (illustrated on Figure 1-1 in Attachment B). No additional wood stork rookeries are known to occur in the study area. Past research on Georgia wood stork

colonies found that foraging occurs 80% of the time within a 12-mile radius (USFWS 1986). Target Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 are within 12 miles of the rookery located northwest of Acquisition Area 1. Due to the project's proximity to the known rookery outside of the Acquisition Area, and the ability of wood storks to travel long distances for foraging, all wetland habitats within these Target Areas are presumed to be utilized as foraging habitat for wood storks.

No wood storks were observed foraging in onsite wetlands during the survey timeframe of 28 March through 6 April 2011. However, surveys were conducted early in the spring migration period and it is likely that wood storks had not reached coastal Georgia during the survey period. As stated in the 28 February 2011 survey methodology letter sent to your agency (see Attachment A), no follow-up field surveys are proposed for this species. They are presumed to utilize the wetlands located within Target Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 for foraging, so impacts to wetland habitats, and thus wood stork foraging habitat, will be quantified and examined further in the EIS.

Other Observed Wildlife and Plants

During field surveys, observations of non-threatened and endangered species were recorded in field notes and were GPS located. A summary of non-protected species observed during the field surveys is provided in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1
Non-Protected Wildlife and Plants Observed During Field Surveys

Common Name	Scientific Name
Swallow Tailed Kite	*Elanoides forficatus*
Turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*
Northern Bobwhite Quail	*Colinus virginianus*
Night Heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*
Barred Owl	*Strix varia*
American Kestrel	*Falco sparverius*
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*
Red-Shouldered Hawk	*Buteo lineatus*
Cerulean Warbler	*Dendroica cerulea*

Black Racer	*Coluber constrictor*
Black Rat Snake	*Elaphe obsoleta*
Southern Toad	*Anaxyrus terrestris*
Ornate Chorus Frog	*Pseudacris ornata*
Musk Turtle	*Sternotherus odoratus*
Coyote	*Canis latrans*
Feral Pig	*Sus scrofa*
Pitcher Plant	*Sarracenia* sp.

Findings Summary

Field surveys conducted for federally protected species identified two areas, one within Target Area 3 and one within Target Area 6, as suitable habitat for the eastern indigo snake and gopher tortoise (see Attachment B, Figures 1-2 and 1-3). Gopher tortoise burrows also were observed near the intersection of New Road and GC&P Road (see Attachment B, Figure 1-4). This area occurs within Acquisition Area 1 but outside of the eight Target Areas and, therefore, extensive surveys were not conducted in this area.

Approximately 511 acres of wetland habitats were surveyed for potential breeding ponds and suitable habitat for flatwoods salamanders and striped newt. No areas of suitable habitat or breeding ponds were observed within the Target Areas for flatwoods salamander and striped newt.

No wood storks were observed during the onsite surveys; however, due to the project's proximity to a known wood stork rookery outside of Acquisition Area 1 and the ability of wood storks to travel long distances for foraging, wetland habitats within proposed Target Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 are presumed to be utilized as foraging habitat for wood storks.

We will apply these survey findings to biological evaluations during development of the Proposed Action's EIS. No additional or follow-up surveys for protected species are proposed at this time. Please contact Mr. Jered Jackson at 904-542-6308 or e-mail jered.jackson@navy.mil with any questions or concerns regarding these findings or if you would like additional information.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer

Attachments

cc: John Conway, NAVFAC SE
Jered Jackson, NAVFAC SE
Brenda Powell, E & E
Jonathan Oravetz, E & E

Attachment A

Proposed USFWS Survey Methodology and Concurrence Letters

ecology and environment, inc.
Global Environmental Specialists
1974 Commonwealth Lane
Tallahassee, Florida 32303
Tel: (850) 574-1400, Fax: (850) 574-1400

December 17, 2010

Mr. Robert Brooks
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Coastal Ecological Services Field Office
4980 Wildlife Drive NE
Townsend, Georgia 31331

Re: Proposed Use of Habitat-Based Flatwoods Salamander and Striped Newt Survey Methodology for the Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

Dear Mr. Brooks:

As a follow-up to the informal consultation meeting conducted between personnel from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Coastal Ecological Services Field Office, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE), Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort (MCAS Beaufort), and Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) on November 30, 2010, and a subsequent teleconference between you and E & E representatives on December 13, 2010, we request the USFWS review and provide concurrence with the following proposed survey methodology for the federally threatened flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) and the striped newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*), a candidate species for federal listing, that would be used if surveys for these species are necessary. Such surveys would be conducted to determine impact to these species and would be utilized for Section 7 consultation, as necessary, to complete the Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia (referred to herein as the TBR EIS).

During the meeting on November 30, 2010, your agency expressed concern with the ability to conduct dip net surveys, if warranted, in the winter of 2011 due to a lack of rainfall in the geographic area of the Proposed Action, which includes Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia. Therefore, on behalf of NAVFAC SE, E & E has conducted research on established survey methodologies for flatwoods salamanders. The findings of this research are summarized below. The striped newt utilizes similar habitat and has a similar life history as the flatwoods salamander. Therefore one survey methodology is proposed for the assessment of both species.

Currently, there is no set protocol for determining presence or absence of flatwoods salamanders in a particular breeding pond. The general study consensus is that a survey with drift net fences surrounding a breeding pond for two consecutive "normal" weather years will indicate an affirmative result on the determination of the pond as a breeding pond. For dip net surveys, multiple years of breeding pond surveys are required to definitively determine the presence or absence of flatwoods salamanders.[1] The drought conditions present in the project area during the recent past and the timeframe for completing the TBR EIS would make these survey methodologies infeasible for this project.

[1] USFWS, 2005a. *Biological Opinion for the Relocation of Panama City-Bay County International Airport (West Bay Site Alternative)*, Dated October 3, 2005, Prepared by USFWS, 1601 Balboa Avenue Panama City, Florida.

Habitat-based survey methods have been applied in the past for projects potentially impacting flatwoods salamanders.[1, 2] Two biological opinions issued by the USFWS Panama City, Florida office are provided as Attachments A and B for your review. Both of these studies utilized habitat-based surveys.

Habitat-based surveys examine existing habitats to determine if they are likely to be utilized as flatwoods salamander breeding ponds. These surveys typically examine ephemeral or depressional wetlands that are geographically isolated from larger water bodies. To determine if these areas serve as potential breeding ponds, a thorough assessment of the pond, ectone, and adjacent upland is conducted. Positive indicators are absence of deep water, a treeless ecotone, and adjacency to open pine savannas or pine flatwoods. Areas that maintain appropriate habitat within the pond, adjacent upland, and treeless ecotone are then assumed to be potentially utilized as a flatwoods salamander breeding pond.[2]

The proposed acquisition areas (Areas 1 and 3) are primarily composed of planted pine stands and deep forested wetlands. As such, your agency has indicated that little habitat for the flatwoods salamander or striped newt is expected to be found within the proposed target areas. In the winter of 2011, E & E will conduct wetland delineations and upland habitat classifications for the proposed target areas. Following this preliminary field effort, a detailed wetland delineation and habitat assessment report, identifying potential flatwoods salamander habitat, will be provided to USFWS.

If any areas are identified as suitable habitat for flatwoods salamanders or striped newts during the winter 2011 surveys, E & E would propose additional targeted field surveys be conducted during April and May 2011 to determine if the habitat is a potential breeding pond. These surveys would be conducted by appropriately educated botanists and/or biologists familiar with southeastern flora. For these follow-up surveys, E & E would propose to use a variation (e.g., modified slightly to include plant species found in Georgia) of the "Potential Breeding Pond Description Data Sheet for Flatwoods Salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) and Striped Newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*)" provided in Appendix II of the *Biological Opinion for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regional General Permit 86 (RGP-86)*.[2] The modified data sheet proposed for follow-up habitat based surveys is provided herein as Attachment C. A list of proposed follow-up survey locations and rationale for why the area requires follow-up surveys (e.g., based on the winter 2011 survey findings, results of recent infrared aerial photo-interpretation, and review of Natural Resources Conservation Service soils datum) would be provided to the USFWS prior to the commencement of any necessary follow-up field surveys. The results of any targeted follow-up surveys would also be provided to the USFWS in report format.

Please review the methodologies herein that would be used in the event that flatwoods salamander and striped newt surveys are necessary. We respectfully request that you provide concurrence, within 30 days of receipt of this letter, with the use of habitat-based follow-up surveys as opposed to conducting dip net surveys over multiple years to confirm the presence of flatwoods salamander and striped newt breeding ponds within proposed impact areas.

---

[2] USFWS 2005b. *Biological Opinion for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regional General Permit 86 (RGP-86)*, Dated March 3, 2005, Prepared by USFWS, 1601 Balboa Avenue Panama City, Florida.

Please feel free to contact me (bpowell@ene.com; 850-574-1400, ext. 3911) or Jonathan Oravetz (joravetz@ene.com; 850-574-1400, ext. 3928) if you have any questions regarding this submittal or require any additional information to process this request.

Sincerely,

ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT, INC.

Brenda A. Powell

Brenda A. Powell
Project Biologist

Attachments

cc: Jered Jackson, NAVFAC SE
John Conway, NAVFAC SE
Billy Drawdy, MCAS Beaufort
Alice Howard, MCAS Beaufort

United States Department of the Interior

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February 3, 2011

Ms. Brenda A. Powell
Ecology & Environment, Inc.
1974 Commonwealth Lane
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

Re: USFWS File Number 2011-TA-0227

Dear Ms. Powell:

Thank you for your December 17, 2010, letter and attachments regarding your proposed use of habitat based flatwoods salamander and striped newt survey methodology for the Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. These surveys will be conducted for preparation of a draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed expansion of the range in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia. We have reviewed the information you provided and submit the following comments under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act) as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

According to the information you provided, the proposed acquisition areas will be assessed to determine if they have appropriate habitat for the frosted flatwoods salamander, a federally listed species, or the striped newt, a candidate species. Since the proposed acquisition areas consist mainly of planted pine stands and the area has been through a drought year, these habitat surveys will be used to determine the presence or absence of the salamander and newt, as opposed to conducting dip net surveys over several years. A more detailed description of the proposed habitat surveys are included with your letter and attachments, along with a modified habitat data sheet. We have reviewed this information and therefore agree with your proposed method of habitat surveys for the frosted flatwoods salamander and the striped newt.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment during the planning stages of your project. If you have any questions, please write or call staff biologist, Robert Brooks, of our Coastal Georgia Sub Office at 912-832-8739, extension 107.

Sincerely,

Grant Colwell for

Sandra S. Tucker
Field Supervisor

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/058
28 FEB 2011

Mr. Robert Brooks
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Coastal Ecological Services Field Office
4980 Wildlife Drive NE
Townsend, Georgia 31331

Re: Proposed Survey Methodology for Federally-Listed and Candidate Species for the *Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia*

Dear Mr. Brooks:

During the informal consultation meeting conducted among personnel from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Coastal Ecological Services Field Office; Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort (MCAS Beaufort); Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE); and Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) on November 30, 2010, we discussed a preliminary list of federally protected species potentially affected by the modernization and expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia.

The preliminary list of 11 federally protected species discussed during the meeting was developed based on E & E's review of the USFWS species lists for Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia, and was originally provided in tabular format in the *Desktop Analysis of Biological and Environmental Variables for the Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) *for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia,* dated November 2010 (2010 Desktop Analysis). The table from the 2010 Desktop Analysis is provided on the next page, but reflects minor revisions including an updated federal status for the Altamaha spinymussel (*Elliptio spinosa*) as proposed endangered. Additionally, at your request, the federally delisted bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is included in the table because of its protection under the federal Bald and Golden Eagle Act of 1940.

On December 17, 2010, E & E provided a detailed methodology proposing the use of habitat-based survey methodologies for the flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) and striped newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*) as opposed to using dip net

or drift net surveys. The USFWS provided concurrence with the proposed habitat-based survey methodologies for these two species via letter on February 3, 2011.

In continuation with the preparation of the EIS, E & E has received and reviewed the results of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GaDNR's) Coastal Resource Mapping Project completed in 2010 which delineates vegetative habitats found in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia. In addition, E & E and NAVFAC SE performed a site reconnaissance on February 9 through 11, 2011, to preliminarily ground-truth aerial signatures identified in the 2010 Desktop Analysis and cross-check the habitats identified in the GaDNR Coastal Resource Mapping Project.

Federally Protected Species Potentially Occurring in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing
AMPHIBIANS			
Drymarchon corais couperi	Eastern Indigo Snake	T	T
Ambystoma cingulatum	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	T	T
Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise	C	T
Notophthalmus perstriatus	Striped Newt	C	R
BIRDS			
Vermivora bachmanii	Bachman's Warbler	E	.
Dendroica kirtlandii	Kirtland's Warbler	E	.
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	*	T
Mycteria americana	Wood Stork	E	E
MOLLUSKS			
Elliptio spinosa	Altamaha Spinymussel	PE	E
PLANTS			
Baptista arachnifera	Hairy Rattleweed	E	E

C - Candidate Species; E - Endangered; PE- Proposed Endangered; T – Threatened; * Protected under Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940

Lastly, E & E has reviewed literature regarding life histories, biology, and habitat utilization of the 10 remaining species identified in the table on the next page. Based upon the preliminary habitats identified during the site reconnaissance and E & E's literature review, they have determined that the federally-listed threatened eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*); the gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), a candidate species for federal listing; and the federally-listed endangered wood stork (*Mycteria Americana*) have the potential to occur within the

proposed impact areas and therefore may require field surveys to determine the presence of these species. Proposed survey methodologies for these species are described in Section 1.0.

Upon review of the same sources listed above, E & E also has determined that suitable habitat for the federally-listed endangered Bachman's warbler (*Vermivora bachmanii*); the federally-listed endangered Kirtland's warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*); the bald eagle; the potentially endangered Altamaha spinymussel; and the federally-listed endangered hairy rattle weed (*Baptista arachnifera*) are unlikely to occur within the proposed impact areas. Based upon the lack of suitable habitat for these species, no further field assessments for these species are proposed. Further rationale for this determination is described in Section 2.0. A list of references used to make these determinations is provided in Attachment A.

At this time, we request the USFWS review and provide concurrence with the following proposed survey methodologies for the eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, and wood stork. Such surveys would be conducted to determine impact to these species and would be utilized for Section 7 consultation, as necessary, to complete the EIS for the Modernization and Expansion of TBR, Georgia. We also are requesting concurrence with the rationale for not conducting field surveys for the Bachman's warbler, Kirkland's warbler, bald eagle, Altamaha spinymussel, short-nose sturgeon, Atlantic sturgeon, and hairy rattle weed.

1.0 Proposed Survey Methodology for Eastern Indigo Snake, Gopher Tortoise, and Wood Stork

We propose to conduct a more thorough site review of proposed target areas for the eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, and wood stork to determine if sufficient habitat exists within the proposed target area to support the above-referenced species. If it is found that sufficient habitat exists to support said species, then follow-up field assessments will be made to confirm the presence or absence of these species.

Eastern Indigo Snake

Habitat Requirements

Eastern indigo snakes use a variety of habitats that include pine flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods, high pine, dry prairie, hardwood hammocks, edges of freshwater wetlands, agricultural land, coastal dunes, and disturbed areas. Eastern indigo

snakes are often associated with gopher tortoise burrows, where they seek shelter from thermal stress and lay eggs. In areas lacking tortoise burrows, decayed stumps and logs are important habitat features for cover. Indigo snakes eat a variety of small mammals and herpetofauna, including eastern diamondback rattlesnakes and gopher tortoise hatchlings. In Georgia, the eastern indigo snake is most often associated with sand ridge habitats which often occur along major coastal plain streams (Speake, Diemer, and McGlincy 1981).

The Georgia Ecological Services Field Office of the USFWS maintains a GIS database of Threatened and Endangered Species Ranges in Georgia. This database indicates that the entirety of Acquisition Areas 1 and 3 is a "Possible Range" for indigo snakes. The database also indicates that "known occurrences" of eastern indigo snakes have been documented within Acquisition Areas 1 and 3. Based upon known occurrence data, an occurrence of indigo snake was documented within the proposed 400-acre Airfield Target Area.

Preliminary Site Review

We will review high-resolution aerial imagery and Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil data to identify potential suitable habitat for the eastern indigo snake. Suitable habitat features are: sand ridges, scrubby pine flatwoods, and open upland environments adjacent to freshwater wetlands. Positive indicators for these habitats will be the presence of gopher tortoise burrows. Soil survey data that indicate sandy soils within or adjacent to suitable habitat will also be considered a positive indicator.

The NRCS soil data contain soil drainage characteristics. For areas within the proposed impact areas, drainage characteristics are classified as: moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. Since indigo snakes utilize sandy environments with supporting wetland environments, we assume that areas with poorly drained or very poorly drained soils will not provide the necessary upland habitat to support indigo snakes. For survey purposes, those areas identified within impact areas with moderately well drained or somewhat poorly drained soils will be examined to determine if significant habitat exist to support indigo snake populations.

Areas of suitable habitat as defined above will be mapped using GIS and will be cross-referenced to known occurrences of eastern indigo snakes from the USFWS Georgia Ecological Services Field Office GIS database of Threatened and Endangered Species Ranges in Georgia. Distances from each area

of suitable habitat to the nearest known occurrences of eastern indigo snake will be documented.

Field Assessment

We will conduct follow-up surveys in areas of suitable habitat to determine if the habitat is likely to support eastern indigo snakes. These surveys will assess the potential habitat and include a survey for the presence of gopher tortoise burrows. A detailed habitat description of survey areas, as well as photographs of suitable habitat, will be completed. Upon completion of the field assessment, a summary report of survey findings will be provided to USFWS staff.

Gopher Tortoise

Habitat Requirements

Gopher tortoises are common in most types of upland communities with open canopies. They are commonly found in habitats such as sandhill, pine flatwoods, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, dry prairies, xeric hammock, pine-mixed hardwoods, and coastal dunes. Gopher tortoises construct burrows in sandy soils. The gopher tortoise resides in these burrows which protect them from other species and extreme heat. These burrows also provide similar protection for over 350 other commensal species. Key species known to occupy gopher tortoise burrows include the eastern indigo snake, eastern diamondback rattlesnake, and gopher frogs (Florida Freshwater Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission [FWC] 2010a and 2010b).

Preliminary Site Review

We will review high-resolution aerial imagery and NRCS soil data to identify potential suitable habitat for the gopher tortoise. Suitable habitat features are: sand ridges, scrubby pine flatwoods, dry prairies, xeric hammocks, and open upland environments with sandy soils. Positive indicators for these habitats will be the presence of sandy soils as indicated from soil survey data.

The NRCS soil data contain soil drainage characteristics. For areas within the proposed impact areas, drainage characteristics are classified as: moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. Since gopher tortoises utilize sandy environments with low groundwater elevations, we assume that areas with poorly drained or very poorly drained soils will not support gopher tortoises. For survey purposes, those areas identified within impact areas with moderately well drained or somewhat poorly drained soils will be examined to determine if

significant habitat exist to support gopher tortoise populations.

Field Assessment

We will conduct follow-up surveys in areas of suitable habitat to determine if the habitat is currently utilized by gopher tortoises. Canopy and herbaceous cover percentage will be documented for upland habitats identified in the preliminary site review to determine if adequate vegetation exists to support gopher tortoises. Acceptable habitat features will be defined as a canopy cover of less than 60%, with an herbaceous cover of at least 30% (FWC 2009). If acceptable canopy and herbaceous cover percentage exist, pedestrian transects within suitable habitat will be conducted to identify gopher tortoise burrows. Existing burrows will be classified as active or abandoned and marked by Global Positioning System (GPS). A detailed habitat description of survey areas, as well as photographs of existing burrows, will be completed. Upon completion of the field assessment, a summary report of survey findings will be provided to USFWS staff.

Wood Stork

Habitat Requirements

The wood stork is a colonial bird that nests in large rookeries often constructed in cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora*) and southern willow (*Salix carolina*). Wood storks utilize the same nesting colonies from year to year as long as they remain undisturbed (USFWS 1986). They feed in flocks on small fish, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles, and arthropods found within freshwater marshes, flooded roadside and agricultural ditches, and depressions in cypress heads, swamp sloughs, tidal creeks and pools, and estuaries. The wood stork is known to travel long distances (up to 80 miles) in search of feeding areas. Past research on Georgia wood stork colonies has found that foraging occurs within a 12-mile radius 80% of the time (USFWS 1986).

The USFWS Georgia Ecological Services Field Office GIS database of Threatened and Endangered Species Ranges in Georgia indicates a known wood stork rookery located 9 miles northwest of proposed Acquisition Area 3. During the meeting with the USFWS on November 30, 2010, and a subsequent meeting with GaDNR on December 1, 2010, both agencies confirmed that no wood stork rookeries occur within proposed Acquisition Areas 1 or 3. However, due to the project's proximity to the known rookery and the ability of wood storks to travel long distances for foraging, wetland habitats within the proposed

impact areas may be utilized as foraging habitat for wood storks.

Preliminary Site Review

During the preliminary site reconnaissance conducted on February 9 and 10, 2011, we confirmed that potential foraging habitat exists within the proposed impact areas. These habitats include swamp sloughs, forested depressions, and roadside and agricultural ditches. No individual sightings of wood storks were observed during the sight reconnaissance.

Proposed Survey Methods

Based upon preliminary site review findings noted above, we determined that appropriate foraging habitat exists within the proposed impact areas and wood storks may utilize these wetland habitats for foraging. While conducting field assessments for other protected species or wetland delineations for the project, we will document any observed sightings of this species and report these sightings in the EIS. No follow-up field surveys are proposed for this species as potential impacts to wetland habitats, and thus wood stork foraging habitat, will be quantified and further examined in the EIS.

2.0 Rationale for Determination of Other Species Not Requiring Field Surveys

Our rationale for determining that field surveys will not be required for Bachman's warbler, Kirtland's warbler, Altamaha spinymussel, and the hairy rattle weed is provided below.

Kirtland's Warbler

The Kirkland's warbler has one of the most restricted breeding ranges of any North American bird. It breeds in the open jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) plains of central Michigan. The bird over-winters in the Bahamas with spring departures occurring in late April and early May and fall migrations between August and October (USFWS 1999). The primary migration route follows a narrow band through South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio before reaching nesting grounds in Michigan (USFWS 1999). When warblers make their spring migration, the first quarter of the route is over water (Mayfield 1988). Some research has shown migration occurs without any stops or with limited stopovers (Mayfield 1988; USFWS 1999). These studies concluded that observations of warblers outside of the main migration route were likely strays, as a disproportionate number of documented

observations occurred in Ohio and Michigan, the last quarter of the migratory route.

The Kirtland's warbler is potentially only present in the state of Georgia for a limited time during its migratory period. Because the primary migration route for Kirkland's warbler lies north and northeast of Georgia, and since research indicates they may migrate without stopovers and that warblers within the state of Georgia are likely stray birds, no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Bald Eagle

During the November 30 and December 1, 2010, meetings with the USFWS and GaDNR, respectively, both agencies confirmed that no known bald eagle nests occur within the proposed project area. The proposed acquisition area is currently managed for silviculture operations and is composed primarily of dense planted pine stands, recently cleared pine stands, and forested wetlands. Bald eagles require tall, mature trees for nesting purposes. Due to clearing activities associated with active management of timber, trees are harvested well before they reach maturity. No suitable nesting habitat within the proposed impact areas exist for bald eagles, and therefore no detailed field assessments for this species are proposed. Visual observations of bald eagles or nests observed during other field activities will be provided to the USFWS and documented in the EIS.

Bachman's Warbler

A confirmed documentation of the Bachman's warbler has not been reported in the United States since 1962 (USWFS 2005), and therefore no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Altamaha Spinymussel

The Altamaha spinymussel utilizes the Altamaha River. As discussed during the November 30, 2010, meeting, Acquisition Area 2, which is adjacent to the river, has been removed from the project scope. Therefore, no direct or secondary impacts to the Altamaha River are anticipated, and no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Hairy Rattle Weed

The hairy rattle weed inhabits shallow pools on Piedmont granite outcrops in full sunlight. It is known to occur in

Brantley and Wayne Counties, Georgia, and the USFWS stated in the November 30, 2010, meeting that the required habitat for this species likely would not be found within the proposed acquisition areas. Therefore, no field assessments for this species are proposed.

We respectfully request that the USFWS review the survey methodologies provided herein and provide concurrence within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Please contact Jered Jackson at 904-542-6308 or e-mail jered.jackson@navy.mil with any questions or concerns regarding this submittal or if you require any additional information to process this request.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer

cc: John Conway, NAVFAC SE
Jered Jackson, NAVFAC SE
Brenda Powell, Ecology and Environment, Inc.
Jonathan Oravetz, Ecology and Environment, Inc.

United States Department of the Interior

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Coastal Sub-Office
4980 Wildlife Drive
Townsend, Georgia 31331
Phone: (912) 832-8739
Fax: (912) 832-8744

April 1, 2011

Mr. W. A. Drawdy
U. S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001

Re: FWS Log # 2011-0042

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

Thank you for your February 28, 2011, letter regarding survey methodologies for Federally listed and candidate species for the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. We have reviewed the information you provided and submit the following comments under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act) as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

According to the information you provided, the federally threatened eastern indigo snake, the federally threatened frosted flatwoods salamander, the federally endangered wood stork, and the state listed gopher tortoise have the potential to occur within the proposed impact areas. You listed the gopher tortoise as a candidate species, however it is state listed now, but in the future could become a candidate species. You determined field surveys would not be required for the Kirtland's Warbler, Bald Eagle, Bachman's warbler, Altamaha spinymussel, and hairy rattleweed since habitat was lacking in the proposed acquisition impact areas. We have reviewed this information and agree with your species list and proposed method of surveys for the eastern indigo snake, wood stork, and gopher tortoise. The survey methodology for the striped newt and frosted flatwoods salamander was concurred on in a previous letter (FWS Log # 2011-TA-0227).

We appreciate the opportunity to comment during the planning stages of your project. If you have any questions, please write or call staff biologist, Robert Brooks, of our Coastal Georgia Sub Office at 912-832-8739, extension 107.

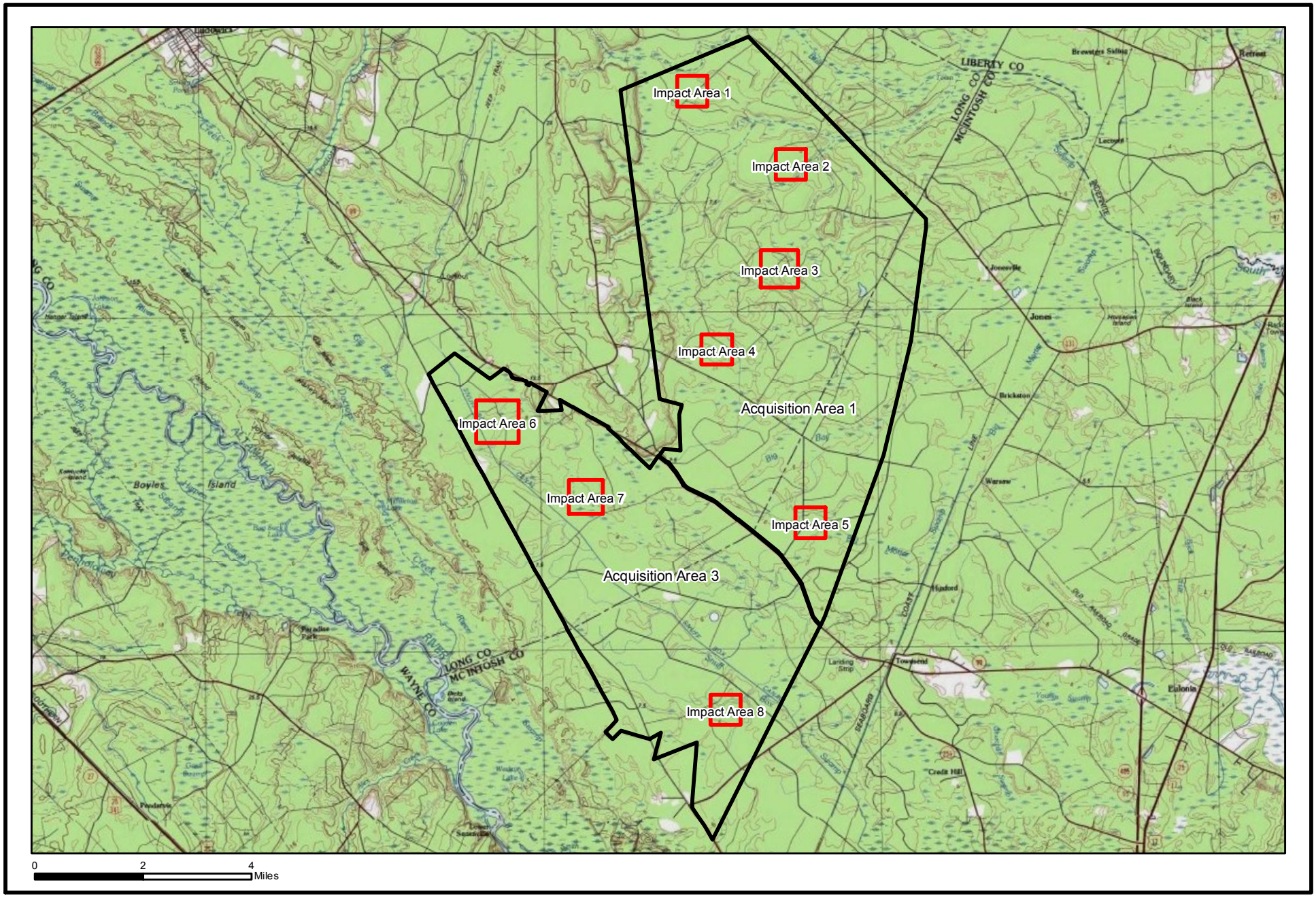
Sincerely,

Grant Colwell

Sandra S. Tucker for
Field Supervisor

Attachment B

Figures



Target Impact Area

Acquisition Area

Source: USGS US Topo Maps online, 2011

Figure 1-1
Target Impact Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
Long County, Georgia

Path: W:\2846_Townsend\MXD\T&E_Summary_Spring2011\Fig1-2_Impact_Area3_suitable_habitat.mxd

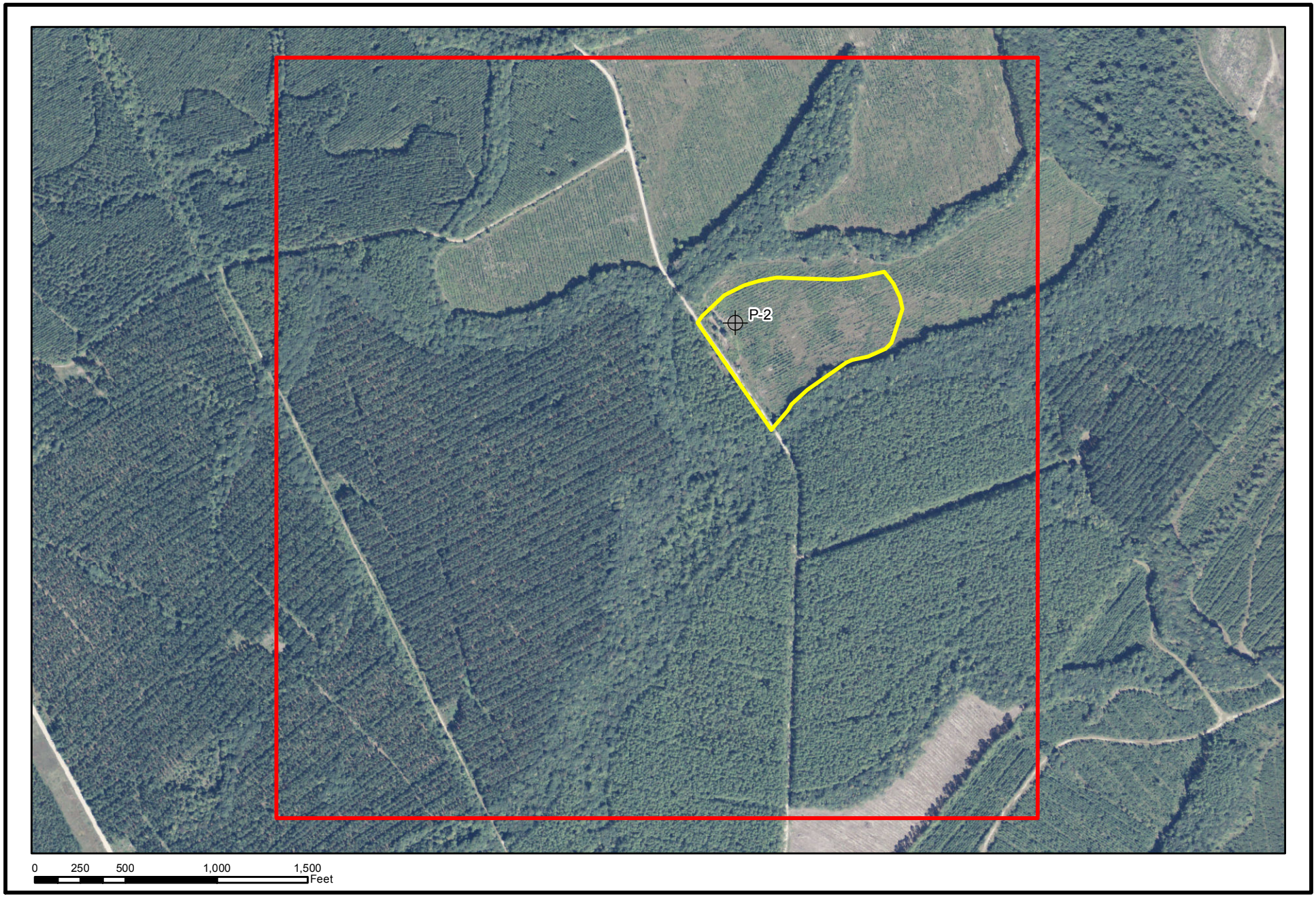
Picture

Suitable Habitat Eastern Indigo Snake/Gopher Tortoise

Target Impact Area

Source: USDA, 2010

Figure 1-2
Suitable Habitat Eastern Indigo Snake/Gopher Tortoise
Target Impact Area 3
Townsend Bombing Range
Long County, Georgia



Picture

Suitable Habitat Eastern Indigo Snake/Gopher Tortoise

Target Impact Area

Source: USDA, 2010

Figure 1-3
Suitable Habitat Eastern Indigo Snake/Gopher Tortoise
Target Impact Area 6
Townsend Bombing Range
Long County, Georgia

Picture

Source: USDA, 2010

Figure 1-4
Observed Gopher Tortoise Burrows and Habitat
Acquisition Area 1
Townsend Bombing Range
Long County, Georgia

Attachment C

Photographic Log

Photographic Log

Photo 1: 1.8-acre sandy upland area located within Target Impact Area 3, illustrating suitable habitat for eastern indigo snake and gopher tortoise.

Photo 2: 12.8-acre sandy upland area located within Target Impact Area 6, illustrating suitable habitat for eastern indigo snake and gopher tortoise.

Photo 3: Area identified in the desktop analysis as potential gopher tortoise habitat based on soil drainage characteristics within Target Impact Area 1. In-field verification determined area to be unsuitable habitat for gopher tortoises.

Photo-4: Area identified in the desktop analysis as potential gopher tortoise habitat based on soil drainage characteristics within Target Impact Area 2. In-field verification determined area to be unsuitable habitat for gopher tortoises.

Photo 5: Area identified in the desktop analysis as potential gopher tortoise habitat based on soil drainage characteristics within Target Impact Area 2. In-field verification determined area to be unsuitable habitat for gopher tortoises.

Photo 6: Area identified in the desktop analysis as potential gopher tortoise habitat based on soil drainage characteristics within Target Impact Area 4. In-field verification determined area to be unsuitable habitat for gopher tortoises.

Photo 7: Gopher tortoise burrow observed adjacent to New Road.

Photo 8: Ephemeral wetland located within Target Impact Area 1. Area determined to be unsuitable habitat for flatwoods salamander.

Photo 9: Large emergent wetland with standing water in rutted areas within Target Impact Area 3. Area determined to be unsuitable habitat for flatwoods salamander.

Photo 10: Small ephemeral ponds located within old road bed within Target Impact Area 7. Area determined to be unsuitable habitat for flatwoods salamander.

Photo 11: Small ephemeral pond adjacent to forested wetland within Target Impact Area 6. Area determined unsuitable habitat for flatwoods salamander.

Photo 12: Small ephemeral pond within drainage ditch within Target Impact Area 8. Area determined unsuitable habitat for flatwoods salamander.

Attachment D

References

References

Drawdy, W., 2011. Personal communication. United States Marine Corps (USMC). Letter re: Proposed Survey Methodology for Eastern Indigo Snake, Gopher Tortoise, Wood Stork, Corkwood, and Dwarf Witch-Alder for the Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia, dated February 28, 2011, to Robert Brooks, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Coastal Ecological Services Field Office, Townsend, Georgia.

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Powell, B. 2010. Personal communication. Ecology and Environment, Inc. Letter re: Proposed Use of Habitat-Based Flatwoods Salamander and Striped Newt Survey Methodology for the Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia, dated December 17, 2010, to Robert Brooks, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Coastal Ecological Services Field Office, Townsend, Georgia.

Tucker, S. 2011a. Personal communication. Field Supervisor, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Letter re: FWS Log # 2011-TA-02227 (Survey Methods Concurrence Letter), dated February 3, 2011, to Brenda A. Powell, Ecology and Environment, Inc., Tallahassee, Florida.

Tucker, S. 2011b. Personal communication. Field Supervisor, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Letter re: FWS Log # 2011-0042 (Survey Methods Concurrence), dated April 1, 2011, to W.A. Drawdy, United States Marine Corps, Beaufort, South Carolina.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). 2009. National Agricultural Inventory Project (NAIP). 1 meter resolution Infrared Aerial Imagery.

_____. 2010. National Agricultural Inventory Project (NAIP). 1 meter resolution True Color Aerial Imagery.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 1986. Revised Recovery Plan for the U.S. Breeding Population of the Wood Stork.

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Appendix G
Threatened and Endangered Species

Appendix G.1
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Determination of Effects

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/164
2 AUG 2011

Mr. Robert Brooks
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Coastal Ecological Services Field Office
4980 Wildlife Drive NE
Townsend, Georgia 31331

Re: Determination of effects on threatened and endangered species for the *Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia*.

Dear Mr. Brooks

The Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort has analyzed potential biological impacts associated with the modernization and expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia (TBR). This analysis is based upon literature review, conversations and correspondences with USFWS, and on-the-ground surveys of areas expected to be directly affected by the action.

The species considered in the analysis include the Eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise (a candidate for listing), frosted flatwoods salamander, striped newt (a candidate for listing), wood stork, Kirtland's warbler, Bachman's warbler, bald eagle (protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act), Altamaha spinymussel (proposed for listing as endangered), and hairy rattleweed.

Biological surveys were conducted using methodologies detailed in letters from Brenda Powell of Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) to the USFWS dated 17 December 2010, and from Mr. William Drawdy of the USMC dated 28 February 2011. The survey methodologies were subsequently approved by the USFWS in letters dated 3 February and 1 April 2011, respectively. During reconnaissance of the proposed action area on 9 - 11 February 2011, the USMC and E & E determined that suitable habitat for the Bachman's warbler, Kirtland's warbler, bald eagle, Altamaha spinymussel, and hairy rattleweed did not occur. Based upon the lack of suitable habitat for these species, no field assessments for them were proposed. The USFWS concurred with this decision in a letter dated 1 April 2011.

E & E conducted biological surveys for the eastern indigo snake, flatwoods salamander, striped newt, wood stork, and gopher tortoise in the proposed impact areas between 28 March and 6 April 2011. Survey findings were provided to the USFWS in a letter dated 2 May 2011. Suitable habitat was identified for the Eastern indigo snake and gopher tortoise at impact areas 3 and 6, but neither species and no gopher tortoise burrows were found in those habitats. No suitable habitat or breeding ponds were observed within the impact areas for the frosted flatwoods salamander or striped newt. No wood storks were observed but, due to the project's proximity to a known wood stork rookery, wetland habitats within proposed impact areas 1,2,3,4,6, and 7 may be utilized as foraging habitat for wood storks.

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) has determined that the proposed action may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the Eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, and wood stork, and that it will not affect the other species addressed in this biological evaluation. No critical habitat is present in the proposed action area.

Table 1. Determination Summary for Species of Concern that Potentially Occur in the Proposed Action Area.

Species	Summary of Effects
Eastern Indigo Snake	May affect, not likely to adversely affect
Gopher Tortoise	May affect, not likely to adversely affect
Flatwoods Salamander	No effect
Striped Newt	No effect
Wood Stork	May affect, not likely to adversely affect
Kirtland's Warbler	No effect
Bachman's Warbler	No effect
Bald Eagle	No effect
Altamaha Spinymussel	No effect
Hairy Rattle Weed	No effect

We look forward to your timely review of these determinations, and request your concurrence that the proposed action may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect listed species under your

jurisdiction. My point of contact is Mr. Jered Jackson, who can be reached at (904) 542-6308 or via email at jered.jackson@navy.mil.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer

Attachments

cc: John Conway, NAVFAC SE
Jered Jackson, NAVFAC SE
Brenda Powell, E & E
Jonathan Oravetz, E & E

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United States Department of the Interior

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Coastal Sub-Office
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Phone: (912) 832-8739
Fax: (912) 832-8744

September 22, 2011

Mr. W. A. Drawdy
U. S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001

Re: USFWS File Number 2011-I-0969

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

Thank you for your August 2, 2011, letter regarding the modernization and expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, in McIntosh County, Georgia. We have reviewed the information you provided and submit the following comments under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act) as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

According to the information you provided, the federally threatened eastern indigo snake, the federally endangered wood stork, and the gopher tortoise, a federal candidate species, have the potential to occur within the proposed expansion area, but were not found on the proposed impact areas. Therefore, we agree with your determination that this proposed project is not likely to adversely affect any federally listed endangered or threatened species. Also, we believe that the requirements of section 7 of the Endangered Species Act have been satisfied and no further consultation is required. However, obligations under section 7 of the Act must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this identified action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner which was not considered in this assessment; or (3) a new species is listed or critical habitat determined that may be affected by the identified action.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment during the planning stages of your project. If you have any questions, please contact staff biologist, Robert Brooks, of our Coastal Georgia Sub-Office at 912-832-8739, extension 107.

Sincerely,

Strant Colwell

Sandra S. Tucker for
Field Supervisor

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Appendix G
Threatened and Endangered Species

Appendix G.2
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Survey Methodology

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/057
28 FEB 2011

Matt Elliott
Program Manager
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Division
Nongame Conservation Section
2065 US Hwy 278, SE
Social Circle, GA 30025

Re: Proposed Survey Methodology for Eastern Indigo Snake, Gopher Tortoise, Wood Stork, Corkwood, and Dwarf Witch-alder for the Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

Dear Mr. Elliott:

During the informal consultation meeting conducted among personnel from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GaDNR), Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort (MCAS Beaufort), Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE), and Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) on December 1, 2010, we discussed a preliminary list of state-protected species potentially affected by the modernization and expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia.

The preliminary list of 16 state-listed threatened or endangered species discussed during the meeting was developed based upon our review of the GaDNR species lists for Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia, and was originally provided in tabular format in the *Desktop Analysis of Biological and Environmental Variables for the Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) *for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia*, dated November 2010 (2010 Desktop Analysis). The table from the 2010 Desktop Analysis is provided below, but includes minor revisions including an updated federal status for the Altamaha spinymussel (*Elliptio spinosa*) as potentially endangered based on comments from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Coastal Ecological Services Field Office, during a meeting on November 30, 2010.

In continuation with the preparation of the EIS, we have received and reviewed the results of the GaDNR's Coastal Resource Mapping Project completed in 2010 which delineates

vegetative habitats found in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia. In addition, we performed a site reconnaissance on February 9 through 11, 2011, to preliminarily ground-truth aerial signatures identified in the 2010 Desktop Analysis and cross-check the habitats identified in the GaDNR Coastal Resource Mapping Project. Lastly, we have reviewed literature regarding life histories, biology, and habitat utilization of the 16 species identified in the table below. Based upon the preliminary habitats identified during the site reconnaissance and our literature review, we have determined that the following state-listed species have the potential to occur within the proposed impact areas and therefore may require field surveys to determine the presence of these species: threatened eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*), threatened gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), endangered wood stork (*Mycteria Americana*), threatened corkwood (*Leitneria floridana*), threatened dwarf witch-alder (*Fothergilla gardenia*), and threatened frosted flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) Proposed survey methodologies for these species are described in Section 1.0.

To date, we have received concurrence from the USFWS to utilize habitat-based surveys methodologies for the flatwoods salamander and striped newt as opposed to using dip net or drift net surveys. The methodology and concurrence letter are provided in Appendix A.

State Protected Species Potentially Occurring in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing
	AMPHIBIANS		
Drymarchon corais couperi	Eastern Indigo Snake	T	T
Ambystoma cingulatum	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	T	T
Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise	C	T
	BIRDS		
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	.	T
Mycteria americana	Wood Stork	E	E
	MOLLUSKS		
Elliptio spinosa	Altamaha Spinymussel	PE	E
Elliptio arctata	Delicate Spike	.	E
Toxolasma pullus	Savannah Lilliput	.	T
	FISH		
Acipenser brevirostrum	Shortnose Sturgeon	E	E

PLANTS			
Leitneria floridana	Corkwood	.	T
Fothergilla gardenii	Dwarf Witch-adler	.	T
Elliottia racemosa	Georgia Plume	.	T
Pteroglossaspis eristata	Giant Orchid	.	T
Baptista arachnifera	Hairy Rattle weed	E	E
Dicerandra radfordiana	Radford's Mint	.	E
Sageretia minutiflora	Tiny-leaf Buckthorn	.	T

C - Candidate Species; E - Endangered; PE- Proposed Endangered; T - Threatened

Upon review of the same sources listed above, we also have determined that suitable habitats for the following state-list species are unlikely to occur within the proposed impact areas: endangered Kirtland's warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*), threatened bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), threatened Georgia plume (*Elliottia racemosa*), threatened giant orchid (*Pteroglossapis eristata*), endangered hairy rattle weed (*Baptista arachnifera*), endangered Radford's mint (*Dicerandra radfordiana*), threatened tiny-leaf buckthorn (*Sageretia minutiflora*), threatened Savannah lilliput (*Toxolasma pullus*), endangered delicate spike (*Elliptio arctata*), and endangered short-nose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*). Based upon the lack of suitable habitat for these species, no further field assessments for these species are proposed. Further rationale for this determination is described in Section 2.0. A list of references used to make these determinations is provided in Appendix B.

We request that the GaDNR review and provide concurrence with the following proposed survey methodologies for the eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, wood stork, corkwood, dwarf witch-alder, and frosted flatwoods salamader. We also are requesting concurrence with the rationale for conducting no field surveys for Kirkland's warbler, bald eagle, Georgia plume, giant orchid, hairy rattle weed, Radford's mint, tiny-leaf buckthorn, Savannah lilliput, delicate spike, and short-nose sturgeon.

1.0 Proposed Survey Methodology

We propose to conduct a more thorough site review of proposed impact areas to determine if sufficient habitat exists within the areas to support the eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, wood stork, corkwood, dwarf witch-alder, and flatwoods salamander. Follow-up field assessments will be made to confirm the presence or absence or these species and

determine if these species have the potential to utilize habitats within the proposed target area if it is found that sufficient habitat exists to support said species.

Eastern Indigo Snake

Habitat Requirements

Eastern indigo snakes use a variety of habitats that include pine flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods, high pine, dry prairie, hardwood hammocks, edges of freshwater wetlands, agricultural land, coastal dunes, and disturbed areas. Eastern indigo snakes are often associated with gopher tortoise burrows, where they seek shelter from thermal stress and lay eggs. In areas lacking tortoise burrows, decayed stumps and logs are important habitat features for cover. Indigo snakes eat a variety of small mammals and herpetofauna, including eastern diamondback rattlesnakes and gopher tortoise hatchlings. In Georgia, the eastern indigo snake is most often associated with sand ridge habitats which often occur along major coastal plain streams (Speake, Diemer, and McGlincy 1981).

The Georgia Ecological Services Field Office of the USFWS maintains a GIS database of Threatened and Endangered Species Ranges in Georgia. This database indicates that the entirety of Acquisition Areas 1 and 3 is a "Possible Range" for indigo snakes. The database also indicates that "known occurrences" of eastern indigo snakes have been documented within Acquisition Areas 1 and 3. Based upon known occurrence data, an occurrence of indigo snake was documented within the proposed 400-acre Airfield Target Area.

Preliminary Site Review

We will review high-resolution aerial imagery and Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil data to identify potential suitable habitat for the eastern indigo snake. Suitable habitat features are: sand ridges, scrubby pine flatwoods, and open upland environments adjacent to freshwater wetlands. Positive indicators for these habitats will be the presence of gopher tortoise burrows. In addition, soil survey data that indicate sandy soils within or adjacent to suitable habitat will be considered a positive indicator.

The NRCS soil data contain soil drainage characteristics. For areas within the proposed impact areas, drainage characteristics are classified as: moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. Since indigo snakes utilize sandy environments with supporting wetland environments, we assume that areas with poorly drained or very poorly drained soils will not provide

the necessary upland habitat to support indigo snakes. For survey purposes, those areas identified within impact areas with moderately well drained or somewhat poorly drained soils will be examined to determine if significant habitat exist to support indigo snake populations.

Areas of suitable habitat as defined above will be mapped using GIS and will be cross-referenced to known occurrences of eastern indigo snakes from the USFWS Georgia Ecological Services Field Office GIS database of Threatened and Endangered Species Ranges in Georgia. Distances from each area of suitable habitat to the nearest known occurrences of eastern indigo snake will be documented.

Field Assessment

We will conduct follow-up surveys in areas of suitable habitat to determine if the habitat is likely to support eastern indigo snakes. These surveys will assess the potential habitat and include a survey for the presence of gopher tortoise burrows. A detailed habitat description of survey areas, as well as photographs of suitable habitat, will be completed. Upon completion of the field assessment, a summary report of survey findings will be provided to GaDNR staff.

Gopher Tortoise

Habitat Requirements

Gopher tortoises are common in most types of upland communities with open canopies. They are commonly found in habitats such as sandhill, pine flatwoods, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, dry prairies, xeric hammock, pine-mixed hardwoods, and coastal dunes. Gopher tortoises construct burrows in sandy soils. The gopher tortoise resides in these burrows which protect them from other species and extreme heat. These burrows also provide similar protection for over 350 other commensal species. Key species known to occupy gopher tortoise burrows include the eastern indigo snake, eastern diamondback rattlesnake, and gopher frogs (Florida Freshwater Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission [FWC] 2010a and 2010b).

Preliminary Site Review

We will review high-resolution aerial imagery and NRCS soil data to identify potential suitable habitat for the gopher tortoise. Suitable habitat features are: sand ridges, scrubby pine flatwoods, dry prairies, xeric hammocks, and open upland environments with sandy soils. Positive indicators for these habitats will be the presence of sandy soils as indicated from soil survey data.

The NRCS soil data contain soil drainage characteristics. For areas within the proposed impact areas, drainage characteristics are classified as: moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. Since gopher tortoises utilize sandy environments with low groundwater elevations, we assume that areas with poorly drained or very poorly drained soils will not support gopher tortoises. For survey purposes, those areas identified within impact areas with moderately well drained or somewhat poorly drained soils will be examined to determine if significant habitat exist to support gopher tortoise populations.

Field Assessment

We will conduct follow-up surveys in areas of suitable habitat to determine if the habitat is currently utilized by gopher tortoises. Canopy and herbaceous cover percentage will be documented for upland habitats identified in the preliminary site review to determine if adequate vegetation exists to support gopher tortoises. Acceptable habitat features will be defined as a canopy cover of less than 60%, with an herbaceous cover of at least 30% (FWC 2009). If acceptable canopy and herbaceous cover percentage exist, pedestrian transects within suitable habitat will be conducted to identify gopher tortoise burrows. Existing burrows will be classified as active or abandoned and marked by Global Positioning System (GPS). A detailed habitat description of survey areas, as well as photographs of existing burrows, will be completed. Upon completion of the field assessment, a summary report of survey findings will be provided to GaDNR staff.

Wood Stork

Habitat Requirements

The wood stork is a colonial bird that nests in large rookeries often constructed in cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora*) and southern willow (*Salix carolina*). Wood storks utilize the same nesting colonies from year to year as long as they remain undisturbed (USFWS 1986). They feed in flocks on small fish, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles, and arthropods found within freshwater marshes, flooded roadside and agricultural ditches, and depressions in cypress heads, swamp sloughs, tidal creeks and pools, and estuaries. The wood stork is known to travel long distances (up to 80 miles) in search of feeding areas. Past research on Georgia wood stork colonies has found that foraging occurs 80% of the time within a 12-mile radius (USFWS 1986).

The USFWS Georgia Ecological Services Field Office GIS database of Threatened and Endangered Species Ranges in Georgia indicates a known wood stork rookery located 9 miles northwest of proposed Acquisition Area 3. During the meeting with the USFWS on November 30, 2010, and a subsequent meeting with GaDNR on December 1, 2010, both agencies confirmed that no wood stork rookeries occur within proposed Acquisition Areas 1 or 3. However, due to the project's proximity to the known rookery and the ability of wood storks to travel long distances for foraging, wetland habitats within the proposed impact areas may be utilized as foraging habitat for wood storks.

Preliminary Site Review

During the preliminary site reconnaissance conducted on February 9 and 10, 2011, we confirmed that potential foraging habitat exist within the proposed impact areas. These habitats include swamp sloughs, forested depressions, and roadside and agricultural ditches. No individual sightings of wood storks were observed during the sight reconnaissance.

Proposed Survey Methods

Based upon preliminary site review findings noted above, we determined that appropriate foraging habitat exists within the proposed impact areas and wood storks may utilize these wetland habitats for foraging. While conducting field assessments for other protected species or wetland delineations for the project, we will document any observed sightings of this species and report these sightings in the EIS. No follow-up field surveys are proposed for this species as impacts to wetland habitats, and thus wood stork foraging habitat, will be quantified and further examined in the EIS.

Corkwood

Habitat Requirements

Corkwood is found in shaded marshes accompanied with red maple, cypress, and tupelo and prefers moist poorly drained soils. Corkwood forms a large multi-stemmed colony varying from 5 to 25 feet in height and spread. Flowering occurs in late spring (Patrick, Allison, and Krakow 1995). During the December 1, 2010 meeting, staff from GaDNR provided feedback on state-listed species that are likely to occur within the project site. During this discussion, corkwood was not mentioned by GaDNR staff as likely to occur within the project site.

Preliminary Site Review

The preliminary site recognizance effort conducted on February 9 and 10, 2011, confirmed that portions of the proposed impact areas contain low wetland environments dominated by red maple, cypress, and tupelo.

Proposed Survey Methods
Areas within the proposed impact areas which contain low wetland environments dominated by red maple, cypress, and tupelo will be surveyed using pedestrian transects during the spring/summer of 2011.

Dwarf Witch-alder

Habitat Requirements
Dwarf witch-alder is a deciduous shrub that is found in flat, low lying swampy areas particularly in the shrub dominated margins of upland swamps, Carolina bays, and wet savannas. The flowering period is from March to April, and fruiting occurs between August and October (Patrick, Allison, and Krakow 1995). During the December 1, 2010 meeting, staff from GaDNR provided feedback on state-listed species that are likely to occur within the project site. During this discussion, dwarf witch-alder was not mentioned by GaDNR staff as likely to occur within the project site.

Preliminary Site Review
As confirmed during the preliminary site recognizance effort conducted on February 9 and 10, 2011, the proposed acquisition area is currently managed for silviculture operations and is composed primarily of dense planted pine stands, recently cleared pine stands, and forested wetlands. Most wetland areas lack a transitional environment between wetland and upland areas and therefore the presence of dwarf witch-alder is unlikely. However, on the margins of swamps and bays, transitional shrub areas may exist.

Proposed Survey Methods
Survey efforts for this species will focus on the identified margins of swamps and bays where transitional shrub areas may exist. Surveys will be conducted using pedestrian transects during the March-April flowering period to aid in identification.

Flatwoods Salamander

During the meeting on November 30, 2010, the USFWS expressed concern with ability to conduct of dip net surveys for flatwoods salamanders in the winter of 2011 due to a lack of rainfall in the geographic area of Acquisition Areas 1 and 3.

On December 17, 2010, a survey methodology letter was provided to the USFWS proposing to utilize habitat-based survey methods for assessment of the flatwoods salamander. Details of the proposed habitat-based survey methodology and the USFWS concurrence letter dated February 3, 2011, are provided in Appendix A.

2.0 Rationale for Determination of Species Not Requiring Field Surveys

Our rationale for determining that field surveys will not be required for Kirtland's warbler, bald eagle, Altamaha spinymussel, delicate spike, Savannah lilliput, short-nose sturgeon, Atlantic sturgeon, Georgia plume, giant orchid, hairy rattle weed, Radford's mint, and tiny-leaf buckthorne is provided below.

Kirtland's Warbler

The Kirkland's warbler has one of the most restricted breeding ranges of any North American bird. It breeds in the open jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) plains of central Michigan. The bird over-winters in the Bahamas with spring departures occurring in late April and early May and fall migrations between August and October (USFWS 1999). The primary migration route follows a narrow band through South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio before reaching nesting grounds in Michigan (USFWS 1999). When warblers make their spring migration, the first quarter of the route is over water (Mayfield 1988). Some research has shown migration occurs without any stops or with limited stopovers (Mayfield 1988; USFWS 1999). These studies concluded that observations of warblers outside of the main migration route were likely strays, as a disproportionate number of documented observations occurred in Ohio and Michigan, the last quarter of the migratory route.

The Kirtland's warbler is potentially only present in the state of Georgia for a limited time during its migratory period. Because the primary migration route for Kirkland's warbler lies north and northeast of Georgia, and since research indicates they may migrate without stopovers and that warblers within the state of Georgia are likely stray birds, no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Bald Eagle

During the November 30 and December 1, 2010, meetings with the USFWS and GaDNR, respectively, both agencies confirmed that no

known bald eagle nests occur within the proposed project area. The proposed acquisition area is currently managed for silviculture operations and is composed primarily of dense planted pine stands, recently cleared pine stands, and forested wetlands. Bald eagles require tall, mature trees for nesting purposes. Due to clearing activities associated with active management of timber, trees are harvested well before they reach maturity. No suitable nesting habitat within the proposed impact areas exist for bald eagles, and therefore no detailed field assessments for this species are proposed. Visual observations of bald eagles or nests observed during other field activities will be provided to the USFWS and documented in the EIS.

Altamaha Spiny Mussel, Delicate Spike, Savannah Lilliput, and Short-nose Sturgeon

The Altamaha spinymussel, delicate spike, Savannah lilliput, and short-nose sturgeon utilize the Altamaha River. As discussed in the December 1, 2010 meeting, Acquisition Area 2, which is adjacent to the Altamaha River, has been removed from the project scope; therefore no direct or secondary impacts to the Altamaha River are anticipated and no field assessments for these species are proposed.

Georgia Plume

The Georgia plume is found in xeric environments including sand ridges and oak ridges. The flower period is from June to July (Patrick, Allison, and Krakow 1995). No portions of the proposed impact areas contain xeric habitats. During the December 1, 2010 meeting, GaDNR staff provided feedback about state-listed species likely to occur within the proposed acquisition area. During this discussion, Georgia plume was not mentioned by GaDNR staff as likely to occur within the area. Based on the preliminary site recognizance effort conducted on February 9 and 10, 2011, the results of the GaDNR Coastal Mapping Project and aerial photo-interpretation of 2010 true color aerials and 2009 infrared aerial photographs, no appropriate habitat for the Georgia plume exists within the proposed impact areas, and therefore no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Giant Orchid

The giant orchid is found in sandy environments including scrub oak and sand hills, as well as open pine flatwoods. The flowering period is from June to November (Florida Natural Areas Inventory 2000). No portions of the proposed impact

areas contain scrub oak or sand hill communities. The proposed impact areas are composed primarily of dense planted pine stands, recently cleared pine stands, and forested wetlands. Based upon preliminary field assessments conducted February 9 and 10, 2011, areas of recent pine clearing with successional pine development are typically hydric. A majority of soils within these areas are classified hydric by the NRCS and do not maintain ample soil permeability to support the giant orchid. During the December 1, 2010 meeting, staff from GaDNR provided feedback about state-listed species that are likely to occur within the proposed acquisition area. During this discussion, giant orchid was not mentioned by GaDNR staff as likely to occur within the area. No appropriate habitat for the giant orchid exists within the proposed impact areas, and therefore no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Hairy Rattle Weed

The hairy rattle weed inhabits shallow pools on Piedmont granite outcrops in full sunlight. It is known to occur in Brantley and Wayne Counties, Georgia. The USFWS stated in the November 30, 2010, meeting that is not likely that the required habitat for this species would be found within the proposed acquisition areas. Therefore, no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Radford's Mint

During the December 1, 2010, meeting, staff with GaDNR stated that Radford's mint is not likely to occur within the proposed acquisition area. Therefore, no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Tiny-leaf Buckthorne

The tiny-leaf buckthorne is found on calcareous rock bluffs, shell middens and evergreen hammocks along stream banks (Patrick, Allison, and Krakow 1995). No portions of the proposed impact areas contain appropriate habitat for tiny-leaf buckthorne. During the December 1, 2010, meeting, staff from GaDNR provided feedback on state-listed species likely to occur within the proposed acquisition area. During this discussion, tiny-leaf buckthorne was not mentioned by GaDNR staff as likely to occur within the proposed acquisition area. No appropriate habitat for the tiny-leaf buckthorne exists within the proposed impact areas, and therefore no field assessments for this species are proposed.

We respectfully request that GaDNR review the survey methodologies provided herein and provide concurrence within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Please contact Jered Jackson at 904-542-6308 or e-mail jered.jackson@navy.mil with any questions or concerns regarding this submittal or if you require any additional information to process this request.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer

cc: John Conway, NAVFAC SE
Jered Jackson, NAVFAC SE
Brenda Powell, Ecology and Environment, Inc.
Jonathan Oravetz, Ecology and Environment, Inc.

From: Katrina Morris [mailto:Katrina.Morris@dnr.state.ga.us]
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2011 10:16
To: Jackson, Jered CIV NAVFAC SE
Subject: Proposed Survey Methodology Document

Mr. Jackson,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Proposed Survey Methodology Document for the
Townsend Bombing Range Expansion. I have reviewed the document and feel that the

proposed methodology is adequate for the species that may be found on site.

If I can be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Trina Morris

Trina Morris, Wildlife Biologist
Environmental Review Coordinator
Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
Nongame Conservation Section
2065 U.S. Hwy. 278 S.E.
Social Circle, GA 30025-4743
Ph: 770-918-6411 or 706-557-3032
Fax: 706-557-3033
katrina.morris@dnr.state.ga.us
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Give wildlife a chance this tax season! Donate to the Georgia Wildlife Conservation Fund on
your state income tax forms - line 10 on short forms (500-EZ) and line 26 on the long (500).
Details at www.georgiawildlife.com/node/338. Forms at https://etax.dor.ga.gov/.

Wild about wildlife? Sign up for Georgia Wild, DNR's free e-newsletter about all things
nongame, from animals to habitats. Click here to subscribe (or paste this link into your
browser): http://www.georgiawildlife.com/news/e-newsletters

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Appendix G
Threatened and Endangered Species

Appendix G.2
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

Survey Findings

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/105
2 MAY 2011

Matt Elliott
Program Manager
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Division Nongame Conservation Section
2065 US Hwy 278, SE
Social Circle, GA 30025

Re: Survey Results for Eastern Indigo Snake, Gopher Tortoise, Flatwoods Salamander, Wood Stork, Corkwood and Dwarf Witch-Alder for the *Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia*

Dear Mr. Elliott:

For the purpose of preparing an *Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia*, Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) conducted biological surveys for selected federally and State-protected species potentially affected by the Proposed Action. This letter summarizes the findings of the surveys conducted for State-protected species, including the eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, flatwoods salamander, wood stork, corkwood, and dwarf witch-alder, which were conducted between 28 March and 6 April 2011.

These surveys were conducted using methodologies detailed in a letter from Mr. William Drawdy of the United States Marine Corps (USMC) to Mr. Matt Elliott of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GaDNR) dated 28 February 2011. The survey methodologies were approved by Ms. Katrina Morris of the GaDNR in an electronic mail to Mr. Jered Jackson of Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) on 10 March 2011. Under separate cover, the USMC coordinated with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Coastal Ecological Services Field Office to receive approval of survey methodologies for federally-protected species potentially affected by the Proposed Action. These items of correspondence are provided in Attachment A.

Prior to conducting onsite field surveys, a desktop analysis of habitats found in the eight Target Areas was conducted to identify potential habitat for each species. The location of

each Target Area is illustrated in Attachment B, on Figure 1-1. During the desktop analysis, the following data sets were reviewed:

- National Wetlands Inventory (NWI; USFWS 2010);
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil surveys for Long and McIntosh Counties (NRCS 2002 and NRCS 2007, respectively);
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Agricultural Inventory Project (NAIP) 2010 True Color Aerial Imagery;
- USDA NAIP 2009 Infrared Aerial Imagery; and
- Ecological Community data from the GaDNR's Coastal Resource Mapping Project completed in 2010.

Areas identified as potential species habitat were downloaded onto sub-meter accurate Geographic Positioning System (GPS) units for subsequent in-field verification. The in-field findings for each species identified as requiring surveys are summarized below.

Eastern Indigo Snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*)

Suitable habitat for the eastern indigo snake was defined as sand ridges, scrubby pine flatwoods, and open upland environments adjacent to freshwater wetlands (Drawdy 2011). A positive indicator for these habitats was the presence of gopher tortoise burrows.

Field surveys identified two areas considered suitable habitat for the eastern indigo snake. The first area consists of a 1.8-acre open canopy upland habitat located within Target Area 3 (see Attachment B, Figure 1-2). This upland area was adjacent to recently harvested emergent wetlands to the east. The NRCS classified soils within this area as Bladen Fine Sandy Loam, defined as hydric, poorly drained soils. Field surveys determined that this small upland area had coarse sandy soils supporting loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), broom sedge (*Andropogon* sp.), and shiny blueberry (*Vaccinium myrsinites*) (see Attachment C, Photo 1). The area was surveyed using pedestrian transects for the presence of gopher tortoise burrows; however, no burrows or eastern indigo snakes were observed in the field.

The second area with suitable eastern indigo snake habitat was identified within Target Area 6 (see Attachment B, Figure 1-3). The USFWS Georgia Ecological Services Field Offices

maintains a GIS database of threatened and endangered species ranges in Georgia. This database indicates that a known occurrence of indigo snake was documented within the vicinity of Target Area 6. Field surveys located a 12.8-acre sandy upland area of planted immature loblolly pines on the east side of an existing access road and adjacent to mature forested wetland areas (see Attachment B, Figure 1-3). The NRCS classified soils within this area as Mascotte Fine Sand, defined as partially hydric, poorly drained soils. Vegetation in this area included loblolly pine, saw palmetto, gallberry, broom sedge, winged sumac (*Rhus copallinum*), and shiny blueberry (see Attachment C, Photo 2). The area was surveyed using pedestrian transects for the presence of gopher tortoise burrows; however, no burrows or eastern indigo snakes were observed in the field.

The remainder of the Target Areas consisted of densely planted stands of loblolly pine with low species diversity. The majority of these areas contain poorly drained soils that do not meet suitable habitat requirements for the eastern indigo snake.

Gopher Tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*)

Suitable habitat for gopher tortoise was defined as sand ridges, scrubby pine flatwoods, dry prairies, xeric hammocks, and open upland environments with sandy soils (Drawdy 2011). Acceptable habitat features were defined as a canopy cover of less than 60%, with an herbaceous cover of at least 30% (Drawdy 2011). The presence of sandy soils as indicated from soil survey data was a positive indicator for these habitats. Those areas, with soils drainage patterns defined by NRCS as moderately well-drained or somewhat poorly drained soils, were identified during the desktop analysis as potential gopher tortoise habitat and were loaded into GPS units.

Potential gopher tortoise habitat that was identified during the desktop analysis was surveyed to determine if suitable habitat exists. Onsite field surveys located two areas that would be considered suitable habitat for gopher tortoises. These are the same area identified above as suitable eastern indigo snake habitat located within Target Areas 3 and 6 (see Attachment B, Figures 1-2 and 1-3). Both areas were surveyed using pedestrian transects for the presence of gopher tortoise burrows; however, no burrows were observed.

Additional areas that were identified as potential gopher tortoise habitat during the desktop analysis consisted of densely planted stands of loblolly pine with canopy cover

greater than 60% and herbaceous cover less than 30%. Photographs of representative planted pine habitats are attached (see Attachment C, Photos 3 through 6). These areas did not meet the definition of suitable gopher tortoise habitat.

Numerous active gopher tortoise burrows were observed along New Road near the intersection of GC&P Road (see Attachment C, Photo 7). This area consists of an open, sandy xeric environment that has been replanted with longleaf pine. Multiple gopher tortoise burrows were located within 200 feet of the road. This area was not extensively surveyed for gopher tortoise burrows as it occurs outside of the defined Target Areas (see Attachment B, Figure 1-4).

Flatwoods Salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*)

Suitable habitat for flatwoods salamander was defined as isolated ephemeral or depressional wetlands or ephemeral ponds with the absence of deep water, a treeless ecotone, and adjacency to open pine savannas or pine flatwoods (Drawdy 2011, Powell 2010).

To identify potential breeding ponds and suitable habitat for flatwoods salamander, pedestrian transects where conducted at 50- to 100-foot intervals throughout all areas classified as wetland habitats identified by the NWI maps (USFWS 2010).

Isolated ephemeral ponds were located within Target Areas 1, 3, 6, 7, and 8 (see Attachment C, Photos 8 through 12). No salamanders were observed under leaf debris in any of these ponds. The ponds located within Target Area 6 (see Attachment C, Photo 11) and Target Area 7 (see Attachment C, Photo 10), supported some amphibian species, including tadpoles and frogs. However, none of the ponds in any of the Target Areas met suitable habitat requirements as they did not have treeless ecotones or not were supported by appropriate upland habitats including open pine savannahs or pine flatwoods.

Wood Stork (*Mycteria Americana*)

The USFWS Georgia Ecological Services Field Offices GIS database of threatened and endangered species ranges in Georgia indicates a known wood stork rookery 9 miles northwest of proposed Acquisition Area 1 (illustrated on Figure 1-1 in Attachment B). No additional wood stork rookeries are known to occur in the study area. Past research on Georgia wood stork colonies has found that foraging occurs 80% of the time within a 12-mile radius (USFWS 1986). Target Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and

7 are within 12 miles of the rookery located to the northwest of Acquisition Area 1. Due to the project's proximity to the known rookery outside of the Acquisition Area, and the ability of wood storks to travel long distances for foraging, all wetland habitats within these Target Areas are presumed to be utilized as foraging habitat for wood storks.

No wood storks were observed foraging in onsite wetlands during the survey timeframe of 28 March through 6 April 2011. However, surveys were conducted early in the spring migration period and it is likely wood storks had not reached coastal Georgia during the survey period. As stated in the 28 February 2011 survey methodology letter sent to your agency (see Attachment A), no follow-up field surveys are proposed for this species. They are presumed to utilize the wetlands located within Target Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 for foraging, so impacts to wetland habitats, and thus wood stork foraging habitat, will be quantified and further examined in the EIS.

Corkwood (*Duboisia myoporoides*) and Dwarf Witch-Alder (*Fothergilla gardenia*)

Suitable habitat for corkwood was defined as wetland environments dominated by red maple, cypress, and black gum (Drawdy, February 2011). Suitable habitat for dwarf witch-alder was defined as transitional shrub areas along the margins of swamps and bays (Drawdy 2011). Prior to conducting field surveys, linear transects were digitized in GIS through all areas identified as wetlands based on the NWI maps. These transects were uploaded on sub-meter accurate GPS units for field reference during surveys.

Pedestrian transects where conducted at 50-to-100-foot intervals throughout all areas identified as wetland habitats to survey for corkwood and dwarf witch-alder. Most wetland systems surveyed contained some portions of suitable habitat for corkwood and dwarf witch-alder. However, within the Target Areas, no specimens were observed.

Other Observed Wildlife and Plants

Observations of non-threatened and endangered species were recorded in field notes and were GPS located. Several pitcher plants (*Sarracenia* sp.) were observed within wetland environments at Target Areas 1, 5, and 7. The hooded pitcher plant (*Sarracenia minor)* is State-listed as unusual. A summary of non-protected species observed during the field surveys is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 **Non-Protected Wildlife and Plants Observed During Field Surveys**	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Swallow Tailed Kite	*Elanoides forficatus*
Turkey	*Meleagris gallopavo*
Northern Bobwhite Quail	*Colinus virginianus*
Night Heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*
Barred Owl	*Strix varia*
American Kestrel	*Falco sparverius*
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*
Red-Shouldered Hawk	*Buteo lineatus*
Cerulean Warbler	*Dendroica cerulea*
Black Racer	*Coluber constrictor*
Black Rat Snake	*Elaphe obsoleta*
Southern Toad	*Anaxyrus terrestris*
Ornate Chorus Frog	*Pseudacris ornata*
Musk Turtle	*Sternotherus odoratus*
Coyote	*Canis latrans*
Feral Pig	*Sus scrofa*
Pitcher Plant	*Sarracenia* sp.

Findings Summary

Field surveys conducted for State-listed threatened and endangered species identified two areas, one within Target Area 3 and one within Target Area 6, as suitable habitat for the eastern indigo snake and gopher tortoise (see Attachment B, Figures 1-2 and 1-3). Gopher tortoise burrows were observed near the intersection of New Road and GC&P Road, outside the Target Areas but within Acquisition Area 1 (see Attachment B, Figure 1-4).

Approximately 511 acres of wetland habitats were surveyed for potential breeding ponds and suitable habitat for flatwoods salamanders. No flatwoods salamander breeding ponds and suitable habitat were observed within the Target Areas.

No wood storks were observed during the onsite surveys. However, due to the project's proximity to a known wood stork rookery outside of Acquisition Area 1, and the ability of wood storks to travel long distances for foraging, wetland habitats within the proposed Target Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 are presumed to be utilized as foraging habitat for wood storks.

Approximately 511 acres of wetland habitats were surveyed for corkwood and dwarf witch-alder and portions of these areas contained suitable habitat for these species. However, neither species was observed during pedestrian transects surveys within the Target Areas. Silviculture operations such as ditching, bedding, furrowing, tilling, and clearing were evidenced in a majority of the wetland environments observed and it is likely these activities hinder propagation of corkwood and dwarf witch-alder.

We appreciate GaDNR providing results of its Coastal Resource Mapping Project to support these species surveys and are happy for the opportunity to provide your agency with these survey results. Findings described herein will be incorporated into the EIS that will be prepared for the Proposed Action. Please contact Mr. Jered Jackson at 904-542-6308 or e-mail jered.jackson@navy.mil with any questions or concerns regarding these findings or if you would like additional information.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer

Attachments

cc: John Conway, NAVFAC SE
Jered Jackson, NAVFAC SE
Brenda Powell, E & E
Jonathan Oravetz, E & E

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Attachment A

Proposed GA DNR and USFWS Survey Methodology and Concurrence Letters

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ecology and environment, inc.
Global Environmental Specialists
1974 Commonwealth Lane
Tallahassee, Florida 32303
Tel: (850) 574-1400, Fax: (850) 574-1400

December 17, 2010

Mr. Robert Brooks
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Coastal Ecological Services Field Office
4980 Wildlife Drive NE
Townsend, Georgia 31331

Re: Proposed Use of Habitat-Based Flatwoods Salamander and Striped Newt Survey Methodology for the Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

Dear Mr. Brooks:

As a follow-up to the informal consultation meeting conducted between personnel from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Coastal Ecological Services Field Office, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE), Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort (MCAS Beaufort), and Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) on November 30, 2010, and a subsequent teleconference between you and E & E representatives on December 13, 2010, we request the USFWS review and provide concurrence with the following proposed survey methodology for the federally threatened flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) and the striped newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*), a candidate species for federal listing, that would be used if surveys for these species are necessary. Such surveys would be conducted to determine impact to these species and would be utilized for Section 7 consultation, as necessary, to complete the Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia (referred to herein as the TBR EIS).

During the meeting on November 30, 2010, your agency expressed concern with the ability to conduct dip net surveys, if warranted, in the winter of 2011 due to a lack of rainfall in the geographic area of the Proposed Action, which includes Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia. Therefore, on behalf of NAVFAC SE, E & E has conducted research on established survey methodologies for flatwoods salamanders. The findings of this research are summarized below. The striped newt utilizes similar habitat and has a similar life history as the flatwoods salamander. Therefore one survey methodology is proposed for the assessment of both species.

Currently, there is no set protocol for determining presence or absence of flatwoods salamanders in a particular breeding pond. The general study consensus is that a survey with drift net fences surrounding a breeding pond for two consecutive "normal" weather years will indicate an affirmative result on the determination of the pond as a breeding pond. For dip net surveys, multiple years of breeding pond surveys are required to definitively determine the presence or absence of flatwoods salamanders.[1] The drought conditions present in the project area during the recent past and the timeframe for completing the TBR EIS would make these survey methodologies infeasible for this project.

[1] USFWS, 2005a. *Biological Opinion for the Relocation of Panama City-Bay County International Airport (West Bay Site Alternative)*, Dated October 3, 2005, Prepared by USFWS, 1601 Balboa Avenue Panama City, Florida.

Habitat-based survey methods have been applied in the past for projects potentially impacting flatwoods salamanders.[1, 2] Two biological opinions issued by the USFWS Panama City, Florida office are provided as Attachments A and B for your review. Both of these studies utilized habitat-based surveys.

Habitat-based surveys examine existing habitats to determine if they are likely to be utilized as flatwoods salamander breeding ponds. These surveys typically examine ephemeral or depressional wetlands that are geographically isolated from larger water bodies. To determine if these areas serve as potential breeding ponds, a thorough assessment of the pond, ectone, and adjacent upland is conducted. Positive indicators are absence of deep water, a treeless ecotone, and adjacency to open pine savannas or pine flatwoods. Areas that maintain appropriate habitat within the pond, adjacent upland, and treeless ecotone are then assumed to be potentially utilized as a flatwoods salamander breeding pond.[2]

The proposed acquisition areas (Areas 1 and 3) are primarily composed of planted pine stands and deep forested wetlands. As such, your agency has indicated that little habitat for the flatwoods salamander or striped newt is expected to be found within the proposed target areas. In the winter of 2011, E & E will conduct wetland delineations and upland habitat classifications for the proposed target areas. Following this preliminary field effort, a detailed wetland delineation and habitat assessment report, identifying potential flatwoods salamander habitat, will be provided to USFWS.

If any areas are identified as suitable habitat for flatwoods salamanders or striped newts during the winter 2011 surveys, E & E would propose additional targeted field surveys be conducted during April and May 2011 to determine if the habitat is a potential breeding pond. These surveys would be conducted by appropriately educated botanists and/or biologists familiar with southeastern flora. For these follow-up surveys, E & E would propose to use a variation (e.g., modified slightly to include plant species found in Georgia) of the "Potential Breeding Pond Description Data Sheet for Flatwoods Salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) and Striped Newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*)" provided in Appendix II of the *Biological Opinion for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regional General Permit 86 (RGP-86)*.[2] The modified data sheet proposed for follow-up habitat based surveys is provided herein as Attachment C. A list of proposed follow-up survey locations and rationale for why the area requires follow-up surveys (e.g., based on the winter 2011 survey findings, results of recent infrared aerial photo-interpretation, and review of Natural Resources Conservation Service soils datum) would be provided to the USFWS prior to the commencement of any necessary follow-up field surveys. The results of any targeted follow-up surveys would also be provided to the USFWS in report format.

Please review the methodologies herein that would be used in the event that flatwoods salamander and striped newt surveys are necessary. We respectfully request that you provide concurrence, within 30 days of receipt of this letter, with the use of habitat-based follow-up surveys as opposed to conducting dip net surveys over multiple years to confirm the presence of flatwoods salamander and striped newt breeding ponds within proposed impact areas.

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[2] USFWS 2005b. *Biological Opinion for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regional General Permit 86 (RGP-86)*, Dated March 3, 2005, Prepared by USFWS, 1601 Balboa Avenue Panama City, Florida.

Please feel free to contact me (bpowell@ene.com; 850-574-1400, ext. 3911) or Jonathan Oravetz (joravetz@ene.com; 850-574-1400, ext. 3928) if you have any questions regarding this submittal or require any additional information to process this request.

Sincerely,

ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT, INC.

Brenda A. Powell

Brenda A. Powell
Project Biologist

Attachments

cc: Jered Jackson, NAVFAC SE
John Conway, NAVFAC SE
Billy Drawdy, MCAS Beaufort
Alice Howard, MCAS Beaufort

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United States Department of the Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service
105 West Park Drive, Suite D
Athens, Georgia 30606
Phone: (706) 613-9493
Fax: (706) 613-6059

West Georgia Sub-Office
Post Office Box 52560
Fort Benning, Georgia 31995-2560
Phone: (706) 544-6428
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Coastal Sub-Office
4980 Wildlife Drive
Townsend, Georgia 31331
Phone: (912) 832-8739
Fax: (912) 832-8744

February 3, 2011

Ms. Brenda A. Powell
Ecology & Environment, Inc.
1974 Commonwealth Lane
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

Re: USFWS File Number 2011-TA-0227

Dear Ms. Powell:

Thank you for your December 17, 2010, letter and attachments regarding your proposed use of habitat based flatwoods salamander and striped newt survey methodology for the Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. These surveys will be conducted for preparation of a draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed expansion of the range in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia. We have reviewed the information you provided and submit the following comments under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act) as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

According to the information you provided, the proposed acquisition areas will be assessed to determine if they have appropriate habitat for the frosted flatwoods salamander, a federally listed species, or the striped newt, a candidate species. Since the proposed acquisition areas consist mainly of planted pine stands and the area has been through a drought year, these habitat surveys will be used to determine the presence or absence of the salamander and newt, as opposed to conducting dip net surveys over several years. A more detailed description of the proposed habitat surveys are included with your letter and attachments, along with a modified habitat data sheet. We have reviewed this information and therefore agree with your proposed method of habitat surveys for the frosted flatwoods salamander and the striped newt.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment during the planning stages of your project. If you have any questions, please write or call staff biologist, Robert Brooks, of our Coastal Georgia Sub Office at 912-832-8739, extension 107.

Sincerely,

Grant Colwell for

Sandra S. Tucker
Field Supervisor

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/057
28 FEB 2011

Matt Elliott
Program Manager
Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Wildlife Resources Division
Nongame Conservation Section
2065 US Hwy 278, SE
Social Circle, GA 30025

Re: Proposed Survey Methodology for Eastern Indigo Snake, Gopher Tortoise, Wood Stork, Corkwood, and Dwarf Witch-alder for the Environmental Impact Statement for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

Dear Mr. Elliott:

During the informal consultation meeting conducted among personnel from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GaDNR), Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort (MCAS Beaufort), Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE), and Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E) on December 1, 2010, we discussed a preliminary list of state-protected species potentially affected by the modernization and expansion of Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia.

The preliminary list of 16 state-listed threatened or endangered species discussed during the meeting was developed based upon our review of the GaDNR species lists for Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia, and was originally provided in tabular format in the *Desktop Analysis of Biological and Environmental Variables for the Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) *for the Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia*, dated November 2010 (2010 Desktop Analysis). The table from the 2010 Desktop Analysis is provided below, but includes minor revisions including an updated federal status for the Altamaha spinymussel (*Elliptio spinosa*) as potentially endangered based on comments from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Coastal Ecological Services Field Office, during a meeting on November 30, 2010.

In continuation with the preparation of the EIS, we have received and reviewed the results of the GaDNR's Coastal Resource Mapping Project completed in 2010 which delineates

vegetative habitats found in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia. In addition, we performed a site reconnaissance on February 9 through 11, 2011, to preliminarily ground-truth aerial signatures identified in the 2010 Desktop Analysis and cross-check the habitats identified in the GaDNR Coastal Resource Mapping Project. Lastly, we have reviewed literature regarding life histories, biology, and habitat utilization of the 16 species identified in the table below. Based upon the preliminary habitats identified during the site reconnaissance and our literature review, we have determined that the following state-listed species have the potential to occur within the proposed impact areas and therefore may require field surveys to determine the presence of these species: threatened eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*), threatened gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), endangered wood stork (*Mycteria Americana*), threatened corkwood (*Leitneria floridana*), threatened dwarf witch-alder (*Fothergilla gardenia*), and threatened frosted flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma cingulatum*) Proposed survey methodologies for these species are described in Section 1.0.

To date, we have received concurrence from the USFWS to utilize habitat-based surveys methodologies for the flatwoods salamander and striped newt as opposed to using dip net or drift net surveys. The methodology and concurrence letter are provided in Appendix A.

State Protected Species Potentially Occurring in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Listing	State Listing
	AMPHIBIANS		
Drymarchon corais couperi	Eastern Indigo Snake	T	T
Ambystoma cingulatum	Frosted Flatwoods Salamander	T	T
Gopherus polyphemus	Gopher Tortoise	C	T
	BIRDS		
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	.	T
Mycteria americana	Wood Stork	E	E
	MOLLUSKS		
Elliptio spinosa	Altamaha Spinymussel	PE	E
Elliptio arctata	Delicate Spike	.	E
Toxolasma pullus	Savannah Lilliput	.	T
	FISH		
Acipenser brevirostrum	Shortnose Sturgeon	E	E

PLANTS			
Leitneria floridana	Corkwood	.	T
Fothergilla gardenii	Dwarf Witch-adler	.	T
Elliottia racemosa	Georgia Plume	.	T
Pteroglossaspis eristata	Giant Orchid	.	T
Baptista arachnifera	Hairy Rattle weed	E	E
Dicerandra radfordiana	Radford's Mint	.	E
Sageretia minutiflora	Tiny-leaf Buckthorn	.	T

C - Candidate Species; E - Endangered; PE- Proposed Endangered; T - Threatened

Upon review of the same sources listed above, we also have determined that suitable habitats for the following state-list species are unlikely to occur within the proposed impact areas: endangered Kirtland's warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*), threatened bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), threatened Georgia plume (*Elliottia racemosa*), threatened giant orchid (*Pteroglossapis eristata*), endangered hairy rattle weed (*Baptista arachnifera*), endangered Radford's mint (*Dicerandra radfordiana*), threatened tiny-leaf buckthorn (*Sageretia minutiflora*), threatened Savannah lilliput (*Toxolasma pullus*), endangered delicate spike (*Elliptio arctata*), and endangered short-nose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*). Based upon the lack of suitable habitat for these species, no further field assessments for these species are proposed. Further rationale for this determination is described in Section 2.0. A list of references used to make these determinations is provided in Appendix B.

We request that the GaDNR review and provide concurrence with the following proposed survey methodologies for the eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, wood stork, corkwood, dwarf witch-alder, and frosted flatwoods salamader. We also are requesting concurrence with the rationale for conducting no field surveys for Kirkland's warbler, bald eagle, Georgia plume, giant orchid, hairy rattle weed, Radford's mint, tiny-leaf buckthorn, Savannah lilliput, delicate spike, and short-nose sturgeon.

1.0 Proposed Survey Methodology

We propose to conduct a more thorough site review of proposed impact areas to determine if sufficient habitat exists within the areas to support the eastern indigo snake, gopher tortoise, wood stork, corkwood, dwarf witch-alder, and flatwoods salamander. Follow-up field assessments will be made to confirm the presence or absence or these species and

determine if these species have the potential to utilize habitats within the proposed target area if it is found that sufficient habitat exists to support said species.

Eastern Indigo Snake

Habitat Requirements

Eastern indigo snakes use a variety of habitats that include pine flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods, high pine, dry prairie, hardwood hammocks, edges of freshwater wetlands, agricultural land, coastal dunes, and disturbed areas. Eastern indigo snakes are often associated with gopher tortoise burrows, where they seek shelter from thermal stress and lay eggs. In areas lacking tortoise burrows, decayed stumps and logs are important habitat features for cover. Indigo snakes eat a variety of small mammals and herpetofauna, including eastern diamondback rattlesnakes and gopher tortoise hatchlings. In Georgia, the eastern indigo snake is most often associated with sand ridge habitats which often occur along major coastal plain streams (Speake, Diemer, and McGlincy 1981).

The Georgia Ecological Services Field Office of the USFWS maintains a GIS database of Threatened and Endangered Species Ranges in Georgia. This database indicates that the entirety of Acquisition Areas 1 and 3 is a "Possible Range" for indigo snakes. The database also indicates that "known occurrences" of eastern indigo snakes have been documented within Acquisition Areas 1 and 3. Based upon known occurrence data, an occurrence of indigo snake was documented within the proposed 400-acre Airfield Target Area.

Preliminary Site Review

We will review high-resolution aerial imagery and Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil data to identify potential suitable habitat for the eastern indigo snake. Suitable habitat features are: sand ridges, scrubby pine flatwoods, and open upland environments adjacent to freshwater wetlands. Positive indicators for these habitats will be the presence of gopher tortoise burrows. In addition, soil survey data that indicate sandy soils within or adjacent to suitable habitat will be considered a positive indicator.

The NRCS soil data contain soil drainage characteristics. For areas within the proposed impact areas, drainage characteristics are classified as: moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. Since indigo snakes utilize sandy environments with supporting wetland environments, we assume that areas with poorly drained or very poorly drained soils will not provide

the necessary upland habitat to support indigo snakes. For survey purposes, those areas identified within impact areas with moderately well drained or somewhat poorly drained soils will be examined to determine if significant habitat exist to support indigo snake populations.

Areas of suitable habitat as defined above will be mapped using GIS and will be cross-referenced to known occurrences of eastern indigo snakes from the USFWS Georgia Ecological Services Field Office GIS database of Threatened and Endangered Species Ranges in Georgia. Distances from each area of suitable habitat to the nearest known occurrences of eastern indigo snake will be documented.

Field Assessment

We will conduct follow-up surveys in areas of suitable habitat to determine if the habitat is likely to support eastern indigo snakes. These surveys will assess the potential habitat and include a survey for the presence of gopher tortoise burrows. A detailed habitat description of survey areas, as well as photographs of suitable habitat, will be completed. Upon completion of the field assessment, a summary report of survey findings will be provided to GaDNR staff.

Gopher Tortoise

Habitat Requirements

Gopher tortoises are common in most types of upland communities with open canopies. They are commonly found in habitats such as sandhill, pine flatwoods, scrub, scrubby flatwoods, dry prairies, xeric hammock, pine-mixed hardwoods, and coastal dunes. Gopher tortoises construct burrows in sandy soils. The gopher tortoise resides in these burrows which protect them from other species and extreme heat. These burrows also provide similar protection for over 350 other commensal species. Key species known to occupy gopher tortoise burrows include the eastern indigo snake, eastern diamondback rattlesnake, and gopher frogs (Florida Freshwater Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission [FWC] 2010a and 2010b).

Preliminary Site Review

We will review high-resolution aerial imagery and NRCS soil data to identify potential suitable habitat for the gopher tortoise. Suitable habitat features are: sand ridges, scrubby pine flatwoods, dry prairies, xeric hammocks, and open upland environments with sandy soils. Positive indicators for these habitats will be the presence of sandy soils as indicated from soil survey data.

The NRCS soil data contain soil drainage characteristics. For areas within the proposed impact areas, drainage characteristics are classified as: moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. Since gopher tortoises utilize sandy environments with low groundwater elevations, we assume that areas with poorly drained or very poorly drained soils will not support gopher tortoises. For survey purposes, those areas identified within impact areas with moderately well drained or somewhat poorly drained soils will be examined to determine if significant habitat exist to support gopher tortoise populations.

Field Assessment

We will conduct follow-up surveys in areas of suitable habitat to determine if the habitat is currently utilized by gopher tortoises. Canopy and herbaceous cover percentage will be documented for upland habitats identified in the preliminary site review to determine if adequate vegetation exists to support gopher tortoises. Acceptable habitat features will be defined as a canopy cover of less than 60%, with an herbaceous cover of at least 30% (FWC 2009). If acceptable canopy and herbaceous cover percentage exist, pedestrian transects within suitable habitat will be conducted to identify gopher tortoise burrows. Existing burrows will be classified as active or abandoned and marked by Global Positioning System (GPS). A detailed habitat description of survey areas, as well as photographs of existing burrows, will be completed. Upon completion of the field assessment, a summary report of survey findings will be provided to GaDNR staff.

Wood Stork

Habitat Requirements

The wood stork is a colonial bird that nests in large rookeries often constructed in cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora*) and southern willow (*Salix carolina*). Wood storks utilize the same nesting colonies from year to year as long as they remain undisturbed (USFWS 1986). They feed in flocks on small fish, crustaceans, amphibians, reptiles, and arthropods found within freshwater marshes, flooded roadside and agricultural ditches, and depressions in cypress heads, swamp sloughs, tidal creeks and pools, and estuaries. The wood stork is known to travel long distances (up to 80 miles) in search of feeding areas. Past research on Georgia wood stork colonies has found that foraging occurs 80% of the time within a 12-mile radius (USFWS 1986).

The USFWS Georgia Ecological Services Field Office GIS database of Threatened and Endangered Species Ranges in Georgia indicates a known wood stork rookery located 9 miles northwest of proposed Acquisition Area 3. During the meeting with the USFWS on November 30, 2010, and a subsequent meeting with GaDNR on December 1, 2010, both agencies confirmed that no wood stork rookeries occur within proposed Acquisition Areas 1 or 3. However, due to the project's proximity to the known rookery and the ability of wood storks to travel long distances for foraging, wetland habitats within the proposed impact areas may be utilized as foraging habitat for wood storks.

Preliminary Site Review

During the preliminary site reconnaissance conducted on February 9 and 10, 2011, we confirmed that potential foraging habitat exist within the proposed impact areas. These habitats include swamp sloughs, forested depressions, and roadside and agricultural ditches. No individual sightings of wood storks were observed during the sight reconnaissance.

Proposed Survey Methods

Based upon preliminary site review findings noted above, we determined that appropriate foraging habitat exists within the proposed impact areas and wood storks may utilize these wetland habitats for foraging. While conducting field assessments for other protected species or wetland delineations for the project, we will document any observed sightings of this species and report these sightings in the EIS. No follow-up field surveys are proposed for this species as impacts to wetland habitats, and thus wood stork foraging habitat, will be quantified and further examined in the EIS.

Corkwood

Habitat Requirements

Corkwood is found in shaded marshes accompanied with red maple, cypress, and tupelo and prefers moist poorly drained soils. Corkwood forms a large multi-stemmed colony varying from 5 to 25 feet in height and spread. Flowering occurs in late spring (Patrick, Allison, and Krakow 1995). During the December 1, 2010 meeting, staff from GaDNR provided feedback on state-listed species that are likely to occur within the project site. During this discussion, corkwood was not mentioned by GaDNR staff as likely to occur within the project site.

Preliminary Site Review

The preliminary site recognizance effort conducted on February 9 and 10, 2011, confirmed that portions of the proposed impact areas contain low wetland environments dominated by red maple, cypress, and tupelo.

Proposed Survey Methods
Areas within the proposed impact areas which contain low wetland environments dominated by red maple, cypress, and tupelo will be surveyed using pedestrian transects during the spring/summer of 2011.

Dwarf Witch-alder

Habitat Requirements
Dwarf witch-alder is a deciduous shrub that is found in flat, low lying swampy areas particularly in the shrub dominated margins of upland swamps, Carolina bays, and wet savannas. The flowering period is from March to April, and fruiting occurs between August and October (Patrick, Allison, and Krakow 1995). During the December 1, 2010 meeting, staff from GaDNR provided feedback on state-listed species that are likely to occur within the project site. During this discussion, dwarf witch-alder was not mentioned by GaDNR staff as likely to occur within the project site.

Preliminary Site Review
As confirmed during the preliminary site recognizance effort conducted on February 9 and 10, 2011, the proposed acquisition area is currently managed for silviculture operations and is composed primarily of dense planted pine stands, recently cleared pine stands, and forested wetlands. Most wetland areas lack a transitional environment between wetland and upland areas and therefore the presence of dwarf witch-alder is unlikely. However, on the margins of swamps and bays, transitional shrub areas may exist.

Proposed Survey Methods
Survey efforts for this species will focus on the identified margins of swamps and bays where transitional shrub areas may exist. Surveys will be conducted using pedestrian transects during the March-April flowering period to aid in identification.

Flatwoods Salamander

During the meeting on November 30, 2010, the USFWS expressed concern with ability to conduct of dip net surveys for flatwoods salamanders in the winter of 2011 due to a lack of rainfall in the geographic area of Acquisition Areas 1 and 3.

On December 17, 2010, a survey methodology letter was provided to the USFWS proposing to utilize habitat-based survey methods for assessment of the flatwoods salamander. Details of the proposed habitat-based survey methodology and the USFWS concurrence letter dated February 3, 2011, are provided in Appendix A.

2.0 Rationale for Determination of Species Not Requiring Field Surveys

Our rationale for determining that field surveys will not be required for Kirtland's warbler, bald eagle, Altamaha spinymussel, delicate spike, Savannah lilliput, short-nose sturgeon, Atlantic sturgeon, Georgia plume, giant orchid, hairy rattle weed, Radford's mint, and tiny-leaf buckthorne is provided below.

Kirtland's Warbler

The Kirkland's warbler has one of the most restricted breeding ranges of any North American bird. It breeds in the open jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) plains of central Michigan. The bird over-winters in the Bahamas with spring departures occurring in late April and early May and fall migrations between August and October (USFWS 1999). The primary migration route follows a narrow band through South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio before reaching nesting grounds in Michigan (USFWS 1999). When warblers make their spring migration, the first quarter of the route is over water (Mayfield 1988). Some research has shown migration occurs without any stops or with limited stopovers (Mayfield 1988; USFWS 1999). These studies concluded that observations of warblers outside of the main migration route were likely strays, as a disproportionate number of documented observations occurred in Ohio and Michigan, the last quarter of the migratory route.

The Kirtland's warbler is potentially only present in the state of Georgia for a limited time during its migratory period. Because the primary migration route for Kirkland's warbler lies north and northeast of Georgia, and since research indicates they may migrate without stopovers and that warblers within the state of Georgia are likely stray birds, no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Bald Eagle

During the November 30 and December 1, 2010, meetings with the USFWS and GaDNR, respectively, both agencies confirmed that no

known bald eagle nests occur within the proposed project area. The proposed acquisition area is currently managed for silviculture operations and is composed primarily of dense planted pine stands, recently cleared pine stands, and forested wetlands. Bald eagles require tall, mature trees for nesting purposes. Due to clearing activities associated with active management of timber, trees are harvested well before they reach maturity. No suitable nesting habitat within the proposed impact areas exist for bald eagles, and therefore no detailed field assessments for this species are proposed. Visual observations of bald eagles or nests observed during other field activities will be provided to the USFWS and documented in the EIS.

Altamaha Spiny Mussel, Delicate Spike, Savannah Lilliput, and Short-nose Sturgeon

The Altamaha spinymussel, delicate spike, Savannah lilliput, and short-nose sturgeon utilize the Altamaha River. As discussed in the December 1, 2010 meeting, Acquisition Area 2, which is adjacent to the Altamaha River, has been removed from the project scope; therefore no direct or secondary impacts to the Altamaha River are anticipated and no field assessments for these species are proposed.

Georgia Plume

The Georgia plume is found in xeric environments including sand ridges and oak ridges. The flower period is from June to July (Patrick, Allison, and Krakow 1995). No portions of the proposed impact areas contain xeric habitats. During the December 1, 2010 meeting, GaDNR staff provided feedback about state-listed species likely to occur within the proposed acquisition area. During this discussion, Georgia plume was not mentioned by GaDNR staff as likely to occur within the area. Based on the preliminary site recognizance effort conducted on February 9 and 10, 2011, the results of the GaDNR Coastal Mapping Project and aerial photo-interpretation of 2010 true color aerials and 2009 infrared aerial photographs, no appropriate habitat for the Georgia plume exists within the proposed impact areas, and therefore no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Giant Orchid

The giant orchid is found in sandy environments including scrub oak and sand hills, as well as open pine flatwoods. The flowering period is from June to November (Florida Natural Areas Inventory 2000). No portions of the proposed impact

areas contain scrub oak or sand hill communities. The proposed impact areas are composed primarily of dense planted pine stands, recently cleared pine stands, and forested wetlands. Based upon preliminary field assessments conducted February 9 and 10, 2011, areas of recent pine clearing with successional pine development are typically hydric. A majority of soils within these areas are classified hydric by the NRCS and do not maintain ample soil permeability to support the giant orchid. During the December 1, 2010 meeting, staff from GaDNR provided feedback about state-listed species that are likely to occur within the proposed acquisition area. During this discussion, giant orchid was not mentioned by GaDNR staff as likely to occur within the area. No appropriate habitat for the giant orchid exists within the proposed impact areas, and therefore no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Hairy Rattle Weed

The hairy rattle weed inhabits shallow pools on Piedmont granite outcrops in full sunlight. It is known to occur in Brantley and Wayne Counties, Georgia. The USFWS stated in the November 30, 2010, meeting that is not likely that the required habitat for this species would be found within the proposed acquisition areas. Therefore, no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Radford's Mint

During the December 1, 2010, meeting, staff with GaDNR stated that Radford's mint is not likely to occur within the proposed acquisition area. Therefore, no field assessments for this species are proposed.

Tiny-leaf Buckthorne

The tiny-leaf buckthorne is found on calcareous rock bluffs, shell middens and evergreen hammocks along stream banks (Patrick, Allison, and Krakow 1995). No portions of the proposed impact areas contain appropriate habitat for tiny-leaf buckthorne. During the December 1, 2010, meeting, staff from GaDNR provided feedback on state-listed species likely to occur within the proposed acquisition area. During this discussion, tiny-leaf buckthorne was not mentioned by GaDNR staff as likely to occur within the proposed acquisition area. No appropriate habitat for the tiny-leaf buckthorne exists within the proposed impact areas, and therefore no field assessments for this species are proposed.

We respectfully request that GaDNR review the survey methodologies provided herein and provide concurrence within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Please contact Jered Jackson at 904-542-6308 or e-mail jered.jackson@navy.mil with any questions or concerns regarding this submittal or if you require any additional information to process this request.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer

cc: John Conway, NAVFAC SE
Jered Jackson, NAVFAC SE
Brenda Powell, Ecology and Environment, Inc.
Jonathan Oravetz, Ecology and Environment, Inc.

From: Jackson, Jered CIV NAVFAC SE [jered.jackson@navy.mil]
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2011 11:12 AM
To: Oravetz, Jonathan; Powell, Brenda A.; Conway, John D CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS; Drawdy CIV William A; Howard CIV Alice G
Subject: FW: Proposed Survey Methodology Document
Signed By: There are problems with the signature. Click the signature button for details.

We have concurrence with our letter for the state-listed species surveys at Townsend.

V/R
Jered

-----Original Message-----
From: Katrina Morris [mailto:Katrina.Morris@dnr.state.ga.us]
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2011 10:16
To: Jackson, Jered CIV NAVFAC SE
Subject: Proposed Survey Methodology Document

Mr. Jackson,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Proposed Survey Methodology Document for the Townsend Bombing Range Expansion. I have reviewed the document and feel that the proposed methodology is adequate for the species that may be found on site.

If I can be of further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Trina Morris

Trina Morris, Wildlife Biologist
Environmental Review Coordinator
Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
Nongame Conservation Section
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Fax: 706-557-3033
katrina.morris@dnr.state.ga.us
http://georgiawildlife.dnr.state.ga.us/

Give wildlife a chance this tax season! Donate to the Georgia Wildlife Conservation Fund on your state income tax forms - line 10 on short forms (500-EZ) and line 26 on the long (500). Details at www.georgiawildlife.com/node/338. Forms at https://etax.dor.ga.gov/.

Wild about wildlife? Sign up for Georgia Wild, DNR's free e-newsletter about all things nongame, from animals to habitats. Click here to subscribe (or paste this link into your browser): http://www.georgiawildlife.com/news/e-newsletters

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Attachment B

Figures

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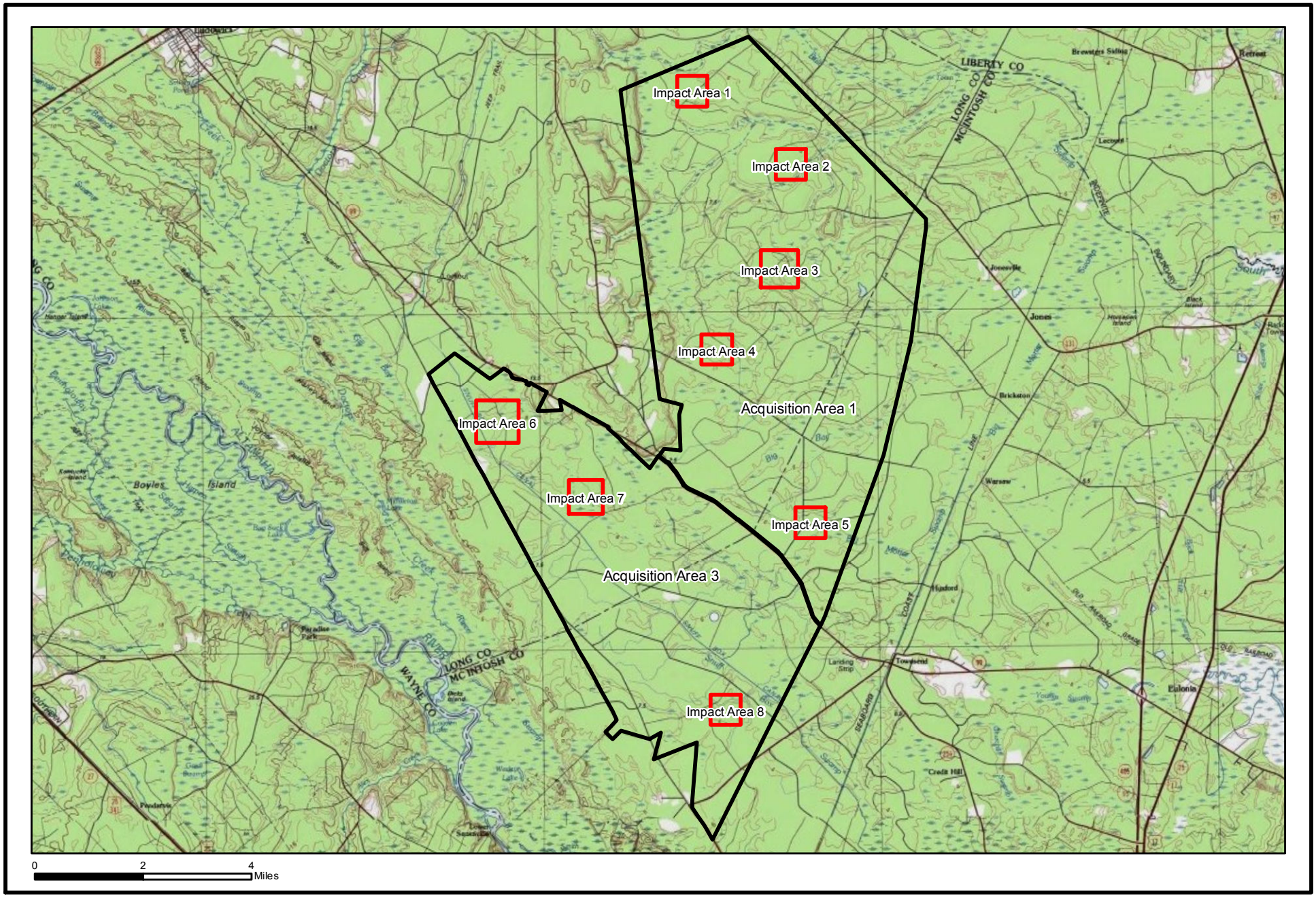
Path: W:\2846_Townsend\MXD\T&E_Summary_Spring2011\Fig1-1_Target_Impact_Areas.mxd



Target Impact Area

Acquisition Area

Source: USGS US Topo Maps online, 2011

Figure 1-1
Target Impact Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
Long County, Georgia

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Picture

Suitable Habitat Eastern Indigo Snake/Gopher Tortoise

Target Impact Area

Source: USDA, 2010

Figure 1-2
Suitable Habitat Eastern Indigo Snake/Gopher Tortoise
Target Impact Area 3
Townsend Bombing Range
Long County, Georgia

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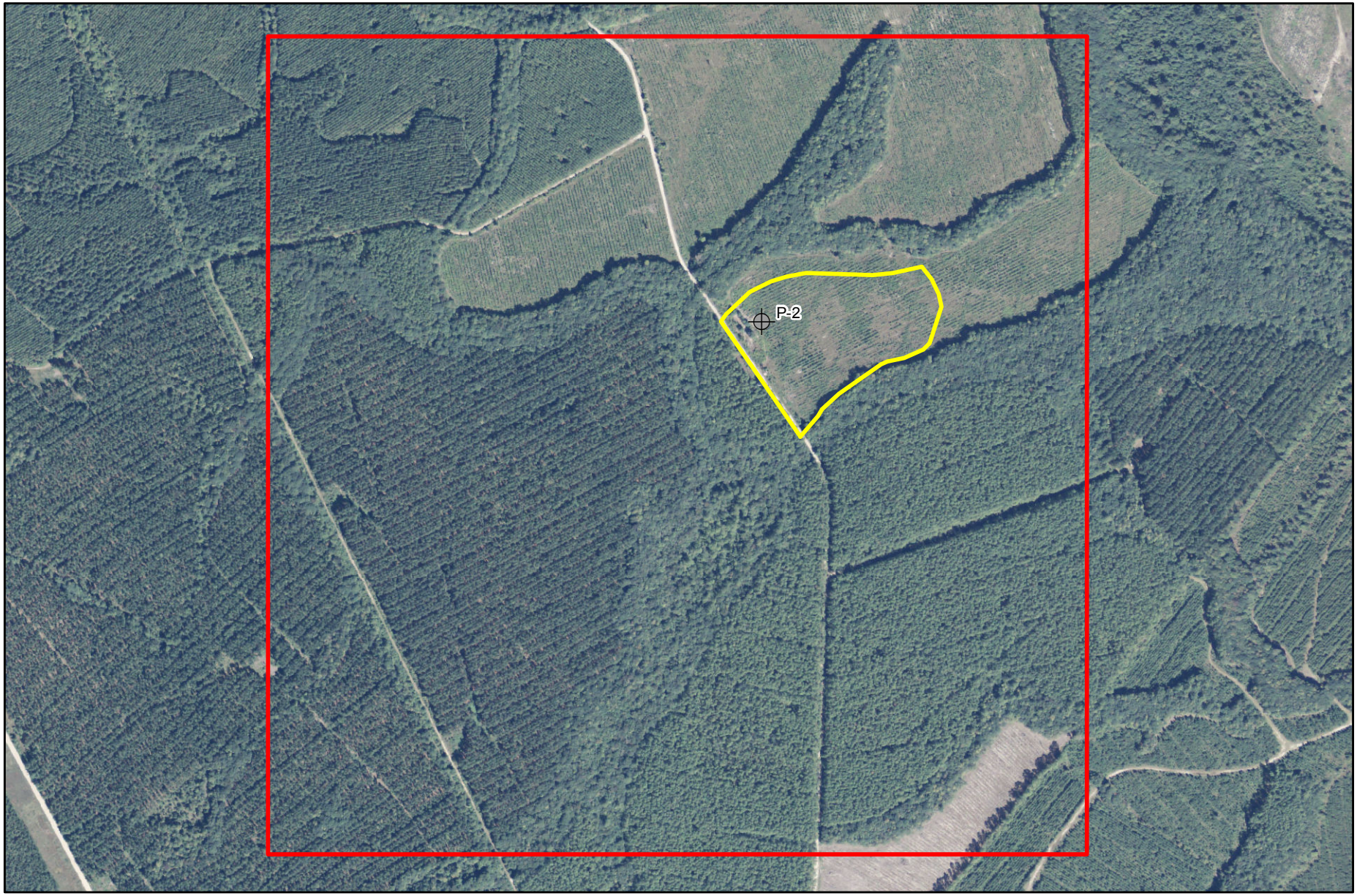

Picture

Suitable Habitat Eastern Indigo Snake/Gopher Tortoise

Target Impact Area

Source: USDA, 2010

Figure 1-3
Suitable Habitat Eastern Indigo Snake/Gopher Tortoise
Target Impact Area 6
Townsend Bombing Range
Long County, Georgia

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Picture

Source: USDA, 2010

Figure 1-4
Observed Gopher Tortoise Burrows and Habitat
Acquisition Area 1
Townsend Bombing Range
Long County, Georgia

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Attachment C

Photographs

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Photographic Log

Photo 1: 1.8-acre sandy upland area located within Target Impact Area 3, illustrating suitable habitat for eastern indigo snake and gopher tortoise.

Photo 2: 12.8-acre sandy upland area located within Target Impact Area 6, illustrating suitable habitat for eastern indigo snake and gopher tortoise.

Photo 3: Area identified in the desktop analysis as potential gopher tortoise habitat based on soil drainage characteristics within Target Impact Area 1. In-field verification determined area to be unsuitable habitat for gopher tortoises.

Photo-4: Area identified in the desktop analysis as potential gopher tortoise habitat based on soil drainage characteristics within Target Impact Area 2. In-field verification determined area to be unsuitable habitat for gopher tortoises.

Photo 5: Area identified in the desktop analysis as potential gopher tortoise habitat based on soil drainage characteristics within Target Impact Area 2. In-field verification determined area to be unsuitable habitat for gopher tortoises.

Photo 6: Area identified in the desktop analysis as potential gopher tortoise habitat based on soil drainage characteristics within Target Impact Area 4. In-field verification determined area to be unsuitable habitat for gopher tortoises.

Photo 7: Gopher tortoise burrow observed adjacent to New Road.

Photo 8: Ephemeral wetland located within Target Impact Area 1. Area determined to be unsuitable habitat for flatwoods salamander.

Photo 9: Large emergent wetland with standing water in rutted areas within Target Impact Area 3. Area determined to be unsuitable habitat for flatwoods salamander.

Photo 10: Small ephemeral ponds located within old road bed within Target Impact Area 7. Area determined to be unsuitable habitat for flatwoods salamander.

Photo 11: Small ephemeral pond adjacent to forested wetland within Target Impact Area 6. Area determined unsuitable habitat for flatwoods salamander.

Photo 12: Small ephemeral pond within drainage ditch within Target Impact Area 8. Area determined unsuitable habitat for flatwoods salamander.

Attachment D

References

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Appendix H

Section 106 Consultation and Programmatic Agreement

H.1 State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Consultation

H.2 Tribal Consultation

Initial Consultation
Initial Consultation with Additional Tribes
Follow-up Consultation

H.3 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Consultation

H.4 Other Consulting Parties Consultation

Initial Consultation
Initial Consultation with Additional Parties
Follow-up Consultation

H.5 Programmatic Agreement

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Appendix H
Section 106 Consultation and Programmatic Agreement

Appendix H.1
State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Consultation

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/030
19 JAN 2011

Historic Preservation Division
ATTN: Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator
254 Washington Street, SW
Ground Level
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Ms. Shirk:

The Department of the Navy (Navy) proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia (Enclosure 1). This undertaking and its effects are being considered under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800. The Navy is writing to seek concurrence with the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) per 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1). As detailed in previous correspondence the Navy is also preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the modernization and expansion of the TBR.

The TBR, which currently occupies 5,183-acres, is a premier training facility used by all Department of Defense (DoD) services to practice air-to-ground ordnance delivery, gunnery, electronic warfare, tactical air control of ground attack aircraft, and other combat skills. TBR is under United States Marine Corps (USMC) EIS action proponent jurisdiction and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard. The EIS considers various alternatives involving three acquisition areas (Areas 1, 2, 3) totaling more than 51,580 acres (Enclosure 2) in the vicinity of the existing TBR.

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other air-to-ground weapons in order to meet a majority of USMC aviation training requirements and achieve readiness proficiency for air-to ground operations.

The USMC shall conduct an archaeological survey of proposed target locations and infrastructure improvement areas (operations tower and support facilities areas, roads, fences, etc.) within the APE to identify archaeological resources. The USMC shall evaluate any archaeological resources within these areas to determine whether they are eligible for the NRHP, or

re-design the project to avoid these resources. The USMC shall survey the remainder of any land acquired by this proposed undertaking in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA as funding permits. A built environment survey and evaluation effort shall be conducted within the APE.

A cultural resources desktop analysis of the proposed TBR expansion area and a 1-mile buffer of this area is provided in Enclosure 3 for your consideration This desktop provides a review of existing site file data and defines site probability zones, based largely on soil drainage characteristics, as outlined in the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001).

A list of federally recognized Native American Tribes to be consulted about this undertaking is provided in Enclosure (4). If you are aware of any additional Native American Tribes or other potential consulting parties that should be contacted please let us know.

A meeting with you and members of your staff at the Department of Natural Resources in Atlanta to discuss this undertaking and survey requirements has been scheduled for February 1, 2011 at 1:00 PM.

We look forward to receiving your concurrence with the APE per 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), and with meeting with you and your staff.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, NAVFAC SE staff archaeologist, at (904) 542-6844 or by e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to the attention of Mr. Gundrum at NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), P.O. Box 30, Bldg 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Sincerely,

W. A. Drawdy

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer
By Direction of the
Commanding Officer

5090
NREAO/030
19 JAN 2011

Enclosures:
1. Regional Location Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia.
2. Land Acquisition Areas and APE Figure
3. Desktop Cultural Resources Analysis of Townsend Bombing Range Expansion Areas and One-Mile Buffer, Long, McIntosh, and Wayne Counties,Georgia. (2 copies)
4. Native American Tribes Consultation List

CC: Dr. David Crass - Division Director/Deputy SHPO w/o enclosures
Mr. Darrell Gundrum - NAVFAC SE w/o enclosures

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/051
25 FEB 2011

Dr. David Crass,
Division Director and Deputy SHPO
Historic Preservation Division - DNR
254 Washington Street, SW
Ground Level
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear Dr. Crass:

Thank you and your staff for meeting with us on February 1, 2011 to discuss cultural resource issues as they relate to the proposed modernization and expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. The meeting minutes are attached for your records (Enclosure 1). We greatly enjoyed the opportunity to present the undertaking to you and your staff in person and to discuss our way ahead regarding the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 compliance for this project.

We agree that the development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) is the best approach to meet our Section 106 compliance requirements given the nature and complexity of the proposed undertaking. We look forward to further consultation with your office regarding this PA and to your participation as a signatory party. We shall consult with Federally recognized Tribes affiliated with the proposed project area and with other potential consulting parties, and will invite consulting parties to be concurring parties to the PA.

Please also find two (2) hard copies and two (2) compact disks containing the addendum to the Desktop Cultural Resources Analysis that you requested during the February 1, 2011 meeting. The desktop addendums presents the results of the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century cartographic research completed for the proposed Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) proposed expansion area and its vicinity. The addendum also adds clarity to the location of Fort Barrington, and presents an overview of physical conditions observed at eight (8) proposed target areas visited by Navy/USMC personnel during a brief field visit on February 9 and 10, 2011.

Please note that the shape of proposed target areas are now square rather than round but their acreage remains the same. An additional target (250-acre Laser Bull Target Area) also

has been added in Area 1. The shovel test pit count for those areas where archaeological survey will be conducted totals 6,936. This includes the new target as well as the change in shape of other target areas. We shall move forward with the archaeological survey of these eight (8) target areas.

We look forward to working with you and your staff on this matter. Thank you for your time and consideration. For questions or comments, please contact Darrell S. Gundrum, NAVFAC SE by phone:(904) 542-6844 or email: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
Natural resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer
By Direction of the
Commanding Officer

Enclosures:

1. Meeting Minutes: Planning Meeting To Discuss Cultural Resource Issues As They Relate To The Proposed Modernization and Expansion Of The Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia, February 1, 2011. (3 hard copies)

2. Addendum Report: Desktop Cultural Resource Analysis of Townsend Bombing Range Expansion Areas and One-Mile Buffer Long, McIntosh, and Wayne Counties, Georgia. (2 hard copies and 2 Compact Disks)

Copy To:
Ms. Elizabeth Shirk, Georgia DNR Historic Preservation Division, Environmental Review Coordinator (minus enclosures)
Mr. Robert Entorf, Georgia DNR Historic Preservation Division, Compliance Archaeologist (minus enclosures)

[redacted]

Meeting Attendees

Dave Crass	DNR, HPD	404-291-7627	david.crass@dnr.state.ga.us
Betsy Shirk	DNR, HPD	404-651-6624	elizabeth.shirk@dnr.state.ga.us
Bob Entorf	DNR, HPD	404-651-6775	robert.entorf@dnr.state.ga.us
Darrell Gundrum	NAVFAC SE	904-542-6844	darrell.gundrum@navy.mil
John Conway	NAVFAC SE	904-542-5110	john.conway@navy.mil
Alice Howard	MCAS Beaufort	843-228-7558	alice.howard@usmc.mil
Billy Drawdy	MCAS Beaufort	843-228-7370	william.drawdy@usmc.mil
Colleen Barrett	MCAS Beaufort	571-278-5669	colleen.barrett.ctr@usmc.mil
Laurel Rhoten	MCAS Beaufort	843-228-7372	laurel.rhoten@usmc.mil
Gene Stillman	Ecology & Environment	850-574-1400	gstillman@ene.com
Leonid Shmookler	Ecology & Environment	716-684-8060	lshmookler@ene.com
Greg Hendryx	SEARCH	352-275-8206	greg@searchinc.com

Introduction

On February 1, 2011, an agency coordination meeting was conducted between the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (GA SHPO); Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort (MCAS Beaufort); Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE); Ecology and Environment, Inc. (E & E); and SEARCH at the GA SHPO in Atlanta, Georgia. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Modernization and Expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) and specifically, to equip the GA SHPO with an understanding of the undertaking and gain their feedback on the level of survey effort required.

The meeting commenced at 1300 hours when Mr. Darrell Gundrum opened the meeting requesting introductions of all attending personnel. Topics discussed during the meeting generally followed the agenda (see attached) which was disseminated electronically to attendees prior to the meeting. These minutes summarize the topics discussed during the meeting.

Project Overview

For the benefit of attending GA SHPO personnel, Ms. Alice Howard and Mr. Billy Drawdy provided an historical and current overview of TBR. They explained that the existing range includes 5,183 acres in McIntosh County which is administered by the U.S. Marine Corps

and operated by the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) as a part of its Combat Readiness Training Center. TBR is the primary air-to-ground training range for Marine Corps aviation units stationed at MCAS Beaufort. Additional users include GA ANG, Moody Air Force Base (AFB), Shaw AFB, and McEntire Air Force Base. In addition to the acquisition of land for expansion, the modernization of TBR would include the construction of new targets to meet PGM training requirements. MCAS Beaufort has tentatively identified nine targets (two in Area 1, two in Area 2, and five in Area 3) in the three acquisition areas. The target areas were developed using the known Weapon Danger Zones (WDZs) and WDZ Tool. The proposed targets, range from approximately 150 to 400 acres in size, and would require vegetative clearing of up to 2,000 acres, depending on the acquisition alternative which is selected. Ms. Howard further stated that the expansion area boundaries were in part selected based on such variables as the scarcity of homes and churches in the vicinity, absence of transmission corridors and in accordance with operational criteria, to ensure that they provide the optimal factors necessary to complete their missions.

Mr. Drawdy provided additional detail on the proposed bombing activities at TBR, stating that bombs would range in weight from 20 to 2,000 pounds; they will include: gravity-driven; laser-guided, and GPS-guided types. He also acknowledged that "safety zones" have been established outside of the target areas to account for any munitions that stray from their intended target. Mr. Drawdy further explained that the location of TBR was selected based on specific military criteria, including distance from MCAS Beaufort and the need for restrictive airspace, all offered by TBR. Ms. Howard stated that the Draft EIS will be ready by Fall-or-Winter 2011 and that funding for the project is anticipated in 2014, but may be obtained as early as 2013.

Cultural Resources Discussion

A cultural resources discussion commenced that entailed an overview of the Cultural Resources Desktop Analysis, which led to a discussion of how best to handle cultural resources requirements as they relate to the current undertaking and future modernization of the expansion areas.

To initiate the conversation, Mr. Gundrum requested whether a cultural resources survey was needed prior to the completion of the EIS, since the current action is land acquisition. Ms. Shirk requested survey of only the proposed target areas at this point.

Mr. Hendryx provided an overview of the Cultural Resources Desktop Analysis, whereby he discussed the property's environment and the results of archival and site file research, and estimated the number of shovel tests needed to complete the study based on adherence to the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys* (GCPA 2001). Mr. Gundrum discussed the results of past archaeological survey work within the existing TBR, noting that 2,748 shovel tests were dug during a 1996 survey of 1,106 acres by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI), including 3 (0.27%) that were positive. During a 1997 survey of 3,377 acres by PCI, 4,433 shovel tests were dug, including 22 (0.5%) that were positive. During these surveys, crew

members dug 2.5 and 1.3 shovel tests per acre, respectively. In accordance with the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys*, as implemented in 2001, survey of the seven target areas in Expansion Areas 1 and 3 (+/- 1,700 acres) would necessitate about 6,082 shovel tests, which equates to 3.6 shovel tests per acre. Based on recognition of the similar topography between TBR and the proposed targets in Areas 1 and 3, discussions began regarding the level of testing and whether there was flexibility to deviate from the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys*. Mr. Hendryx recommended the use of LIDAR data to identify topographic features as a method of minimizing the necessary number of shovel tests. In response, Dr. Crass recommended contacting Shawn Jordan with the Coastal Resources Division to acquire LIDAR data. Dr. Crass also asked Mr. Hendryx about the location of Fort Barrington, believing that it was further downstream of the proposed expansion area property than was described in the Cultural Resources Desktop Analysis.

Mr. Gundrum also noted that following the acquisition of the property additional infrastructure will be necessary within the expansion areas. He added that survey would be needed for all direct impact areas, including proposed infrastructure (such as roadways), that would need to be established if acquisition occurred and targets developed. The precise location of such features is yet to be determined. Mr. Gundrum asked specifically what level of work needs to be performed to complete the EIS. Ms. Shirk suggested that phasing the cultural resources should assist with moving the EIS along; this work should include survey of the target areas only. Survey of the safety zones and infrastructure can occur after the EIS; this stance was reiterated later in the meeting by Mr. Entorf.

Ms. Shirk questioned the accuracy of the bombing activities and whether they ever miss their target. Mr. Drawdy stated that it is possible for bombs to miss their targets, which is the basis for establishing the safety zones. Mr. Gundrum indicated that survey work would be completed at a later date to account for the possibility of bombs landing outside of the proposed target areas. Ms. Shirk suggested that a Programmatic Agreement (PA) be prepared that addresses the possibility of impacts outside of the target areas, to which Dr. Crass agreed. Ms. Shirk further acknowledged that with the implementation of a PA that there is no need for survey work outside of the proposed target areas at this time.

A brief discussion of the archaeological potential within the expansion areas occurred, whereby Mr. Entorf concurred that the two target areas in Area 2 had the highest potential for yielding cultural resources. Dr. Crass requested that SEARCH perform a more thorough review of 18th and 19th century map resources and provide the results to the SHPO as an addendum to the Cultural Resources Desktop Analysis. Further, Dr. Crass requested that shovel test intervals be reduced to 15 meters in areas where historic features correspond with the work area.

Safety zones were again discussed, whereby Mr. Entorf agreed that any survey work within the safety zones could wait until after the completion of the EIS. Dr. Crass asked that a sampling strategy for the safety zones be built into the PA. Preliminary discussions of sampling strategies included:

- the use of LIDAR data to sample areas of higher elevation,
- the employment of a 90-to-100 meter interval shovel testing survey, and
- the use of geo-referenced cartographic data to identify historic features for focused survey (such as along old roadways).

Ms. Shirk noted that military-implemented silviculture activities will need to be addressed in the future, and that cultural resources studies might be required. Mr. Drawdy clarified that management practices for the proposed expansion areas would be in accordance with the current range, which is on an 80 year rotation, utilizing ecosystem management as described in the Integrated Natural Resource Plan. Survey work will be driven by funding, but the target areas may be authorized for survey by June/July 2011 to offer sufficient time to gather data to include in the EIS. Mr. Drawdy addressed the audible effect of the property, acknowledging that it will be either the same or less than what is at the property now.

Mr. Shmookler re-approached the topic of implementing the *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys* and asked whether there was any flexibility with regard to increasing the shovel test interval, based on the low potential for encountering cultural resources. Ms. Shirk, Dr. Crass, and Bob Entorf requested that the survey work conform to the level of work outlined in the Cultural Resources Desktop Analysis document. Mr. Hendryx requested that after the initiation of the survey, if the project's Principal Investigator recognizes that segments of the area mapped as high probability (HP) within the Cultural Resources Desktop Analysis document, would be better classified as low probability (LP), if it would be acceptable to contact the SHPO and request a survey strategy of reduced intensity; all three SHPO representatives were amenable to this proposition. Such variables that might lead to a re-classification of HP to LP areas could include lack of nearby potable water, absence of geo-referenced historic features, and comparatively poor soil drainage capacity.

Following this discussion, Mr. Drawdy requested a clarification on how best to proceed with the project. Mr. Gundrum mentioned that completing a PA seemed like a reasonable approach, and that survey would be initiated in the seven target areas located within Expansion Areas 1 and 3, and that once the EIS is completed, survey work would be completed on an as-needed basis within the footprint of future construction areas. Ms. Shirk indicated that Native American groups will likely want to be identified as consulting parties. Mr. Gundrum acknowledged that the Native Americans will be consulted and asked whether the Native American groups shown on the list that was provided as an enclosure to the 19 January 2011 Section 106 letter was sufficient, to which the GA SHPO representatives stated yes. Mr. Gundrum inquired about other potential consulting parties. The GA SHPO recommended including local historical societies. Mr. Drawdy also in response provided a brief overview of the scoping efforts (i.e., fact sheet, Web site, and meetings), where he stated that the biggest concerns were related to access to hunting and reduction of the tax base.

Action Items

1	Contact Shawn Jordan with the Coastal Resources Division to determine if LIDAR data are available for the TBR Expansion Areas.	SEARCH	
2	Confirm the location of Fort Barrington per Dave's request.	SEARCH	
3	Prepare an addendum document that offers 18th and 19th century geo-referenced map data and a written summary of the results.	SEARCH	
5	Conduct a field inspection of the target areas. A field visit is slated for completion on February 9 and 10, 2011.	SEARCH & NAVFAC SE	

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/176
11 AUG 2011

Dr. David Crass,
Division Director and Deputy SHPO
Historic Preservation Division - DNR
ATTN: Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator
254 Washington Street, SW
Ground Level
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

SUBJECT: INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE AS A SIGNATORY PARTY ON A PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT (PA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

Dear Dr. Crass:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is writing in regard to the proposed undertaking to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia (Enclosure 1). This undertaking and its effects are being considered under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800.

Per previous discussions with you and members of your staff, the USMC is seeking to execute a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(b), to fulfill its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA for this undertaking. The Draft PA is provided in Enclosure (2) for your consideration. The USMC is affording the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) project details and is inviting them to participate in the consultation and as a Signatory Party to the Programmatic Agreement.

The TBR, which currently occupies 5,183-acres, is a premier training facility used by all Department of Defense (DoD) services to practice air-to-ground ordnance delivery, gunnery, electronic warfare, tactical air control of ground attack aircraft, and other combat skills. TBR is under United States Marine Corps (USMC) EIS action proponent jurisdiction and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which considers various alternatives involving three acquisition areas (areas 1, 2, 3) totaling more than 51,580-acres in the vicinity of the existing TBR, also is being prepared.

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of inert (non-explosive) Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other air-to-ground weapons in order to meet a majority of USMC aviation training requirements and achieve readiness proficiency for air-to

ground operations. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking is defined as Areas 1, 2, and 3 as depicted in Exhibit A of Enclosure (2).

The undertaking includes four inter-related components, 1) the acquisition of land and timber rights, 2) modification to existing airspace, 3) the construction of required infrastructure, and 4) and use of the acquired land for military training. These are discussed in detail below.

The Acquisition of Land and Timber Rights

The USMC proposes to acquire up to 36,828-acres of land to accommodate new targets and the safety buffer zones needed to protect public health, safety, and welfare from potentially hazardous operations that would occur on the expanded range. The USMC also proposes to acquire the timber rights from McIntosh County, Georgia, on approximately 2,990 acres of land within the current TBR, and manage this, and all land potentially acquired as part of this undertaking, in accordance with existing land management practices at TBR. It is anticipated that timber planting and harvesting, under the management of the USMC, would continue to occur on the majority of land acquired as part of this undertaking.

Modification to Existing Airspace

The USMC proposes the modification of Restricted Area R-3007 by the addition of airspace from the surface to 100 feet above ground level (AGL) to the current restricted area, which includes airspace from 100 feet to 12,999AGL.

The Construction of Required Infrastructure

Approximately eight new targets totaling approximately 2,000-acres of land shall be constructed. A new observation tower and support facilities, roads, fencing etc. shall be constructed as part of this undertaking.

Use of Acquired Land for Military Training

The undertaking shall expand current training capabilities at the TBR by accommodating the use of inert PGMs and other air-to-ground weapons. Training capability will be enhanced through the addition of multiple run-in headings for weapons delivery. The Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG), a Cooperating Agency, provides daily operational control and maintenance on the existing TBR and would continue to do so on any newly acquired range lands.

We look forward to working closely with the GA SHPO on this matter. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, NAVFAC SE Archeologist at (904) 542-6944, or via e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), PO Box 30, Building 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

William Drawdy
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer
By direction of the Commanding
Officer

Enclosure: 1. Regional Location Figure
2. Draft PA for the Proposed Expansion and Modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

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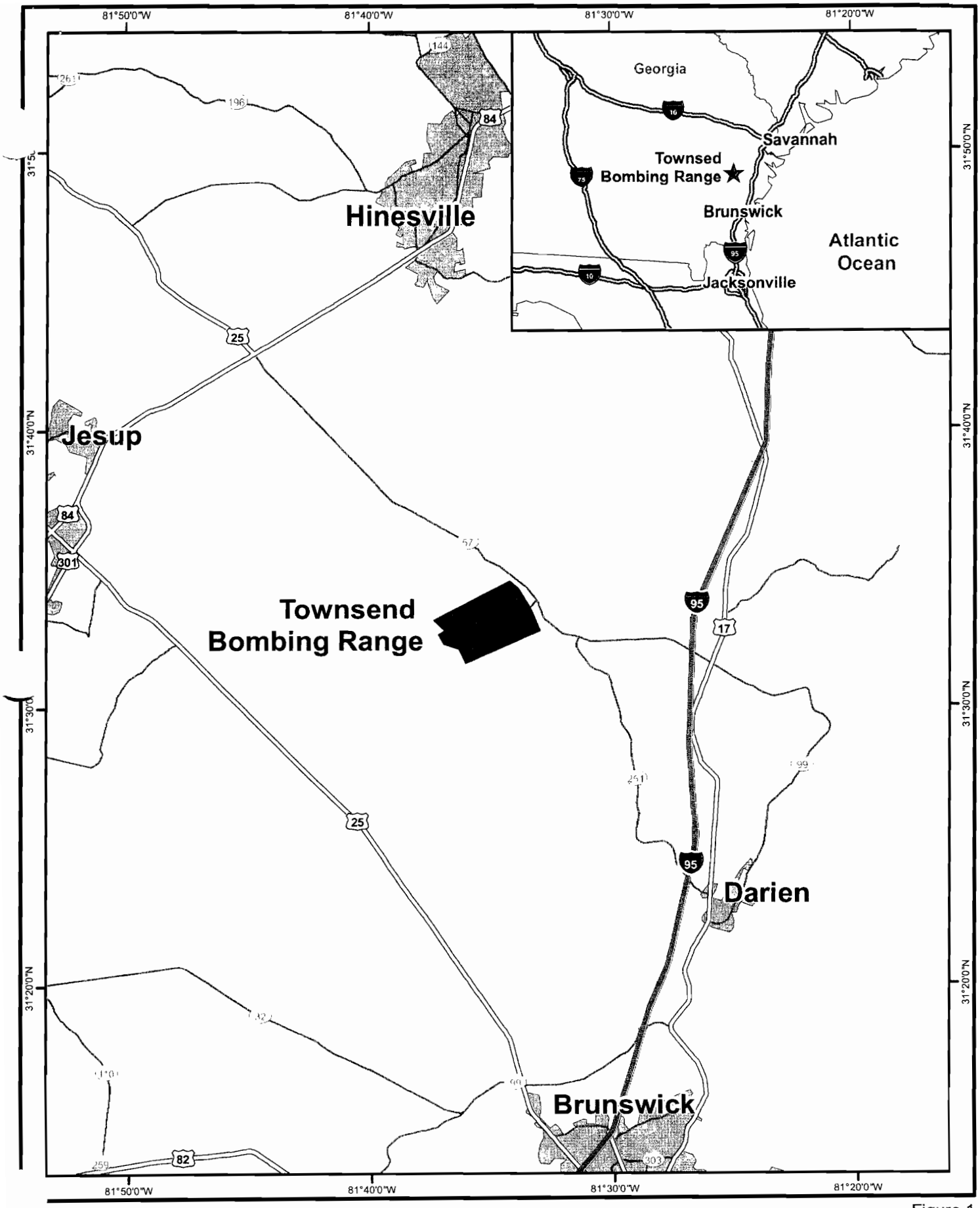

Figure 1
Regional Location
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

Source. Navy 2010, ESRI 2008

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DRAFT

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE
TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

WHEREAS, the United States Marine Corps (USMC), the lead agency, proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in Georgia to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of inert (non explosive) Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other air-to-ground weapons; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the proposed expansion and modernization of TBR, and subsequent use of the expanded TBR footprint for military training activities, constitutes a Federal undertaking (hereafter Undertaking) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA); and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking may include the acquisition of upwards of 51,580 acres of land within Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia (Areas 1-3, Exhibit A), and the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as this geographical footprint; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking includes the acquisition of land and timber rights, the minor modification to existing airspace, the construction of required infrastructure (target areas, support facilities, roads, fencing, etc.), and use of the acquired land for military training; and

WHEREAS, the USMC proposes to develop up to eight target areas totaling approximately 2,000 acres of land, and the majority of land proposed for acquisition constitutes Weapon Danger Zones (WDZs), also known as safety zones, to accommodate guidance malfunctions to a 1-in-1,000,000 probability; and

WHEREAS, the proposed expansion of the TBR would be accomplished through the purchase of properties that are currently owned by private parties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) have decided to participate as Cooperating Agencies; and

WHEREAS, the GA ANG, which provides daily operational control and maintenance on the existing TBR, would continue to do so on any newly acquired range lands; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges its Federal responsibility to identify and evaluate historic properties within any land that is acquired with the intent to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects to historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Georgia Historic Preservation Division records, and map review indicates the presence of archaeological sites and historic built environment (buildings, structures, objects) within the proposed APE (Exhibit B), and

WHEREAS, the USMC has consulted with federally recognized Native American Tribes (Exhibit C) with the intent to identify any historic properties that have been ascribed standing as "traditional cultural properties," "sacred sites," or "sites of religious or cultural importance" and no such properties were identified by those consulting parties; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the effects on historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area, cannot be fully determined prior to the approval of the Undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking has the potential to adversely affect historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area; and

WHEREAS, the USMC may purchase properties that are most advantageous to the government for the purposes of this Undertaking, and the USMC cannot be compelled to purchase properties on which historic properties are located as a means of safeguarding or treating those resources; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the USMC, Cooperating Agencies, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to satisfy the Marine Corps' NHPA Section 106 and Section 110 (16 U.S.C. 470h-2) responsibilities for all individual actions included in the Undertaking.

STIPULATIONS

The USMC shall ensure the following measures are carried out as indicated:

I. IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. Areas to be Developed

All areas to be developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be surveyed for archaeological and built environment resources, unless they have been previously surveyed, prior to any construction and/or use in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b).

The USMC will strive to undertake identification efforts within up to eight (8) proposed target areas, totaling approximately 2,000 acres, before any land acquisition, should it occur. The intent of these efforts will be to gather baseline information for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and to identify resources that may constitute "historic properties" (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places) to aid in the decision making and planning processes.

B. Weapon Danger Zones and Buffer Zones

The USMC shall, in consultation with the GA SHPO, identify areas of higher archaeological probability within any land acquired as part of this Undertaking. The USMC or its contractors shall develop archaeological probability maps for the acquired lands using a combination of archival research, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data to aid in the identification of archaeological resources (earthen mounds, earthworks, ditches, elevated land surfaces, etc.), soil drainage data as discussed in the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001), and data on any natural factors (closeness to water, etc.) that may have influenced settlement (prehistoric and historic).

The USMC shall develop a sampling strategy in consultation with the GA SHPO to survey any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking for use as WDZs or general buffer zones. The areas identified for survey in the sampling strategy shall be surveyed for archaeological resources in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, as funding permits.

C. Survey Standards

The USMC will conduct the aforementioned identification investigations pursuant to accepted fieldwork standards promulgated in the "Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys" (2001), or through consultation with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes if different methods are proposed. Archaeological and built environment surveys will be performed by qualified personnel who meet or exceed the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

II. EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The USMC, in keeping with its Federal preservation responsibilities, shall evaluate archaeological sites and built environment resources within land acquired as part of this Undertaking for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, prioritizing such evaluations based on the potential for resources to be effected by USMC activities. Resources shall be evaluated in terms of NRHP eligibility pursuant to the National Register criteria found at 36 CFR 60.4, and appropriate guidance, published and unpublished, from the Department of Interior National Park Service National Register Program and the GA SHPO.

The USMC acknowledges the fact that any identified historic properties on properties that are not purchased by the government will not convey any historic preservation responsibilities on the private property owner after the termination of identification efforts.

III. ADVERSE EFFECTS

The USMC shall consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties, particularly those within proposed target areas, and areas of proposed construction (buildings, roads, fences, etc.), where effects to historic properties, should they occur, would be adverse.

If effects to historic properties located in these areas cannot be avoided or minimized, the USMC shall resolve adverse effects per 36 CFR 800.6.

The USMC acknowledges that it will treat all identified historic properties on purchased properties with the intent to maintain the qualifying characteristics of those resources.

IV. REPORTING

A. Cultural Resource Investigations

The USMC will submit to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes draft reports describing the aforementioned identification and evaluation efforts. These reports will address in detail background research, environmental and cultural contexts, fieldwork techniques, and identified archaeological or architectural historical resources. These reports will also tender recommendations regarding the eligibility of such resources, whenever possible, or propose expanded field investigations to evaluate eligibility, when warranted.

Reports documenting identification and evaluation efforts shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (1983) and the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001). The USMC will submit draft copies of reports to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes for review and concurrence with any eligibility determinations. If the GA SHPO and Native American tribes fail to respond in writing within 30 days, it may be assumed that these reviewers have no comments on the report and the USMC will finalize the report. If comments are received from The GA SHPO or Native American tribes within 30-days, the USMC will address any comments and consult with the GA SHPO and appropriate Native American tribes to successfully finalize the reports.

B. Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan

The USMC will include any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking into the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), or develop a separate Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan pursuant to SECNAVINST 4000.35A, 6(b)12 and Marine Corps Order 5090.2A, change 2, chapter 8. The ICRMP will enable land managers to efficiently manage historic properties should they exist. The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes in the preparation of the ICRMP and distribute copies for their confidential review and use.

V. PLANNING AND COORDINATION

The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the event that future actions entail the acquisition of new property and/or new construction that could affect historic properties. The USMC will maintain regular contact with the GA SHPO and provide updates on any component of cultural resources investigations, as requested.

VI. CURATION

All artifacts, field notes, maps, drawings, and data resulting from archaeological investigations (surveys, evaluation, and data recover/mitigation efforts) conducted on government land acquired as part of this Undertaking shall be curated at a repository that meets the 36 CFR 79 standards. The only exception to this policy will be Native American cultural items (human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural patrimony) as defined by, and subject to, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). If NAGPRA cultural items are found on government owned lands acquired as part of this Undertaking, attempts will be made to repatriate to the appropriate federally recognized Tribe or Tribes in accordance with NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013, 43 CFR & 10).

VII. INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES AND UNANTICIPATED EFFECTS

The GA ANG will periodically inspect the target areas as mission needs permit and/or require. Any inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources, or observed unanticipated effects to historic properties, made during these inspections or during routine maintenance and/or operation of the range, shall be treated in accordance with the procedures outlined in 36 CFR 800.13. If the discovery of human remains occurs on government owned land during the implementation of the Undertaking, the USMC and GA ANG shall take reasonable and prudent steps to ensure that the human remains are protected and preserved in place (if possible). If the remains are determined to be Native American, the USMC and GA ANG shall treat the remains in accordance with NAGPRA.

The GA ANG will treat all such discoveries with care, and manage these discoveries and unanticipated effects to avoid or minimize harm to historic properties, pending the outcome of consultation with the GA SHPO, any interested Native American tribes, and other interested parties regarding the significance, treatment, and/or disposition of the discoveries.

VIII. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

In the event that natural disasters or other emergency events (aircraft mishaps, hazardous spills, etc.) occur, the USMC and GA ANG may take actions that affect historic properties without consultation with the GA SHPO and ACHP to preserve life, stabilize any involved historic properties, and prevent further damage to property, consistent with 36 CFR 800.12. Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Emergency response work may include, but is not limited to, conducting emergency clean-up operations, search and rescue operations for aircrew, establishing crash site security, and the retrieval of ordnance/equipment outside of established target impact areas that pose a threat to human health and safety. To the extent possible and practical, USMC and GA ANG emergency response teams, or other emergency response personnel, will be provided with information concerning the locations of known historic properties, and shall strive to avoid or minimize damage to historic properties and potential historic properties when responding to emergency situations.

IX. EXEMPT ACTIVITIES

The following activities and undertakings shall be exempt from survey and/or Section 106 review.

A. Ordnance Removal Projects

Ordnance retrieval and/or removal projects within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that has been surveyed for archaeological resources and is devoid of historic properties shall be exempt from Section 106 consultation. The retrieval of ordnance outside of target impact areas established as part of this Undertaking that poses a threat to human health and safety shall also be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Archaeological survey shall not be required in any portion or portions of the property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that are later determined to be former military ranges containing Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) or Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) that would pose an unacceptable level of risk to human health and safety to survey personnel.

B. Routine Land Maintenance Activities

Routine land maintenance activities, including but not limited to grass cutting, bush hogging, tree trimming, etc. within the portions of the APE that have been surveyed and developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) developed as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

C. Routine Road Maintenance and Utility Repair Projects

Routine road maintenance and resurfacing where work is confined to previously maintained surfaces, ditches, culverts, and cut and fill slopes where there are no known historic properties or historic properties would not be affected because proposed work is clearly within a disturbed context shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Repairs and/or maintenance of utility lines taking place within existing disturbed utility trenches will also be exempt from Section 106 review.

D. Cemetery Maintenance Activities

Routine maintenance, including but not limited to clearing of vegetation, reseeding, fencing, and general maintenance work, for any cemeteries identified within land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

E. Natural Resources Management and Forestry

Any outdoor recreational programs, such as hunting and fishing events sponsored by the USMC and/or the GA ANG on lands acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Due to the historical land use (Timber Industry activity) of the area, prescribed or controlled burning for species and forest management will not be subject to Section 106 review. The plowing of pre-existing firebreaks within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall not require Section 106 review provided the plowing is confined to pre-existing horizontal and vertical disturbance. Timber harvesting and re-planting activity also shall not be subject to Section 106 review provided ground disturbance from this activity is not greater than that of historical land use or does not disturb areas where this activity has not previously occurred.

X. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The USMC shall ensure public access to this Programmatic Agreement (PA) as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process when the Draft Record of Decision (40 CFR 1501.7(a)(1)) is released for public comment.

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE STIPULATIONS

A. Dispute Resolution

Should a Signatory object to actions carried out or proposed with respect to the implementation of this PA, the objecting party shall provide all other Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, with written documentation of the objection. The parties will consult, as appropriate, for up to 30 days to resolve the objection.

(1) If agreement is reached, the USMC will summarize the resolution and provide the information to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur.
(2) If agreement is not reached, the USMC will refer the matter to ACHP consistent with subpart B of this Stipulation.

Objections not resolved through discussions among the parties within the 30-day dispute resolution process defined above shall be addressed as follows.

(1) Exceptions. If the dispute involves the National Register eligibility of a property, the USMC may elect to submit the matter to the Keeper of the National Register, consistent with 36 CFR §60.9.
(2) Continuing Actions
    a. The USMC may provide the parties to the PA with information regarding actions the USMC believes could continue without interfering with the dispute resolution process.
    b. Within 15 days of receiving the USMC's plan for continuing action, the ACHP will provide comments on the USMC's plan.
    c. The USMC will take ACHP comments into account, notify the parties to the dispute of the USMC's decision on possible continuing actions, and proceed accordingly.
(3) Resolution Process
    a. The USMC shall forward relevant documentation to the ACHP with the USMC's proposed resolution.
    b. Within 30 days of receiving the USMC's proposed resolution, the ACHP shall:
        i. Concur with the USMC's proposed resolution; or

ii. Provide the USMC with recommendations on the proposed resolution.

c. Within 30 days of receiving comments from the ACHP, the USMC shall:
   i. Take into account ACHP's recommendations in making a final decision on the matter; and
   ii. Provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public; and proceed consistent with its decision.

d. If the ACHP has not responded within 30 days, the USMC shall provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public and proceed with its decision.

B. **Amendments, Non-Compliance and Termination**

If any signatory believes that the terms of this PA are not being honored or cannot be carried out, or that an amendment to its terms should be made, that signatory will immediately consult with the other signatories to consider and develop amendments to the PA per 36 CFR Part 800.6(c)(7) and Part 800.6(c)(8).

If this PA is not amended as provided for in this stipulation, the USMC, GA ANG, GA SHPO, or ACHP may terminate this PA. The party terminating this PA will provide all other Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, with a written explanation of the reason for termination.

If this PA is terminated and the USMC determines that the Undertaking will proceed, the USMC shall comply with 36 CFR Part 800.14(b)(2)(v).

C. Duration of the PA

This PA shall expire ten years after the date of the final signature by the Signatory Parties. Six months prior to the expiration, the USMC, Cooperating Agencies, GA SHPO, and ACHP shall review the PA for possible amendment and renewal.

D. **Anti-Deficiency Act**

The Anti-Deficiency Act 31 U.S.C. §1341 prohibits federal agencies from incurring an obligation of funds in advance of or in excess of available appropriations. Accordingly, the parties agree that any requirement for the obligation of funds arising from the terms of this agreement shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds for that purpose, and that this agreement shall not be interpreted to require the obligation or expenditure of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

The obligations of this PA as to the USMC are severable. If the USMC cannot perform any obligation set forth in this PA because of the unavailability of funds, the parties intend that the remainder of the PA be executed to the greatest extent practicable. The parties agree to consult on any obligation of the PA that cannot be performed because of the unavailability of funds.

E. Effective Date

This PA shall take effect on the date that it has been fully executed by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO, and the ACHP.

F. Execution

Execution and implementation of the terms of this PA by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO, and the ACHP, and its filing with the ACHP, evidence that the USMC has afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the Undertaking and its effect(s) on historic properties, and that the USMC has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and applicable implementing regulation for all aspects of the Undertaking.

SIGNATORY PARTIES:

U.S.M.C.

By:_____ Date: _____

GEORGIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

By:_____ Date: _____

GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:_____ Date:_____

Mr. David Crass
Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:_____ Date: _____

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

By:_____ Date: _____

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

By:_____ Date: _____

CONSULTING PARTIES THAT CONCUR:

To Be Determined

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit A: Map of Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit B: List of Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit C: List of Consulted Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

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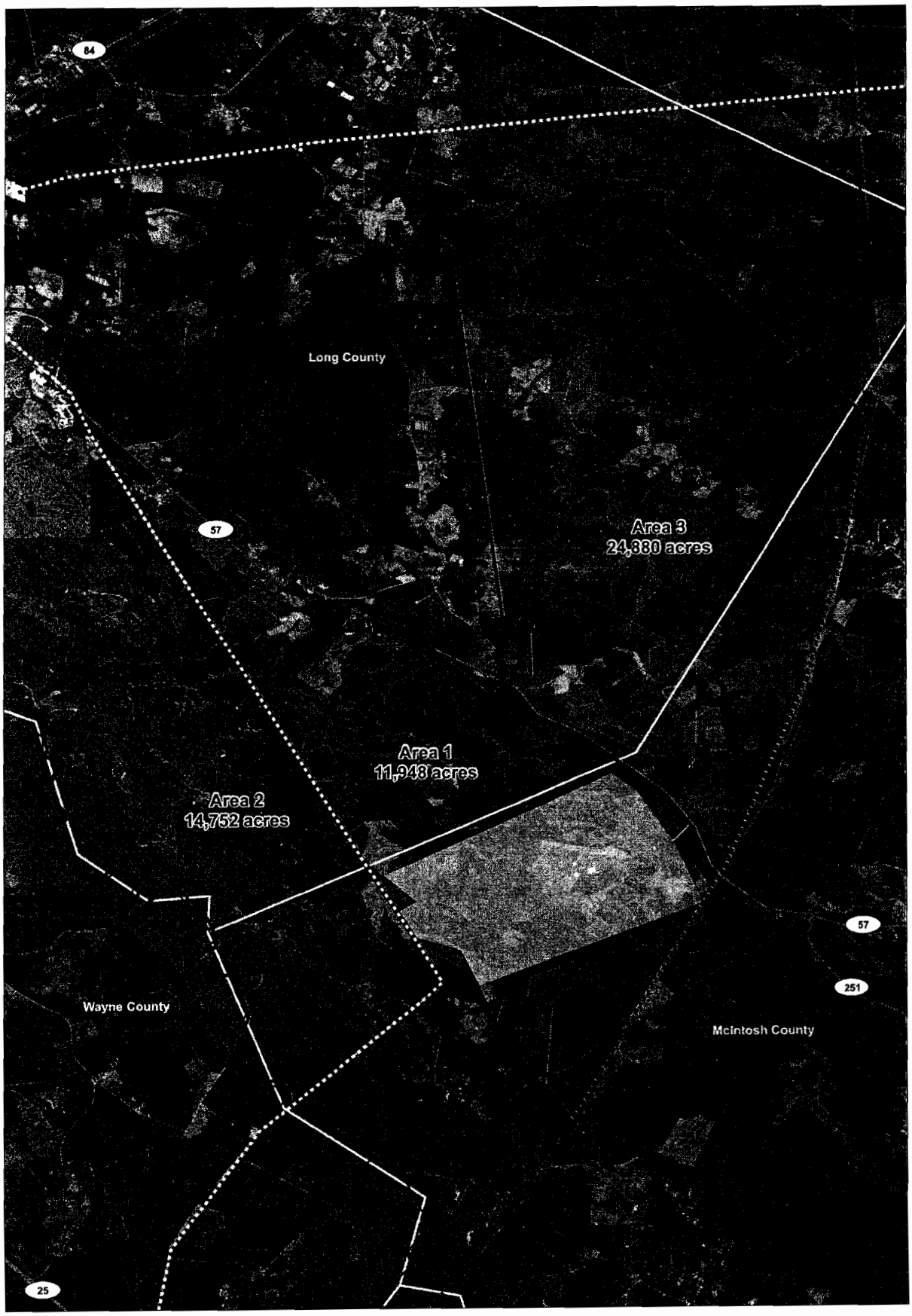

Existing Range
Acquisition Area
Counties
Major Roads
Natural Gas Line
Power Line
Shared Power Line & Natural Gas ROW
Altamaha River

0 1 2 Miles

Figure 4
Land Acquisition Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

Source: BingMaps 2009, US Navy 2009

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Exhibit B: List of Recorded Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Expansion Area

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 1, including extant TBR.

Site No.	Site Type/Temporal Period	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC48	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic)	Not Eligible	375-x-30 (NE-SW)
9MC49	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter, prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	46-x-37 (SW-NE)
9MC260	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	50-x-20 (N-S)
9MC267	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island; Middle Woodland-Deptford; Middle Mississippian-Savannah; and Late Mississippian-Irene)	Not Eligible	35-x-25 (NW-SE)
9MC268	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	40-x-15 (N-S)
9MC308	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	60-x-15
9MC309	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	15-x-10 (N-S)
9MC379	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle-to-Late Woodland-Swift Creek)	Not Eligible	40-x-20 (E-W)
9MC380	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified-projectile point)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC381	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC390	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC391	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian)	Not Eligible	70-x-15 (NE-SW)
9MC392	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic)	Not Eligible	80-x-90 (NW-SE)
9MC390-Resource ID 46877	Townsend Army Base Target, 1941	Not Eligible	Undocumented size

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 2.

Site No.	Site Type	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC203	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC204	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC205	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC206	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island and Middle Woodland-Deptford)	Unknown	38-x-38
9MC207	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle Woodland-Deptford)	Unknown	37-x-37
9MC208	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC236	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC250	Late 19th century historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle Woodland-Deptford)	Unknown	15-x-15
9MC251	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	58-x-15
9MC252	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC261	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	60-x-30

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 3.

Site No.	Site Type	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC51	Late 19th to early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC176	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC177	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island)	Unknown	100-x-40
9MC178	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC399	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC400	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle Woodland-Deptford)	Not Eligible	30-x-30

Historic Resources Identified during Map Review.

Site Name	County	Area 1, 2, 3
Bobtown	Long	Area 3
Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad	Long, McIntosh	Area 3
Hope Cemetery	Long	Area 3
Middleton Cemetery	Long	Area 3
Middleton Memorial Methodist Church & Cemetery	Long	Area 1
O'Berry Cemetery	McIntosh	Area 1
Old Barrington Road	Long, McIntosh	Area 1, Area 2
Snuff Box Canal	Long, McIntosh	Area 1

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Exhibit C:
List of Consulted Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

1. Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
2. Kialegee Tribal Town
3. Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
4. Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
5. Muscogee Creek Nation
6. Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
7. Chickasaw Nation
8. Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
9. Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
10. Seminole Tribe of Florida
11. Catawba Indian Nation
12. Shawnee Tribe
13. Tuscarora Nation
14. United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee
15. Poarch Band of Creek Indians

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GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

September 15, 2011

William A. Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001
Attn: Darrell Gundrum, darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

RE: Expand and Modernize Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
HP-110120-007

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is in receipt of the draft Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the above referenced undertaking in McIntosh County, Georgia. Our comments are offered to assist the United States Marine Corps (MC) and Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) in complying with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Thank you for providing the draft PA for the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range in McIntosh County, Georgia for our review and comments. HPD offers the following recommendations concerning revisions/additions:

1. Regarding cooperating agencies, which consist of GA Air National Guard (GA ANG), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and United States Corps of Engineers (USACE), the 7th WHEREAS clause should be revised to include the following: "and have been invited to sign this agreement."
2. Add WHEREAS clause regarding Advisory Council on Historic Preservation participation: "WHEREAS, USMC has invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the development of this agreement and ACHP has (decided) (declined) to participate; and".
3. "Built environment resources" should be changed to "built historic properties" (Stipulation I.A. and II) or "built historic property" (Stipulation I.C).
4. Stipulation II, paragraph 1, line 4: "effected" should be "affected."
5. Stipulation IV.A, paragraph 2, lines 6-8: revise to incorporate phrase "unless more time is requested" into 30 day timeframe.
6. Stipulation VI, line 2: "data recover/mitigation" should be "data recovery/ mitigation.
7. Stipulation VIII: Add reporting requirement/follow up consultation for any operations conducted pursuant to this section. Recommend within 15 days.
8. Stipulation IX.B: replace "etc" with "and similar activities" (line 2) and delete second "developed" (line 3).
9. Regarding exempt activities (Stipulation IX): PA should specify that personnel with appropriate cultural resources professional qualifications make the determination that a particular undertaking falls under these exempt activities.

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404.656.2840 | FAX 404.657.1368 | WWW.GASHPO.ORG

10. Stipulation XI. Add reporting sub-section that specifies preparation of an annual report that summarizes activities carried out under this PA (number of exempt activities, etc.).
11. Section XI.C: HPD recommends an initial five year duration beginning on the date of the last signatory that upon expiration (of the initial term) may be renewed or extended for another five years. Also, HPD suggests including a time frame for termination, for example that signatories may terminate the agreement by providing 90 day written notice and explanation of reasons for termination.
12. Signatory for HPD should read: Dr. rather than Mr. David Crass.
13. Cooperating agencies should be grouped under "Invited Signatory Parties" heading following "Signatory Parties."

HPD looks forward to working with the MC and NAVFAC SE as this project continues. If we may be of further assistance at this time, please contact Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624.

Sincerely,

Karen Anderson-Córdova, Program Manager
Environmental Review & Preservation Planning

KAC/ECS

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/231
20 OCT 2011

Dr. David Crass,
Division Director and Deputy SHPO
Historic Preservation Division - DNR
ATTN: Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator
254 Washington Street, SW
Ground Level
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

SUBJECT: REVISED DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

Dear Ms. Shirk:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is writing in regard to the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia. The USMC received the letter from the Georgia Historic Preservation Division dated September 15, 2011 (Enclosure 1). Thank you for your recommendations concerning revisions/additions to the proposed Programmatic Agreement (PA).

The USMC has addressed these comments and is pleased to present a revised Draft PA for your consideration (Enclosure 2). Please note that the Section 106 consultation with Native American Tribes and interested parties is on-going, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has not yet indicated whether they would like to participate in the PA. Exhibit C of the PA also has been revised since the last version to include several additional federally recognized Native American Tribes that the USMC has identified as potential consulting parties. In reference to recommended revisions to the proposed PA, please also note that the enclosed revised PA utilizes the broad term "built environment resources" in Section I.A and C and II in lieu of the proposed change to "built historic property" and incorporates a 30 day follow up consultation vice a 15 day consultation in Section VIII (reference revisions 3 and 7 in the September 15, 2011 letter).

Please also note the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) has been altered since our last correspondence. The APE now encompasses approximately 36,828-acres of land identified as

Area 1 and Area 2 (Exhibit A of Enclosure 2), rather than the 51,580-acre APE first considered. Area 2, located adjacent to the Altamaha River, has been eliminated from consideration as it fails to meet minimum training requirements and is frequently flooded and inaccessible for range maintenance and clearance.

As you know, few cultural resources investigations have been conducted within the proposed APE and cultural resources information is limited. The USMC was able to secure access to portions of the private land under consideration for this undertaking to conduct cultural resources investigations (archaeological and built-environment surveys) to facilitate future planning efforts and to provide cultural resources information to consulting parties so they can make an informed decision as to the possible effects of this undertaking. These field efforts have just ended; an Executive Summary of the archaeological investigation and a copy of the built investigation report will be forwarded to you shortly for your information and consideration. The USMC was able to survey approximately 1,725-acres of the proposed target area locations (approximately 1,950-acres) for archaeological resources. Nine new archaeological sites (5 prehistoric, 4 multi-component) and eleven isolated finds (8 prehistoric, 3 historic) were identified during the investigation (Enclosure 3).

Please confirm that we have adequately addressed the recommendations provided in the September 15, 2011 letter, or if you have any additional comments on the Draft PA. If the Draft PA is to your satisfaction, we will distribute it to consulting parties for consideration and comment. If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, NAVFAC SE Archeologist at (904) 542-6944, or via e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to United States Marine Corps, Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

William Drawdy
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer
By direction
of the Commanding Officer

CC:
Sue Goodfellow, USMC Deputy Federal Preservation Officer

Enclosure:
1. Georgia Historic Preservation Division Letter (dated Sept. 15, 2011)
2. Revised Draft Programmatic Agreement
3. Archaeological Survey Results Table

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GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

September 15, 2011

William A. Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001
Attn: Darrell Gundrum, darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

RE: Expand and Modernize Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
HP-110120-007

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is in receipt of the draft Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the above referenced undertaking in McIntosh County, Georgia. Our comments are offered to assist the United States Marine Corps (MC) and Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) in complying with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Thank you for providing the draft PA for the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range in McIntosh County, Georgia for our review and comments. HPD offers the following recommendations concerning revisions/additions:

1. Regarding cooperating agencies, which consist of GA Air National Guard (GA ANG), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and United States Corps of Engineers (USACE), the 7th WHEREAS clause should be revised to include the following: "and have been invited to sign this agreement."
2. Add WHEREAS clause regarding Advisory Council on Historic Preservation participation: "WHEREAS, USMC has invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the development of this agreement and ACHP has (decided) (declined) to participate; and".
3. "Built environment resources" should be changed to "built historic properties" (Stipulation I.A. and II) or "built historic property" (Stipulation I.C).
4. Stipulation II, paragraph 1, line 4: "effected" should be "affected."
5. Stipulation IV.A, paragraph 2, lines 6-8: revise to incorporate phrase "unless more time is requested" into 30 day timeframe.
6. Stipulation VI, line 2: "data recover/mitigation" should be "data recovery/ mitigation.
7. Stipulation VIII: Add reporting requirement/follow up consultation for any operations conducted pursuant to this section. Recommend within 15 days.
8. Stipulation IX.B: replace "etc" with "and similar activities" (line 2) and delete second "developed" (line 3).
9. Regarding exempt activities (Stipulation IX): PA should specify that personnel with appropriate cultural resources professional qualifications make the determination that a particular undertaking falls under these exempt activities.

254 WASHINGTON STREET, SW | GROUND LEVEL | ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
404.656.2840 | FAX 404.657.1368 | WWW.GASHPO.ORG

10. Stipulation XI. Add reporting sub-section that specifies preparation of an annual report that summarizes activities carried out under this PA (number of exempt activities, etc.).
11. Section XI.C: HPD recommends an initial five year duration beginning on the date of the last signatory that upon expiration (of the initial term) may be renewed or extended for another five years. Also, HPD suggests including a time frame for termination, for example that signatories may terminate the agreement by providing 90 day written notice and explanation of reasons for termination.
12. Signatory for HPD should read: Dr. rather than Mr. David Crass.
13. Cooperating agencies should be grouped under "Invited Signatory Parties" heading following "Signatory Parties."

HPD looks forward to working with the MC and NAVFAC SE as this project continues. If we may be of further assistance at this time, please contact Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624.

Sincerely,

Karen Anderson-Córdova, Program Manager
Environmental Review & Preservation Planning

KAC/ECS

DRAFT

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

WHEREAS, the United States Marine Corps (USMC), the lead agency, proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in Georgia to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of inert (non explosive) Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other air-to-ground weapons; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the proposed expansion and modernization of TBR, and subsequent use of the expanded TBR footprint for military training activities, constitutes a Federal undertaking (hereafter Undertaking) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA); and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking may include the acquisition of upwards of 36,828 acres of land within Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia (Areas 1and 3, Exhibit A), and the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as this geographical footprint; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking includes the acquisition of land and timber rights, the minor modification to existing airspace, the construction of required infrastructure (target areas, support facilities, roads, fencing, etc.), and use of the acquired land for military training; and

WHEREAS, the USMC proposes to develop up to eight target areas totaling approximately 2,000 acres of land, and the majority of land proposed for acquisition constitutes Weapon Danger Zones (WDZs), also known as safety zones, to accommodate guidance malfunctions to a 1-in-1,000,000 probability; and

WHEREAS, the proposed expansion of the TBR would be accomplished through the purchase of properties that are currently owned by private parties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) has decided to participate as a Cooperating Agency and has been invited to sign this agreement; and

WHEREAS, the USMC has invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the development of this agreement and the ACHP has decided/declined (to be determined) to participate; and

WHEREAS, the GA ANG, which provides daily operational control and maintenance on the existing TBR, would continue to do so on any newly acquired range lands; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges its Federal responsibility to identify and evaluate historic properties within any land that is acquired with the intent to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects to historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Georgia Historic Preservation Division records, and map review indicates the presence of archaeological sites and historic built environment (buildings, structures, objects) within the proposed APE (Exhibit B), and

WHEREAS, the USMC has consulted with federally recognized Native American Tribes (Exhibit C) with the intent to identify any historic properties or resources that have been ascribed standing as "traditional cultural properties," "sacred sites," or "sites of religious or cultural importance" and no such properties were identified by those consulting parties; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the effects on historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area, cannot be fully determined prior to the approval of the Undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking has the potential to adversely affect historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area; and

WHEREAS, the USMC may purchase properties that are most advantageous to the government for the purposes of this Undertaking, and the USMC cannot be compelled to purchase properties on which historic properties are located as a means of safeguarding or treating those resources; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the USMC, Cooperating Agencies, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to satisfy the Marine Corps' NHPA Section 106 and Section 110 (16 U.S.C. 470h-2) responsibilities for all individual actions included in the Undertaking.

STIPULATIONS

The USMC shall ensure the following measures are carried out as indicated:

I. IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. Areas to be Developed

All areas to be developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be surveyed for archaeological and built environment resources, unless they have been previously surveyed, prior to any construction and/or use in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b).

The USMC will strive to undertake identification efforts within up to eight (8) proposed target areas, totaling approximately 2,000 acres, before any land acquisition, should it occur. The intent of these efforts will be to gather baseline information for the Environmental Impact

Statement (EIS) and to identify resources that may constitute "historic properties" (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places) to aid in the decision making and planning processes.

B. Weapon Danger Zones and Buffer Zones

The USMC shall, in consultation with the GA SHPO, identify areas of higher archaeological probability within any land acquired as part of this Undertaking. The USMC or its contractors shall develop archaeological probability maps for the acquired lands using a combination of archival research, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data to aid in the identification of archaeological resources (earthen mounds, earthworks, ditches, elevated land surfaces, etc.), soil drainage data as discussed in the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001), and data on any natural factors (closeness to water, etc.) that may have influenced settlement (prehistoric and historic).

The USMC shall develop a sampling strategy in consultation with the GA SHPO to survey any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking for use as WDZs or general buffer zones. The areas identified for survey in the sampling strategy shall be surveyed for archaeological resources in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, as funding permits.

C. Survey Standards

The USMC will conduct the aforementioned identification investigations pursuant to accepted fieldwork standards promulgated in the "Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys" (2001), or through consultation with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes if different methods are proposed. Archaeological and built environment resources surveys will be performed by qualified personnel who meet or exceed the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

II. EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The USMC, in keeping with its Federal preservation responsibilities, shall evaluate archaeological sites and built environment resources within land acquired as part of this Undertaking for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, prioritizing such evaluations based on the potential for resources to be affected by USMC activities. Resources shall be evaluated in terms of NRHP eligibility pursuant to the National Register criteria found at 36 CFR 60.4, and appropriate guidance, published and unpublished, from the Department of Interior National Park Service National Register Program and the GA SHPO.

The USMC acknowledges the fact that any identified historic properties on properties that are not purchased by the government will not convey any historic preservation responsibilities on the private property owner after the termination of identification efforts.

III. ADVERSE EFFECTS

The USMC shall consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties, particularly those within proposed target areas, and areas of proposed construction (buildings, roads, fences, etc.), where effects to historic properties, should they occur, would be adverse.

If effects to historic properties located in these areas cannot be avoided or minimized, the USMC shall resolve adverse effects per 36 CFR 800.6.

The USMC acknowledges that it will treat all identified historic properties on purchased properties with the intent to maintain the qualifying characteristics of those resources.

IV. REPORTING

A. Cultural Resource Investigations

The USMC will submit to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes draft reports describing the aforementioned identification and evaluation efforts. These reports will address in detail background research, environmental and cultural contexts, fieldwork techniques, and identified archaeological or architectural historical resources. These reports will also tender recommendations regarding the eligibility of such resources, whenever possible, or propose expanded field investigations to evaluate eligibility, when warranted.

Reports documenting identification and evaluation efforts shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (1983) and the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001). The USMC will submit draft copies of reports to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes for review and concurrence with any eligibility determinations. If the GA SHPO and Native American tribes fail to respond in writing within 30 days, unless more time is requested before the closure of that 30-day time period, it may be assumed that these reviewers have no comments on the report and the USMC will finalize the report. If comments are received from the GA SHPO or Native American tribes within 30-days, the USMC will address any comments and consult with the GA SHPO and appropriate Native American tribes to successfully finalize the reports.

B. Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan

The USMC will include any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking into the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), or develop a separate Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan pursuant to SECNAVINST 4000.35A, 6(b)12 and Marine Corps Order 5090.2A, change 2, chapter 8. The ICRMP will enable land managers to efficiently manage historic properties should they exist. The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes in the preparation of the ICRMP and distribute copies for their confidential review and use.

C. Annual Report

The USMC shall prepare an Annual Report summarizing activities carried out under this PA, including any exempt activities described below in Stipulation IX. The Annual Report shall be submitted to all Signatory Parties.

V. PLANNING AND COORDINATION

The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the event that future actions entail the acquisition of new property and/or new construction that could affect historic properties. The USMC will maintain regular contact with the GA SHPO and provide updates on any component of cultural resources investigations, as requested.

VI. CURATION

All artifacts, field notes, maps, drawings, and data resulting from archaeological investigations (surveys, evaluation, and data recovery/mitigation efforts) conducted on government land acquired as part of this Undertaking shall be curated at a repository that meets the 36 CFR 79 standards. The only exception to this policy will be Native American cultural items (human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural patrimony) as defined by, and subject to, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). If NAGPRA cultural items are found on government owned lands acquired as part of this Undertaking, attempts will be made to repatriate to the appropriate federally recognized Tribe or Tribes in accordance with NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013, 43 CFR & 10).

VII. INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES AND UNANTICIPATED EFFECTS

The GA ANG will periodically inspect the target areas as mission needs permit and/or require. Any inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources, or observed unanticipated effects to historic properties, made during these inspections or during routine maintenance and/or operation of the range, shall be treated in accordance with the procedures outlined in 36 CFR 800.13. If the discovery of human remains occurs on government owned land during the implementation of the Undertaking, the USMC and GA ANG shall take reasonable and prudent steps to ensure that the human remains are protected and preserved in place (if possible). If the remains are determined to be Native American, the USMC and GA ANG shall treat the remains in accordance with NAGPRA.

The GA ANG will treat all such discoveries with care, and manage these discoveries and unanticipated effects to avoid or minimize harm to historic properties, pending the outcome of consultation with the GA SHPO, any interested Native American tribes, and other interested parties regarding the significance, treatment, and/or disposition of the discoveries.

VIII. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

In the event that natural disasters or other emergency events (aircraft mishaps, hazardous spills, etc.) occur, the USMC and GA ANG may take actions that affect historic properties without consultation with the GA SHPO and ACHP to preserve life, stabilize any involved historic properties, and prevent further damage to property, consistent with 36 CFR 800.12. Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Emergency response work may include, but is not limited to, conducting emergency clean-up operations, search and rescue operations for aircrew, establishing crash site security, and the retrieval of ordnance/equipment outside of established target impact areas that pose a threat to human health and safety. To the extent possible and practical, USMC and GA ANG emergency response teams, or other emergency response personnel, will be provided with information concerning the locations of known historic properties, and shall strive to avoid or minimize damage to historic properties and potential historic properties when responding to emergency situations.

The USMC and/or GA ANG shall notify the GA SHPO and ACHP as soon as practical but no later than thirty days of the need of said emergency action.

IX. EXEMPT ACTIVITIES

The following activities and undertakings shall be exempt from survey and/or Section 106 review. The determination that an undertaking is exempt shall be made by an individual who meets or exceeds the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

A. Ordnance Removal Projects

Ordnance retrieval and/or removal projects within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that has been surveyed for archaeological resources and is devoid of historic properties shall be exempt from Section 106 consultation. The retrieval of ordnance outside of target impact areas established as part of this Undertaking that poses a threat to human health and safety shall also be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Archaeological survey shall not be required in any portion or portions of the property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that are later determined to be former military ranges containing Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) or Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) that would pose an unacceptable level of risk to human health and safety to survey personnel.

B. Routine Land Maintenance Activities

Routine land maintenance activities, including but not limited to grass cutting, bush hogging, tree trimming, and similar activities within the portions of the APE that have been surveyed and developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

C. Routine Road Maintenance and Utility Repair Projects

Routine road maintenance and resurfacing where work is confined to previously maintained surfaces, ditches, culverts, and cut and fill slopes where there are no known historic properties or historic properties would not be affected because proposed work is clearly within a disturbed context shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Repairs and/or maintenance of utility lines taking place within existing disturbed utility trenches will also be exempt from Section 106 review.

D. Cemetery Maintenance Activities

Routine maintenance, including but not limited to clearing of vegetation, reseeding, fencing, and general maintenance work, for any cemeteries identified within land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

E. Natural Resources Management and Forestry

Any outdoor recreational programs, such as hunting and fishing events sponsored by the USMC and/or the GA ANG on lands acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Due to the historical land use (Timber Industry activity) of the area, prescribed or controlled burning for species and forest management will not be subject to Section 106 review. The plowing of pre-existing firebreaks within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall not require Section 106 review provided the plowing is confined to pre-existing horizontal and vertical disturbance. Timber harvesting and re-planting activity also shall not be subject to Section 106 review provided ground disturbance from this activity is not greater than that of historical land use or does not disturb areas where this activity has not previously occurred.

X. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The USMC shall ensure public access to this Programmatic Agreement (PA) as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process when the Draft Record of Decision (40 CFR 1501.7(a)(1)) is released for public comment.

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE STIPULATIONS

A. Dispute Resolution

Should a Signatory object to actions carried out or proposed with respect to the implementation of this PA, the objecting party shall provide all other Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, with written documentation of the objection. The parties will consult, as appropriate, for up to 30 days to resolve the objection.

(1) If agreement is reached, the USMC will summarize the resolution and provide the information to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur.
(2) If agreement is not reached, the USMC will refer the matter to ACHP consistent with subpart B of this Stipulation.

Objections not resolved through discussions among the parties within the 30-day dispute resolution process defined above shall be addressed as follows.

(1) Exceptions. If the dispute involves the National Register eligibility of a property, the USMC may elect to submit the matter to the Keeper of the National Register, consistent with 36 CFR §60.9.
(2) Continuing Actions
   a. The USMC may provide the parties to the PA with information regarding actions the USMC believes could continue without interfering with the dispute resolution process.
   b. Within 15 days of receiving the USMC's plan for continuing action, the ACHP will provide comments on the USMC's plan.
   c. The USMC will take ACHP comments into account, notify the parties to the dispute of the USMC's decision on possible continuing actions, and proceed accordingly.
(3) Resolution Process
   a. The USMC shall forward relevant documentation to the ACHP with the USMC's proposed resolution.
   b. Within 30 days of receiving the USMC's proposed resolution, the ACHP shall:
      i. Concur with the USMC's proposed resolution; or
      ii. Provide the USMC with recommendations on the proposed resolution.
   c. Within 30 days of receiving comments from the ACHP, the USMC shall:
      i. Take into account ACHP's recommendations in making a final decision on the matter; and
      ii. Provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public; and proceed consistent with its decision.
   d. If the ACHP has not responded within 30 days, the USMC shall provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public and proceed with its decision.

B. Amendments, Non-Compliance and Termination

If any Signatory or Invited Signatory party believes that the terms of this PA are not being honored or cannot be carried out, or that an amendment to its terms should be made, that signatory will immediately consult with the other signatories to consider and develop amendments to the PA per 36 CFR Part 800.6(c)(7) and Part 800.6(c)(8).

If this PA is not amended as provided for in this stipulation, Signatory or Invited Signatory parties may terminate the agreement by providing a 90-day written notice to all signatories explaining the reason(s) for termination.

If this PA is terminated and the USMC determines that the Undertaking will proceed, the USMC shall comply with 36 CFR Part 800.14(b)(2)(v).

C. Duration of the PA

This PA shall have a duration of five years beginning on the date of the final signature by the Signatory Parties. Six months prior to the expiration of the existing term of the PA, the USMC,

Cooperating Agencies, GA SHPO, and ACHP shall review the PA for possible amendment and renewal for subsequent five year term(s).

D. **Anti-Deficiency Act**

The Anti-Deficiency Act 31 U.S.C. §1341 prohibits federal agencies from incurring an obligation of funds in advance of or in excess of available appropriations. Accordingly, the parties agree that any requirement for the obligation of funds arising from the terms of this agreement shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds for that purpose, and that this agreement shall not be interpreted to require the obligation or expenditure of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

The obligations of this PA as to the USMC are severable. If the USMC cannot perform any obligation set forth in this PA because of the unavailability of funds, the parties intend that the remainder of the PA be executed to the greatest extent practicable. The parties agree to consult on any obligation of the PA that cannot be performed because of the unavailability of funds.

E. Effective Date

This PA shall take effect on the date that it has been fully executed by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO, and the ACHP.

F. Execution

Execution and implementation of the terms of this PA by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO, and the ACHP, and its filing with the ACHP, evidence that the USMC has afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the Undertaking and its effect(s) on historic properties, and that the USMC has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and applicable implementing regulation for all aspects of the Undertaking.

SIGNATORY PARTIES:

U.S.M.C.

By:_____ Date: _____

GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:_____ Date:_____

Dr. David Crass
Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:_____ Date: _____

INVITED SIGNATORY PARTIES:

GEORGIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

By:_____ Date: _____

DRAFT

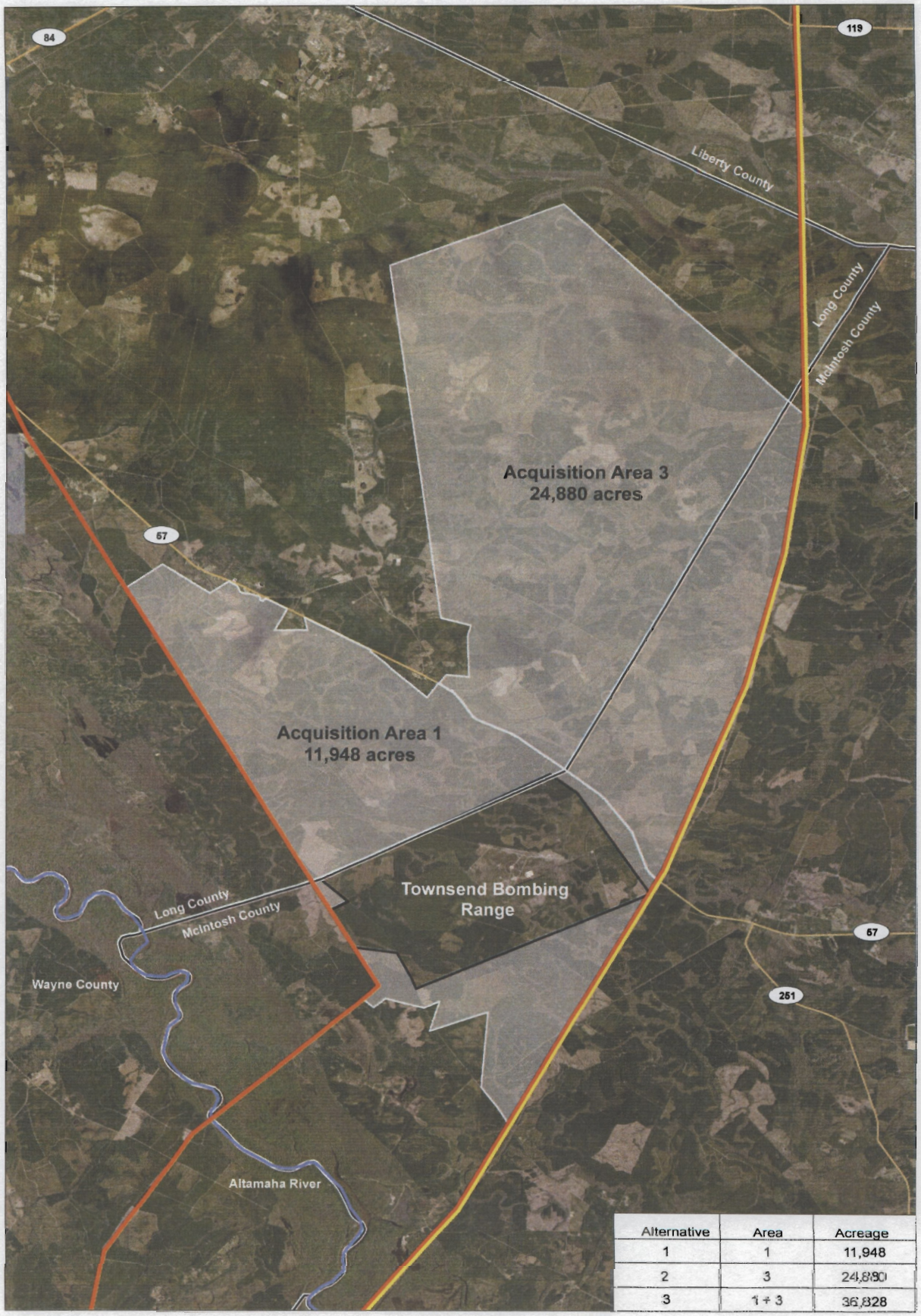
Colonel Todd A. Freeseman, Commander
Savannah Combat Readiness Training Center

CONSULTING PARTIES THAT CONCUR:

To Be Determined

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit A: Map of Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit B: List of Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit C: List of Consulted Federally Recognized Native American Tribes



Alternative	Area	Acreage
1	1	11,948
2	3	24,880
3	1 + 3	36,828

Acquisition Area
Existing Range
Counties
Major Roads
Power Line
Shared Power Line & Natural Gas ROW
Altamaha River

Current Proposed Land Acquisition Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
August 2011

0 1 2 Miles

Source: BingMaps 2009, US Navy 2009

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Exhibit B: Record Search Results

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 1, including extant TBR.

Site No.	Site Type/Temporal Period	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC48	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic)	Not Eligible	375-x-30 (NE-SW)
9MC49	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter, prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	46-x-37 (SW-NE)
9MC260	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	50-x-20 (N-S)
9MC267	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island; Middle Woodland-Deptford; Middle Mississippian-Savannah; and Late Mississippian-Irene)	Not Eligible	35-x-25 (NW-SE)
9MC268	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	40-x-15 (N-S)
9MC308	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	60-x-15
9MC309	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	15-x-10 (N-S)
9MC379	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle-to-Late Woodland-Swift Creek)	Not Eligible	40-x-20 (E-W)
9MC380	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified-projectile point)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC381	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC390	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC391	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian)	Not Eligible	70-x-15 (NE-SW)
9MC392	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic)	Not Eligible	80-x-90 (NW-SE)
9MC390-Resource ID 46877	Townsend Army Base Target, 1941	Not Eligible	Undocumented size

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 3.

Site No.	Site Type	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC51	Late 19th to early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC176	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC177	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island)	Unknown	100-x-40
9MC178	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC399	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC400	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle Woodland-Deptford)	Not Eligible	30-x-30

Historic Resources Identified during Map Review.

Site Name	County	Area 1, 3
Bobtown	Long	Area 3
Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad	Long, McIntosh	Area 3
Hope Cemetery	Long	Area 3
Middleton Cemetery	Long	Area 3
Middleton Memorial Methodist Church & Cemetery	Long	Area 1
O'Berry Cemetery	McIntosh	Area 1
Old Barrington Road	Long, McIntosh	Area 1
Snuff Box Canal	Long, McIntosh	Area 1

Exhibit C: Consulting Parties

Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

1. Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
2. Kialegee Tribal Town
3. Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
4. Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
5. Muscogee Creek Nation
6. Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
7. Chickasaw Nation
8. Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
9. Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
10. Seminole Tribe of Florida
11. Catawba Indian Nation
12. Shawnee Tribe
13. Tuscarora Nation
14. United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee
15. Poarch Band of Creek Indians
16. Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
17. Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
18. Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
19. Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas
20. Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
21. Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina

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Enclosure 3: Archaeological Survey Results

New Archaeological Sites and Isolates Identified in Area 1

Resource ID	Site Type/Temporal Period	Resource Size (m)
Site 1	Historic and Prehistoric (unknown) Periods artifact scatter	85-x-70
Site 2	Prehistoric (Archaic, Woodland periods) artifact scatter with historic isolate	125-x-100
Site 3	Prehistoric (unknown period) artifact scatter	100-x-70
Site 4	Historic period artifact scatter with prehistoric isolate (unknown period)	85-x-70
Isolate 1	Prehistoric (unknown period) projectile point (distal fragment)	10-x-10
Isolate 2	Prehistoric (unknown period) chert flake	10-x-10
Isolate 3	Prehistoric (unknown period) quartz shatter	10-x-10
Isolate 4	Historic Period ironstone fragment	10-x-10
Isolate 5	Historic Period ironstone fragment	10-x-10
Isolate 6	Prehistoric (unknown period) chert lithic artifact (possible core fragment)	10-x-10

New Archaeological Sites and Isolates Identified in Area 3

Resource ID	Site Type/Temporal Period	Resource Size (m)
Site 1	Prehistoric (Woodland period) and Historic artifact scatter	100-x-125
Site 2	Prehistoric (Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian periods) lithic quarry site	130-x-100
Site 3	Prehistoric (Woodland period) artifact scatter	130-x-110
Site 4	Prehistoric (unknown period) artifact scatter	20-x-18
Site 5	Prehistoric (unknown period) artifact scatter	40-X-20
Isolate 1	Prehistoric (Woodland period) ceramic sherd	10-x-10
Isolate 2	Prehistoric (unknown period) lithic artifact	10-x-10
Isolate 3	Historic Period railroad spike	10-x-10
Isolate 4	Prehistoric (unknown period) lithic artifact	10-x-10
Isolate 5	Prehistoric (unknown period) ceramic sherd	10-x-10

Isolated Finds contain 2 or fewer artifacts; size measurements for isolated finds are presented as 10 x 10 meters.

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GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

November 22, 2011

William A. Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001
Attn: Darrell Gundrum, darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

RE: Revised Draft Programmatic Agreement
Expand and Modernize Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
HP-110120-007

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is in receipt of the revised draft Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the above referenced undertaking in McIntosh County, Georgia. Our comments are offered to assist the United States Marine Corps (MC) and Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) in complying with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Thank you for incorporating our comments on the draft PA provided by letter dated September 15, 2011. In our opinion, the stipulations in the revised draft PA are adequate to address effects to historic properties.

We look forward to working with the MC and NAVFAC SE as this project continues. If we may be of further assistance at this time, please contact Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Shirk

for Karen Anderson-Cordova, Program Manager
Environmental Review & Preservation Planning

KAC/ECS

254 WASHINGTON STREET, SW | GROUND LEVEL | ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
404.656.2840 | FAX 404.657.1368 | WWW.GASHPO.ORG

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GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

March 6, 2012

William A. Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001
Attn: Darrell Gundrum, darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

RE: Programmatic Agreement - Final
Expand and Modernize Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
HP-110120-007

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is in receipt of the Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the above referenced undertaking in McIntosh County, Georgia. Our comments are offered to assist the United States Marine Corps (MC) and Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) in complying with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

As previously stated, it is our opinion that the stipulations in the PA are adequate to address effects to historic properties. Therefore, I have signed the agreement and am forwarding it to you for review and further processing.

We look forward to working with the MC and NAVFAC SE as this project continues. If we may be of further assistance at this time, please contact Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624.

Sincerely,

Dr. David Crass
Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DC/ECS

cc: Darrell Gundrum, darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

254 WASHINGTON STREET, SW GROUND LEVEL | ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
404.656.2840 | FAX 404.657.1368 | WWW.GEORGIASHPO.ORG

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GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

March 19, 2012

William Drawdy
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904
Attn: Darrell Gundrum

RE: Expand and Modernize Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
HP-110120-007

Dear Mr. Dawdy:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) has received the report, *Phase I Archeological Survey of Select Areas within the Proposed Townsend Bombing Range Expansion Area, Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia* dated March 2012 and prepared by Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. Our comments are offered to assist the United States Marine Corps (MC) and Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) in complying with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA).

Thank you for providing HPD with an electronic and paper copy of this final report. For your information, the electronic copy will be sent to the Georgia Archaeological Site Files at the University of Georgia-Athens for permanent retention.

Please refer to project number **HP-110120-007** in any future correspondence on this project. If we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me, at (404) 651-6624.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Shirk

Elizabeth Shirk
Environmental Review Coordinator

ES:ebp

254 WASHINGTON STREET, SW | GROUND LEVEL | ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
404.656.2840 | FAX 404.657.1368 | WWW.GEORGIASHPO.ORG

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GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

March 28, 2012

William A. Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001
Attn: Darrell Gundrum, darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

RE: Expand and Modernize Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
HP-110120-007

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is in receipt of the report entitled "Reconnaissance Survey – Historic Built Environment, Portions of the Proposed Townsend Bombing Range Expansion Area, McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia" prepared by Michelle Michael and dated February 21, 2012. Our comments are offered to assist the United States Marine Corps (USMC) and Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) in complying with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Based on the information provided in the reconnaissance level survey report, HPD understands that the area of potential effects (APE) for the undertaking has been defined as expansion Areas 1 and 3 and that only five of the 31 historic structures included in the report are located in this APE. These are Rozier Cemetery, The Georgia Coast & Piedmont Rail Bed, House at 64 Low Country Lane, Snuff Box Canal and Old Barrington Road, all of which are recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). HPD agrees that for three of the five resources insufficient information is provided to allow our office to offer an opinion on National Register eligibility. However, based on the information provided, it is our opinion that The Georgia Coast & Piedmont Rail bed and the Snuff Box Canal should be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A and C. Furthermore, we agree that the remaining three resources will require evaluation for NRHP eligibility should the USMC move forward to acquire the parcels within which they are located. In addition, we agree that all properties included in the survey would require further evaluation if the APE is expanded or changed.

We look forward to receiving additional information as available pursuant to the Programmatic Agreement for this undertaking, which we signed March 6, 2012. If we may be of further assistance at this time, please contact Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624.

Sincerely,

Karen Anderson-Cordova, Program Manager
Environmental Review & Preservation Planning

KAC/ECS
cc: Michelle Michael, michelle.michael@navy.mil

254 WASHINGTON STREET, SW | GROUND LEVEL | ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
404.656.2840 | FAX 404.657.1368 | WWW.GEORGIASHPO.ORG

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Appendix H
Section 106 Consultation and Programmatic Agreement

Appendix H.2
Tribal Consultation

Initial Consultation

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Initial Consultation Mailing List
(Tribes on this list were mailed letter on next page)

Govenor Jennifer Onzahwah
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
2025 Gordon Cooper Dr
Shawnee, OK 74801

Chief Tarpie Yargee
Alabama - Quassarte Tribal Town
PO Box 187
Wetumka, OK 74883

Chief Donald Rodgers
Catawba Indian Nation, Tribal Historic Preservation Office
PO Box 188
Catawba, SC 29704

Principal Chief Chadwick Smith
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
PO Box 948
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Governor Bill Anoatubby
Chickasaw Nation
American Building, Suite 310
Ada, OK 74821

Chief Gregory Pyle
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
PO Drawer 1210
Durant, OK 74702

Chief Charles Enyart
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
PO Box 350
Seneca, MO 64865

Mekko Jennie Lillard
Kialegee Tribal Town
108 N. Main, PO Box 332
Wetumka, OK 74883

Principal Chief A.D. Ellis
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
PO Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447

Chairman Eddie Tullis
Poarch Band of Creek Indians
5811 Jack Springs Rd
Atmore, AL 36502

Chairman Mitchell Cypress
Seminole Tribe of Florida
6300 Stirling Rd
Hollywood, FL 33024

Chairman Ron Sparkman
Shawnee Tribe
PO Box 189
Miami, OK 74355

Town King Louis McGert
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
PO Box 188
Okemah, OK 74850

Chief Leo Henry
Tuscarora Nation
2235 Mount Hope Rd
Sanborn, NY 14123

Chief George Wickliffe
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee
PO Box 746
Tahlequa, OK 74464

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NOTE: All tribes listed on previous page were mailed this letter.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/088
29 APR 2011

Mr. Donald Rodgers, Chief
Catawba Indian Nation
P. O. BOX 188
Catawba, SC 29704

Dear Chief Rogers:

The Department of the Navy (Navy) proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia (Enclosure 1). This undertaking and its effects are being considered under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations found at 36 CFR 800. The Navy is also preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the modernization and expansion of the TBR.

The TBR, which currently encompasses 5,183-acres, is a premier training facility used by all Department of Defense (DoD) services to practice air-to-ground inert (non-explosive with spotting charge) ordnance delivery, gunnery, electronic warfare, tactical air control of ground attack aircraft, and other combat skills. TBR is under United States Marine Corps (USMC), EIS action proponent, jurisdiction and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard. The EIS considers various alternatives involving three acquisition areas (areas 1, 2, 3) totaling more than 51,580-acres (Enclosure 2) in the vicinity of the existing TBR.

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of inert Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other inert air-to-ground weapons in order to meet a majority of USMC aviation training requirements and achieve readiness proficiency for air-to ground operations.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking is defined as the 51,580-acre section of land identified as Area 1 (11,948-acres), Area 2 (14752-acres), and Area 3 (24,880-acres of proposed land acquisition) in Enclosure (2). The APE is primarily composed of undeveloped timber land. Pine forests have been harvested every 20-30 years in this region since at least the 1950s, and likely even earlier.

Prior to any land acquisitions, the USMC intends to conduct an archaeological survey of select, proposed target locations totaling approximately 2000-acres within the APE. This survey will consist of a pedestrian archaeological survey supplemented with subsurface shovel/auger testing with the intent to identify significant archaeological resources constituting "historic properties" that may exist in the area.

A preliminary review of documents indicates that there are no historic properties in the APE that have been identified as "Traditional Cultural Properties," "sacred sites," or "sites of religious or cultural importance." Pursuant to the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the Navy affirms herein that the archaeological discovery of any "cultural item" will warrant immediate consultation with your tribe.

Given the complexity of the project, the Navy intends to develop a Programmatic Agreement that will guide the undertaking and its effects, if any, on historic properties. You would certainly be invited to participate as a concurring party to that document if the archaeological survey identifies any historic properties that are considered important by your tribe.

If you have any questions or comments, or if your tribe has any site information that will facilitate our better understanding of the APE, or if your tribe has any specific concerns about the archaeological survey methodology, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, NAVFAC SE staff archaeologist, at (904) 542-6844 or by e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to the attention of Mr. Gundrum at NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), P.O. Box 30, Bldg 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer
By direction of the
Commanding Officer

Enclosures: 1. Regional Location Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia.
2. Land Acquisition Areas and APE Figure

Copy to: Dr. Wenonah Haire, THPO
Ms. Sandra Rinehart, THPO

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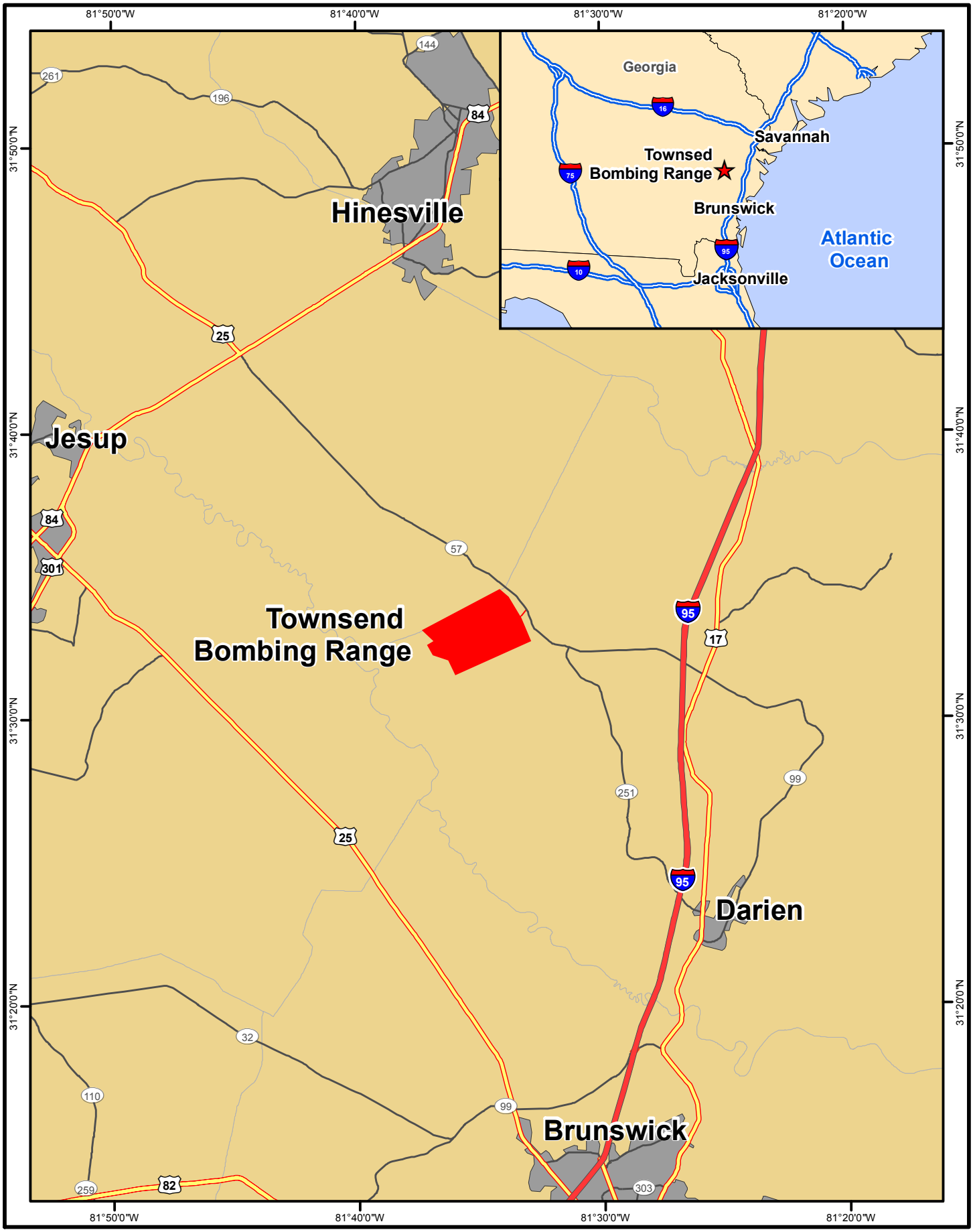

Military Installation

Urban Area

Counties

Figure 1
Regional Location
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Navy 2010, ESRI 2008

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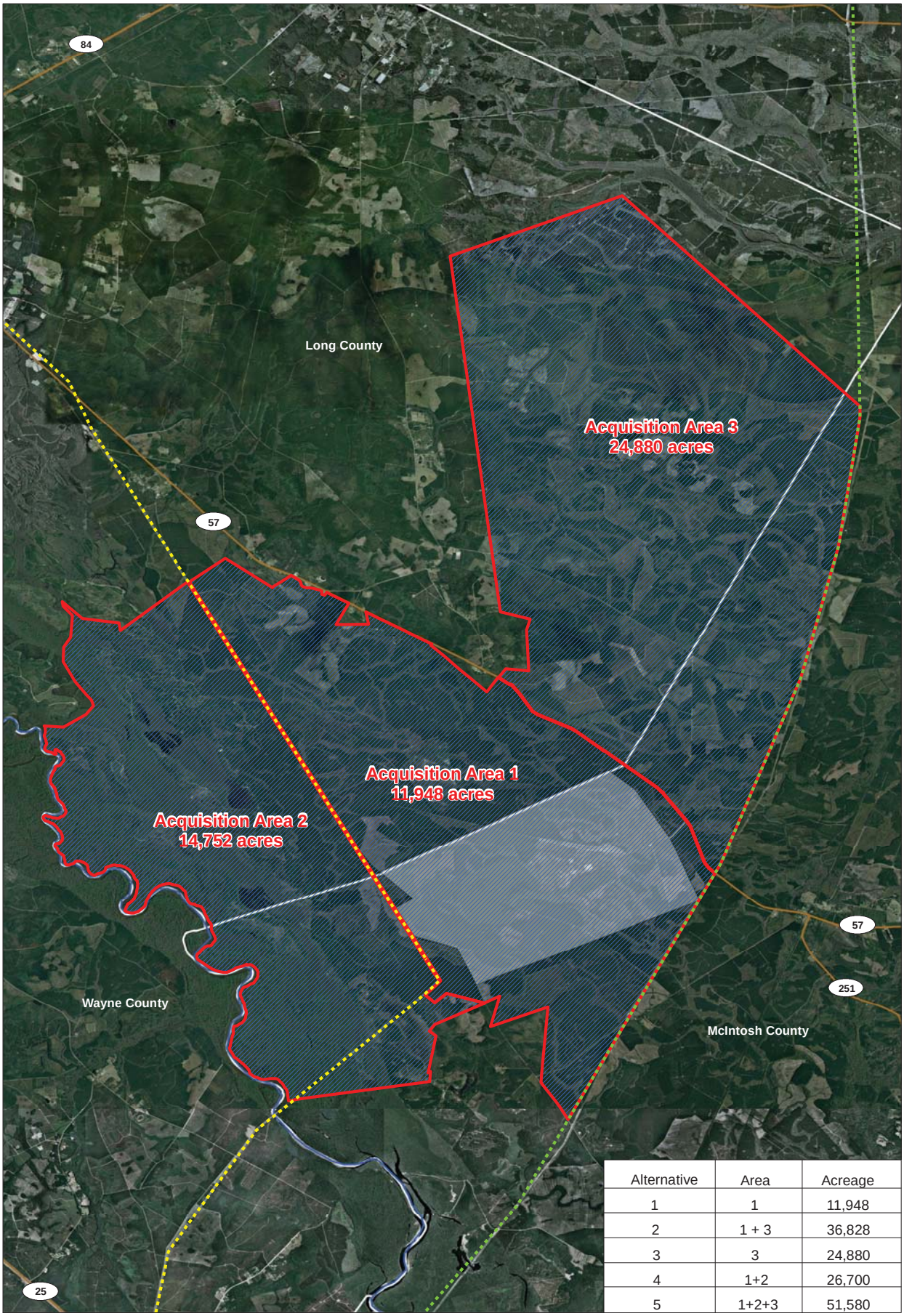

Alternative	Area	Acreage
1	1	11,948
2	1 + 3	36,828
3	3	24,880
4	1+2	26,700
5	1+2+3	51,580

Existing Range
Acquisition Area
Counties
Area of Potential Effects
Power Line
Shared Power Line & Natural Gas ROW
Altamaha River
Major Roads

Land Expansion Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

0 1 2 Miles

Source: Bing Maps 2009 US Navy 2009

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Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

P.O. Box 1210 • Durant, OK 74702-1210 • (580) 924-8280

Gregory E. Pyle
Chief

Gary Batton
Assistant Chief

May 23, 2011

NAVFAC SE
ATT: Mr. Gundrum
PO Box 30 Bldg 903/ Yorktown
Jacksonville, Florida 32213-0030

Dear Mr. Gundrum:

We have reviewed the following proposed project (s) as to its effect regarding religious and/or cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking of the projects area of potential effect.

RE: ***Proposed to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Ranger McIntosh Co Georgia***

Comments: After further review of the above mentioned project (s), and based on the information provided it has come to our attention that the ***project is out of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma areas of interest.*** A list of states and counties has been provided. If we can further assistance please contacted our office at 1-800-6170 ext. 2137.

Sincerely,

Terry D. Cole
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

By: _____
Caren A. Johnson
Administrative Assistant

Choctaw Nation Responses (3 letters) to Initial Consultation Letter of Apr 29, 2011

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma takes pride in answering all Section 106 request. And we are in the process of asking that all agencies only send request that are in our areas of interest. This will help us better serve agencies in a timely manner. A list of States and Counties are listed below. However if you have a request that you feel needs to be brought to our attention please feel free to send it to us.

	Alabama	26	Perry	10	Claiborne		**Oklahoma**
1	Baldwin	27	Pope	11	Concordia	1	Atoka
2	Choctaw	28	Prairie	12	East Baton Rouge	2	Bryan
3	Clarke	29	Pulaski	13	East Carroll	3	Choctaw
4	Coffee	30	Saline	14	East Feliciana	4	Coal
5	Conecuh	31	Sebastian	15	Evangeline	5	Haskell
6	Covington	32	Sevier	16	Franklin	6	Hughes
7	Dale	33	St. Francis	17	Grant	7	Latimer
8	Fayette	34	Union	18	Iberia	8	LeFlore
9	Geneva	34	Yell	19	Iberville	9	McCurtain
10	Greene			20	Jackson	10	Pittsburg
11	Hale		**Florida**	21	Jefferson	11	Pushmataha
12	Houston	1	Bay	22	La Salle		
13	Lamar	2	Calhoun	23	Lafourche		**Tennessee**
14	Marengo	3	Columbia	24	Lincoln	1	Shelby
15	Mobile	4	Dixie	25	Livingston		
16	Monroe	5	Escambia	26	Madison		**Texas**
17	Pickens	6	Franklin	27	Morehouse	1	Bowie
18	Sumter	7	Gadsden	28	Natchitoches	2	Clay
19	Tuscaloosa	8	Gilchrist	29	Orleans	3	Cooke
20	Walker	9	Gulf	30	Ouachita	4	Fannin
21	Washington	10	Hamilton	31	Plaquemines	5	Grayson
		11	Holmes	32	Pointe Coupee	6	Hardeman
	Arkansas	12	Jackson	33	Rapides	7	Lamar
1	Arkansas	13	Jefferson	34	Red River	8	Montague
2	Ashley	14	Lafayette	35	Richland	9	Red River
3	Bradley	15	Leon	36	St. Bernard	10	Rusk
4	Calhoun	16	Liberty	37	St. Charles	11	Smith
5	Chicot	17	Madison	38	St. Helena	12	Wichita
6	Clark	18	Okaloosa	39	St. James		
7	Conway	19	Santa Rosa	40	St. John the Baptist		
8	Crawford	20	Suwannee	41	St. Landry		
9	Crittenden	21	Taylor	42	St. Martin		
10	Desha	22	Wakulla	43	St. Mary		
11	Drew	23	Walton	44	St. Tammany		
12	Faulkner	24	Washington	45	Tangipahoa		
13	Franklin			46	Terrebonne		
14	Hempstead		**Kentucky**	47	Tensas		
15	Hot Springs	1	Scott	48	Union		
16	Howard			49	Washington		
17	Jefferson	1	**Louisiana**	50	Webster		
18	Johnson	2	Ascension	51	West Baton Rouge		
19	Lincoln	3	Assumption	52	West Feliciana		
20	Little River	4	Avoyelles	53	Winn		
21	Logan	5	Bienville				
22	Lonoke	6	Bossier		**Mississippi**		
23	Monroe	7	Caddo		Entire State		
24	Nevada	8	Caldwell				
25	Ouachita	9	Catahoula				

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

P.O. Box 1210 • Durant, OK 74702-1210 • (580) 924-8280

Gregory E. Pyle
Chief

Gary Batton
Assistant Chief

October 7, 2011

United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Community Plans & Liaison Office
Attn: Alice Howard
Building 601
PO Box 9103
Beaufort, SC 29904-9103

Dear Alice Howard:

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma thanks you for your time and effort in Section 106 consultation. We request that in the future only a single copy of the correspondence be sent to our Tribe, and that it be addressed the **Choctaw Nation Historic Preservation Department Dr. Ian Thompson PhD, RPA**, rather than to the office of the Chief (please do not sent to Chief's office). This will streamline the process by cutting down on the amount of mail that must be forward between Choctaw tribal departments, and as a result will enable us to respond to your correspondence more quickly.

Sincerely,

Ian Thompson PhD, RPA
Director Historic Preservation Department
Tribal Archaeologist, NAGRPA Specialist
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

By: Caren A. Johnson
Administrative Assistant

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Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

P.O. Box 1210 • Durant, OK 74702-1210 • (580) 924-8280

Gregory E. Pyle
Chief

Gary Batton
Assistant Chief

October 7, 2011

United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Community Plans & Liaison Office
Attn: Alice Howard
Building 601
PO Box 9103
Beaufort, SC 29904-9103

Dear Alice Howard:

We have reviewed the following proposed project (s) as to its effect regarding religious and/or cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking of the projects area of potential effect.

RE: Townsend Bombing Range

Comments: The CNO would like to be kept informed on this project as it progresses.If you have any questions, please call the Choctaw Historic Preservation Office at 1-800-522-6170 ext. 2216

Sincerely,

Ian Thompson PhD, RPA
Director Historic Preservation Department
Tribal Archaeologist, NAGPRA Specialist
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

By: _____
Caren A. Johnson
Administrative Assistant

IT/cj

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From: tisham@muscogeenation-nsn.gov [mailto:tisham@muscogeenation-nsn.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 16:54
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Subject: Proposal to expand Townsend Bombing Range

Mr. Gundrum,
The Muscogee (Creek) Nation wishes to have more information about the area in regards to the cultural resources and the biologic resources that may be present or high probability of presence. We would like to see the archaeological site file data on the area and also would like to have a plant list of the project area.
Because of extensive occupation of the Muscogee in the area, we want to take the time to comment on the proposed actions.

cenhesset toyis,
mvto cekicis ci!

Ted Isham, Cultural Preservation
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
PO Box 580
Okmulgee Ok 74447
918-732-7731
918-758-0649(fax)
918-894-8662

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Seminole Tribe of Florida Response to Initial Consultation Letter of Apr 29, 2011

SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE

SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
AH-TAH-THI-KI MUSEUM

34725 WEST BOUNDARY ROAD
CLEWISTON, FL 33440

PHONE: (863) 983-6549
FAX: (863) 902-1117

TRIBAL OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN
MITCHELL CYPRESS

VICE CHAIRMAN
RICHARD BOWERS JR.

SECRETARY
PRISCILLA D. SAYEN

TREASURER
MICHAEL D. TIGER

Darrell Gundrum
Department of the Navy
P.O. Box 30
Bldg 903/Yorktown
Jacksonville, Florida 32213-0030

THPO#: 008199
Project #: 5090 NREAO/098

May 19, 2011

Subject: Proposed Expansion and Modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gundrum,

The Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office (STOF-THPO) has received the Department of the Navy's project notification for the aforementioned project. Due to the fact that the project area is within the geographic area considered by the Seminole Tribe of Florida to be ancestral, aboriginal, or ceded (NHPA 1966, Section b1, and 36 CFR, Section 800.2), the STOF-THPO would like to review the archaeological survey of the target locations before commenting on possible effects to cultural resources. We thank you for the notification of this proposed project. Please reference ***THPO-008199*** in any future documentation about this project.

Sincerely,

Direct routine inquiries to:

Willard Steele,
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Seminole Tribe of Florida

Anne Mullins
Compliance Review Supervisor
annemullins@semtribe.com

ETY:am:ws

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Appendix H
Section 106 Consultation and Programmatic Agreement

Appendix H.2
Tribal Consultation

Initial Consultation with Additional Tribes

NOTE: Each of the following letters when mailed contained the same three attachments. In consideration of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), these attachments are provided only once after the final letter (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina).

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/219
04 OCT 2011

Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
Attn: Mr. Steven Terry
Land Resource Manager
P O Box 440021
Miami, FL 33144

Dear Mr. Terry:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia (Enclosure 1). This undertaking and its effects are being considered under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations found at 36 CFR 800. The USMC is also preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the modernization and expansion of the TBR.

The TBR, which currently encompasses 5,183-acres, is a premier training facility used by all Department of Defense (DoD) services to practice air-to-ground inert (non-explosive with spotting charge) ordnance delivery, gunnery, electronic warfare, tactical air control of ground attack aircraft, and other combat skills. TBR is under USMC, EIS action proponent, jurisdiction and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard. The EIS considers various alternatives involving two acquisition areas (areas 1 and 3) totaling more than 36,828-acres (Enclosure 2) in the vicinity of the existing TBR.

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other inert air-to-ground weapons in order to meet a majority of USMC aviation training requirements and achieve readiness proficiency for air-to ground operations.

The Area of potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking is defined as the 36,828-acre section of land proposed for acquisition identified as Area 1 (11,948-acres) and Area 3 (24,880-acres) in Enclosure (2). The APE is primarily composed of undeveloped timber land. Pine forests have been harvested every 20-30 years in this region since at least the 1950s, and likely even earlier.
The USMC is conducting an archaeological survey of select, proposed target locations totaling approximately 2,000-acres

within the APE. This effort consists of a pedestrian survey supplemented with subsurface shovel/auger testing with the intent to identify significant archaeological resources constituting "historic properties" that may exist in the area.

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Given the complexity of the project, the Navy intends to develop a Programmatic Agreement that will guide the undertaking and its effects, if any, on historic properties. Tribes with interest and standing will be invited to participate as a concurring party to that document.

We greatly appreciate any comments or concerns you may have regarding the project and would like to know whether you wish to participate as a consulting party. Enclosure 3 is provided to help you identify and address any concerns you may have and to let us know if you would like to participate in the consultation. Return of this form does not limit your opportunity to participate at a later time. Please return the response form to our office within 30 days of receiving this letter.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) staff archaeologist, at (904) 542-6844 or by e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to the attention of Mr. Gundrum at NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), P.O. Box 30, Bldg 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY,
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

Enclosures:
1. Regional Location Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia.
2. Land Acquisition Areas and APE Figure
3. Consultation Response Form

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/220
04 OCT 2011

Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Attn: Mr. Leonard Harjo
Principal Chief
P O Box 1498
Wewoka, OK 74868

Dear Principal Chief Harjo:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia (Enclosure 1). This undertaking and its effects are being considered under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations found at 36 CFR 800. The USMC is also preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the modernization and expansion of the TBR.

The TBR, which currently encompasses 5,183-acres, is a premier training facility used by all Department of Defense (DoD) services to practice air-to-ground inert (non-explosive with spotting charge) ordnance delivery, gunnery, electronic warfare, tactical air control of ground attack aircraft, and other combat skills. TBR is under USMC, EIS action proponent, jurisdiction and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard. The EIS considers various alternatives involving two acquisition areas (areas 1 and 3) totaling more than 36,828-acres (Enclosure 2) in the vicinity of the existing TBR.

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other inert air-to-ground weapons in order to meet a majority of USMC aviation training requirements and achieve readiness proficiency for air-to ground operations.

The Area of potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking is defined as the 36,828-acre section of land proposed for acquisition identified as Area 1 (11,948-acres) and Area 3 (24,880-acres) in Enclosure (2). The APE is primarily composed of undeveloped timber land. Pine forests have been harvested every 20-30 years in this region since at least the 1950s, and likely even earlier.
The USMC is conducting an archaeological survey of select, proposed target locations totaling approximately 2,000-acres

within the APE. This effort consists of a pedestrian survey supplemented with subsurface shovel/auger testing with the intent to identify significant archaeological resources constituting "historic properties" that may exist in the area.

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Given the complexity of the project, the Navy intends to develop a Programmatic Agreement that will guide the undertaking and its effects, if any, on historic properties. Tribes with interest and standing will be invited to participate as a concurring party to that document.

We greatly appreciate any comments or concerns you may have regarding the project and would like to know whether you wish to participate as a consulting party. Enclosure 3 is provided to help you identify and address any concerns you may have and to let us know if you would like to participate in the consultation. Return of this form does not limit your opportunity to participate at a later time. Please return the response form to our office within 30 days of receiving this letter.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) staff archaeologist, at (904) 542-6844 or by e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to the attention of Mr. Gundrum at NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), P.O. Box 30, Bldg 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY,
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

Enclosures:
1. Regional Location Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia.
2. Land Acquisition Areas and APE Figure
3. Consultation Response Form

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/221
04 OCT 2011

Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
Attn: Miko Beasley Denson
101 Industrial Road
Choctaw, MS 39350

Dear Miko Denson:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia (Enclosure 1). This undertaking and its effects are being considered under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations found at 36 CFR 800. The USMC is also preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the modernization and expansion of the TBR.

The TBR, which currently encompasses 5,183-acres, is a premier training facility used by all Department of Defense (DoD) services to practice air-to-ground inert (non-explosive with spotting charge) ordnance delivery, gunnery, electronic warfare, tactical air control of ground attack aircraft, and other combat skills. TBR is under USMC, EIS action proponent, jurisdiction and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard. The EIS considers various alternatives involving two acquisition areas (areas 1 and 3) totaling more than 36,828-acres (Enclosure 2) in the vicinity of the existing TBR.

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other inert air-to-ground weapons in order to meet a majority of USMC aviation training requirements and achieve readiness proficiency for air-to ground operations.

The Area of potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking is defined as the 36,828-acre section of land proposed for acquisition identified as Area 1 (11,948-acres) and Area 3 (24,880-acres) in Enclosure (2). The APE is primarily composed of undeveloped timber land. Pine forests have been harvested every 20-30 years in this region since at least the 1950s, and likely even earlier.
The USMC is conducting an archaeological survey of select, proposed target locations totaling approximately 2,000-acres

within the APE. This effort consists of a pedestrian survey supplemented with subsurface shovel/auger testing with the intent to identify significant archaeological resources constituting "historic properties" that may exist in the area.

A preliminary review of documents indicates that there are no historic properties in the APE that have been identified as "Traditional Cultural Properties," "sacred sites," or "sites of religious or cultural importance." The current proposed surveys are being conducted on privately owned properties. As you know, the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) do not apply to private property. Pursuant to the provisions of NAGPRA, the Navy affirms herein that the archaeological discovery of any "cultural item" on land that is owned by the Navy will warrant immediate consultation with your tribe.

Given the complexity of the project, the Navy intends to develop a Programmatic Agreement that will guide the undertaking and its effects, if any, on historic properties. Tribes with interest and standing will be invited to participate as a concurring party to that document.

We greatly appreciate any comments or concerns you may have regarding the project and would like to know whether you wish to participate as a consulting party. Enclosure 3 is provided to help you identify and address any concerns you may have and to let us know if you would like to participate in the consultation. Return of this form does not limit your opportunity to participate at a later time. Please return the response form to our office within 30 days of receiving this letter.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) staff archaeologist, at (904) 542-6844 or by e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to the attention of Mr. Gundrum at NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), P.O. Box 30, Bldg 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY,
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

Enclosures:
1. Regional Location Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia.
2. Land Acquisition Areas and APE Figure
3. Consultation Response Form

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/222
04 OCT 2011

Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas
Attn: Mr. Clayton M. Sylestine
Chief
571 State Park Road 56
Livingston, TX 77351

Dear Chief Sylestine:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia (Enclosure 1). This undertaking and its effects are being considered under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations found at 36 CFR 800. The USMC is also preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the modernization and expansion of the TBR.

The TBR, which currently encompasses 5,183-acres, is a premier training facility used by all Department of Defense (DoD) services to practice air-to-ground inert (non-explosive with spotting charge) ordnance delivery, gunnery, electronic warfare, tactical air control of ground attack aircraft, and other combat skills. TBR is under USMC, EIS action proponent, jurisdiction and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard. The EIS considers various alternatives involving two acquisition areas (areas 1 and 3) totaling more than 36,828-acres (Enclosure 2) in the vicinity of the existing TBR.

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other inert air-to-ground weapons in order to meet a majority of USMC aviation training requirements and achieve readiness proficiency for air-to ground operations.

The Area of potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking is defined as the 36,828-acre section of land proposed for acquisition identified as Area 1 (11,948-acres) and Area 3 (24,880-acres) in Enclosure (2). The APE is primarily composed of undeveloped timber land. Pine forests have been harvested every 20-30 years in this region since at least the 1950s, and likely even earlier.
The USMC is conducting an archaeological survey of select, proposed target locations totaling approximately 2,000-acres

within the APE. This effort consists of a pedestrian survey supplemented with subsurface shovel/auger testing with the intent to identify significant archaeological resources constituting "historic properties" that may exist in the area.

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Given the complexity of the project, the Navy intends to develop a Programmatic Agreement that will guide the undertaking and its effects, if any, on historic properties. Tribes with interest and standing will be invited to participate as a concurring party to that document.

We greatly appreciate any comments or concerns you may have regarding the project and would like to know whether you wish to participate as a consulting party. Enclosure 3 is provided to help you identify and address any concerns you may have and to let us know if you would like to participate in the consultation. Return of this form does not limit your opportunity to participate at a later time. Please return the response form to our office within 30 days of receiving this letter.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) staff archaeologist, at (904) 542-6844 or by e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to the attention of Mr. Gundrum at NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), P.O. Box 30, Bldg 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY,
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

Enclosures:
1. Regional Location Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia.
2. Land Acquisition Areas and APE Figure
3. Consultation Response Form

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/223
04 OCT 2011

Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
Attn: Mr. Kevin Sickey
Chairman
P O Box 818
Elton, LA 70532

Dear Chairman Sickey:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia (Enclosure 1). This undertaking and its effects are being considered under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations found at 36 CFR 800. The USMC is also preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the modernization and expansion of the TBR.

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The USMC is conducting an archaeological survey of select, proposed target locations totaling approximately 2,000-acres

within the APE. This effort consists of a pedestrian survey supplemented with subsurface shovel/auger testing with the intent to identify significant archaeological resources constituting "historic properties" that may exist in the area.

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Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY,
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

Enclosures:
1. Regional Location Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia.
2. Land Acquisition Areas and APE Figure
3. Consultation Response Form

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/224
04 OCT 2011

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina
Attn: Mr. Michell Hicks
Principal Chief
P O Box 455
Cherokee, NC 28719

Dear Principal Chief Hicks:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia (Enclosure 1). This undertaking and its effects are being considered under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations found at 36 CFR 800. The USMC is also preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the modernization and expansion of the TBR.

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Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY,
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

Enclosures: 1. Regional Location Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia.
2. Land Acquisition Areas and APE Figure
3. Consultation Response Form

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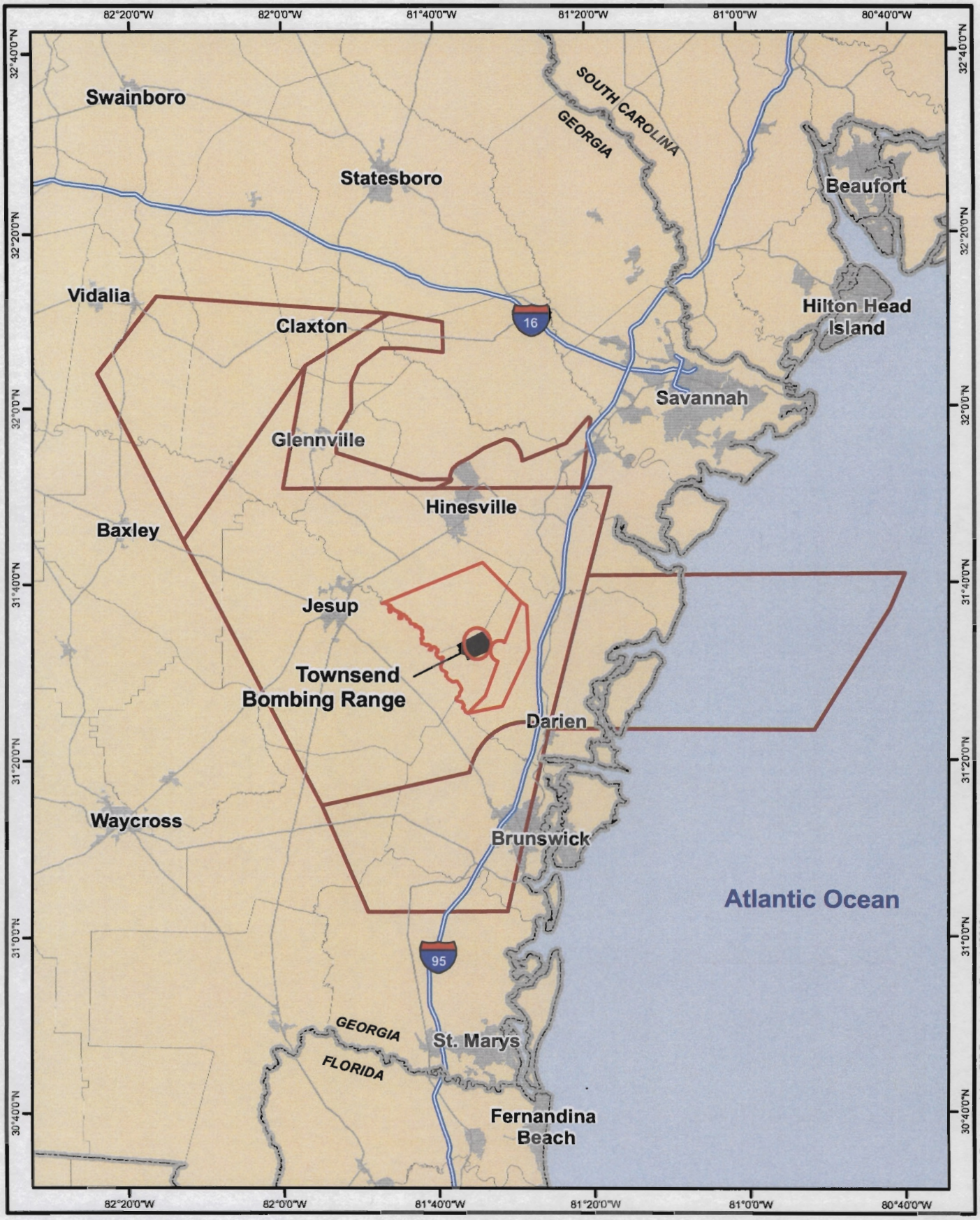

Restricted Airspace
Townsend Bombing Range
Military Operating Area (MOA)
State Boundary
Urban Area
County Boundary

Regional Location Map
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

0 10 20 Miles

Source: Navy 2010, ESRI 2008

© Ecology & Environment, Inc. GIS Department Project #2648
W:\2648_Townsend\MXD\regional_location.mxd 03/22/2010

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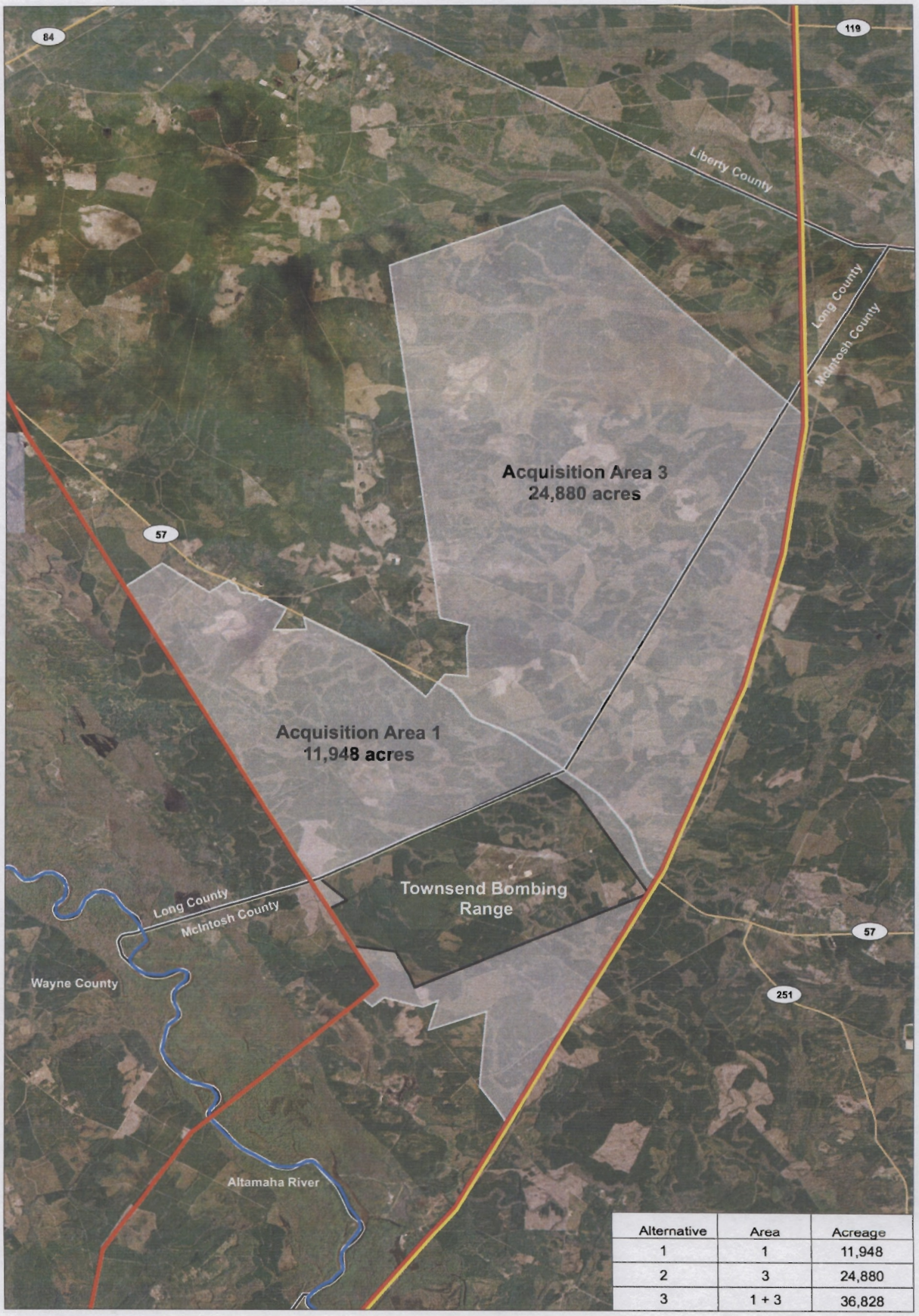

Alternative	Area	Acreage
1	1	11,948
2	3	24,880
3	1 + 3	36,828

Acquisition Area
Existing Range
Counties
Major Roads
Power Line
Shared Power Line & Natural Gas ROW
Altamaha River

Current Proposed Land Acquisition Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
August 2011

0 1 2 Miles

Source: BingMaps 2009, US Navy 2009

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Enclosure 3
Project Response Form
Proposed Modernization and Expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

_____ I/We have concerns and would like to be contacted. You can contact me at the following phone number: _____

_____ I/We have concerns but do not wish to be contacted.

_____ I/We do not have concerns.

Please provide any comments and/or concerns below:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

****

CONTACT LETTER MAILED TO:

PERSONAL

NAME AND ADDRESS (if different)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
Signature Date

_____
Signature Date

Please return completed form to:

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast
ATTN: Darrell Gundrum, Staff Archaeologist
Naval Air Station Jacksonville
Bldg 903, 1st floor
Jacksonville, FL 32212
Phone (904) 542-6844
Fax (904) 542-6349

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Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas Responses (2 emails) to Consultation Letter of Oct 4, 2011

From: Bryant J. Celestine [mailto:celestine.bryant@actribe.org]
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 3:23 PM
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Subject: Townsend Bombing Range

Dear Mr. Gundrum:

On behalf of Mikko Oscola Clayton Sylestine and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe, our appreciation is expressed on your efforts to consult us regarding the Townsend Bombing Range improvement proposal in McIntosh County.

Our Tribe maintains ancestral associations within the state of Georgia despite the absence of written records to completely identify Tribal activities, villages, trails, or burial sites. However, it is our objective to ensure significances of American Indian ancestry, especially of Alabama-Coushatta origin, are administered with the utmost considerations.

Upon review of your October 4, 2011 submission, McIntosh County exists beyond our scope of interest for the state of Georgia. Therefore, no impacts to cultural assets of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas will occur.

Should you require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Bryant J. Celestine

Historic Preservation Officer

Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas

571 State Park Rd 56

Livingston, Texas 77351

936 - 563 - 1181

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Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas Responses (2 emails) to Consultation Letter of Oct 4, 2011

From: Bryant J. Celestine [mailto:celestine.bryant@actribe.org]
Sent: Monday, December 05, 2011 10:12 AM
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Subject: RE: Townsend Bombing Range

Dear Mr. Gundrum,

Long County, Georgia is also beyond our scope of interest for this proposal.

Thank you,

Bryant J. Celestine
Historic Preservation Officer
Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas
571 State Park Rd 56
Livingston, Texas 77351
936 - 563 - 1181
celestine.bryant@actribe.org

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Appendix H
Section 106 Consultation and Programmatic Agreement

Appendix H.2
Tribal Consultation

Follow-up Consultation

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/251
13 DEC 2011

Mr. Ted Isham
Cultural Preservation
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
PO Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447

Dear Mr. Isham:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is writing in regard to the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia. Consultation regarding this undertaking was initiated on September 13, 2011 previously with the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. The USMC is writing now to inform you of the outcome of the recent cultural resource investigations conducted by the USMC, and to update you on the status of the Programmatic Agreement (PA) being developed for this undertaking.

The USMC sought Right-of-Entry (ROE) for approximately 2,000-acres of privately owned land within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) in order to conduct an archaeological survey of select, proposed target locations. The USMC was able to secure access, and survey, approximately 1,730-acres of the land. Nine new archaeological sites (5 prehistoric, 4 multi-component) and eleven isolated finds (8 prehistoric, 3 historic) were identified during the investigation. A description of the newly identified resources is provided in Enclosure (1). SEARCH Inc., the archaeological Contractor who conducted the survey, is currently preparing the technical report for this investigation. This report is slated for completion in spring 2012. Enclosure (1) is provided for your information only.

As you know, the USMC is pursuing development of a PA with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) to fulfill its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The Draft PA is provided as Enclosure (2) for your consideration and comment.

Please note the project's APE is defined as the 34,681-acres of land (Area 1 11,187-acres; Area 3 23,494-acres) proposed for acquisition in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia (see Exhibit A of Enclosure 2). Area 2, located adjacent to the Altamaha River, was initially considered as part of the

proposed undertaking but has been eliminated from consideration as it fails to meet minimum training requirements and is frequently flooded and would be inaccessible for range maintenance and clearance. For operational reasons, additional modification to the footprint of Area 1 and Area 3 also have been made since our last correspondence.

Exhibit B of Enclosure (2) contains the results of a records search conducted for the project area. This included a search of Georgia Historic Preservation Division archaeological site files, as well as a map review of the APE.

A systematic inventory of all plant species located within the project APE has not been conducted. A list of the plant species that commonly occur in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia, is provided in Enclosure (3) for your consideration. No federally-listed plant species, pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et. Seq.), occur within the project APE. The proposed target areas were surveyed for the state-listed corkwood (*Leitneria floridana*), but the species was not observed to be present.

A survey of the proposed target areas concluded that the federally-threatened Eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corias couperi*), federally-endangered wood stork (*Mycteria americana*), and the gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), a federal candidate species, potentially occur within the project APE. The USMC has determined the proposed project may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect, those species. The Unites States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) concurred with this determination. The USMC has determined the proposed project will have no effect on any other federally-listed plant and animal species based upon the absence of those species and the absence of their suitable habitat within the proposed target areas.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has been invited to participate in the development of the PA. The ACHP has not yet indicated whether they will participate. The Draft PA shall be modified as appropriate depending on its response.

The PA will enable the USMC to take into account significant cultural resources should they exist, and to develop the means by which effects on historic properties would be avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

We greatly appreciate any comments you may have on the Draft PA. Please return any comments on the Draft PA by January 31, 2012. Please also let us know if your Tribe wishes to sign the PA as a consulting party that concurs.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) staff archaeologist, at (904) 542-6844 or by e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to the attention of Mr. Gundrum at NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), P.O. Box 30, Bldg 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY,
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

Enclosures:
1. Archaeological Survey Results
2. Draft Programmatic Agreement
3. Plant Species List for Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia.

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/250
13 DEC 2011

Ms. Wenonah G. Haire, THPO
Catawba Indian Nation
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
1536 Tom Steven Road
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Dear Ms. Haire:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is writing in regard to the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia. Consultation regarding this undertaking was initiated on September 13, 2011 previously with the Catawba Indian Nation. The USMC is writing now to inform you of the outcome of the recent cultural resource investigations conducted by the USMC, and to update you on the status of the Programmatic Agreement (PA) being developed for this undertaking.

The USMC sought Right-of-Entry (ROE) for approximately 2,000-acres of privately owned land within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) in order to conduct an archaeological survey of proposed target locations. The USMC was able to secure access, and survey, approximately 1,730-acres of the privately-owned land. Nine new archaeological sites (5 prehistoric, 4 multi-component) and eleven isolated finds (8 prehistoric, 3 historic) were identified during the investigation. A description of the newly identified resources is provided in Enclosure (1). SEARCH Inc., the archaeological Contractor who conducted the survey, is currently preparing the technical report for this investigation. This report is slated for completion in spring 2012. Enclosure (1) is provided for your information only.

As you know, the USMC is pursuing development of a PA with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) to fulfill its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The Draft PA is provided as Enclosure (2) for your consideration and comment.

Please note the project's APE is defined as the 34,681-acres of land (Area 1 is 11,187-acres; Area 3 is 23,494-acres) proposed for acquisition in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia (see Exhibit A of Enclosure 2). Area 2, located adjacent to the Altamaha River, was initially considered as part of the proposed undertaking but has been eliminated from consideration as it fails to meet minimum training requirements and is frequently flooded and would be inaccessible for range maintenance and clearance. For operational reasons, additional modifications to the footprints of Area 1 and Area 3 also have been made since our last correspondence.

Exhibit B of the Draft PA (Enclosure 2) contains the results of a records search conducted for the project area. This included a search of Georgia Historic Preservation Division archaeological site files, as well as a map review of the APE. Please also find attached for your consideration photographs of the project APE (Enclosure 3).

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has been invited to participate in the development of the PA. The ACHP has not yet indicated whether they will participate. The Draft PA shall be modified as appropriate depending on its response.

The PA will enable the USMC to take into account the effects of the proposed Undertaking on historic properties in the APE, should they exist, and to develop the means by which effects on historic properties would be avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

We greatly appreciate any comments you may have on the Draft PA. Please return any comments on the Draft PA by January 31, 2012. Please also let us know if the Catawba Indian Nation wishes to sign the PA as a consulting party.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) staff archaeologist, at (904) 542-6844 or by e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to the attention of Mr. Gundrum at NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), P.O. Box 30, Bldg 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Sincerely,

W. A. Drawdy

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY,
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

Enclosures:
1. Archaeological Survey Results
2. Draft Programmatic Agreement
3. Project Area Photographs

Follow-up Consultation Mailing List
(Tribes on this list were mailed letter on next page)

TRIBE	Name, Title and/or organization	ADDRESS	Phone Number and e-mail
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Terry D. Cole, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	Historic Preservation Department, P.O. Box 1210, Durant, OK. 74702-1210	Historic Preservation Office 1-800 522-6170 ext. 2216
Kialegee Tribal Town	Ms. Jennie Lillard, Town King/Mekko	108 N. Main, P.O. Box 332, Wetumka, OK 74883	
	Mr. Henry Harjo		
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Ms. Jennifer Onzahwah, Governor	2025 Gordon Cooper Dr., Shawnee, OK 74801	
	Ms. Karen Kiniatobe, Director, Culturalal/Historical Preservation Department		
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	Glenna J. Wallace, Chief	P.O. Box 350, Seneca, OK. 64865	
	Ms. Robin Dushane, NAGPRA Representative		
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	Mr. Tarpie Yargee, Chief	P.O. Box 187, Wetumka OK 74883	
	Ms. Augustine Asbury, NAGPRA Representative		
Chickasaw Nation	Mr. Bill Anoatubby, Governor	P.O. Box 1548, Ada, OK 74821	
	Ms. Virginia Nail, THPO		
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	Mr. Chad Smith, Principal Chief	P.O. Box 948, Tahlequah, OK 74465	
Thlopthloco Tribal Town	Town King Louis McGert	P.O. Box 188, Okemah, OK 74859	
	Mr. Charles Coleman, THPO		
Seminole Tribe of Florida	Mr. Mitchell Cypress, Chairman	6300 Stirling Road, Hollywood, FL. 33024	
	Tina Marie Osceola, Museum Executive Director, Ah Tha Thi Ki Museum	HC 61, Box 21-A, Clewiston, FL 33440	
	Mr. Willard Steele, THPO	34725 West Boundary Road, Clewiston, FL 33440	phone 863 983-6549; fax 863 902-1117
Shawnee Tribe	Mr. Ron Sparkman, Chairman	P.O. Box 189, 29 S. Highway 69A, Miami, OK 74355	
	Ms. Rebecca Hawkins, NAGPRA Representative	21 N. 8 Tribes Trail, Miami, OK 74354	
Tuscarora Nation of New York	Mr. Leo Henry, Chief	2006 Mt. Hope Rd., Lewiston, NY 14092	
United Keetowah Band of Cherokee	Mr. George Wickliffe, Chief	P.O. Box 746, Tahlequah, OK 74465	
	Ms. Lisa Larue, Acting Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	e-mail llarue@unitedkeetoowahband.org	
Poarch Band of Creek Indians	Mr. Eddie Tullis, Chairman	5811 Jack Springs Rd, Atmore, AL 36502	
	Mr. Robert Thrower, NAGPRA Representative		
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida	Mr. Steven Terry, NAGPRA & Section 106 Coordinator	P.O. Box 440021, Miami, FL 33144-0021	

Follow-up Consultation Mailing List
(Tribes on this list were mailed letter on next page)

TRIBE	Name, Title and/or organization	ADDRESS	Phone Number and e-mail
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	Mr. Leonard Harjo, Principal Chief	P.O. Box 1498, Wewoka, OK 74868	
	Mr. Ted Underwood, Historic Preservation Department		
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	Miko Beasley Denson?	101 Industrial Road, Choctaw, MS 39350	Phone 601 650-5251
	Phyllis J. Anderson, Chief	P.O Box 6010, Philadelphia, MS 39350	
	Mr. Kenneth H. Carleton, Tribal Archaeologist	P.O Box 6010, Philadelphia, MS 39350	
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana	Mr. Kevin Sickey, Chairman	PO Box 818, Elton, LA 70532	
Eastern Band of Cheroke Indians of North Carolina	Mr. Michell Hicks, Principal Chief	PO Box 455, Cherokee, NC 28719	

NOTE: All tribes listed on previous page were mailed this letter.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/258
13 DEC 2011

Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Attn: Mr. Chad Smith, Principal Chief
P O Box 948
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Dear Principal Chief Smith:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is writing in regard to the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia. Consultation regarding this undertaking was initiated September 13, 2011 previously with the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma. The USMC is writing now to inform you of the outcome of the recent cultural resource investigations conducted by the USMC, and to update you on the status of the Programmatic Agreement (PA) being developed for this undertaking.

The USMC sought Right-of-Entry (ROE) for approximately 2,000-acres of privately owned land within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) in order to conduct an archaeological survey of proposed target locations. The USMC was able to secure access, and survey, approximately 1,730-acres of the privately-owned land. Nine new archaeological sites (5 prehistoric, 4 multi-component) and eleven isolated finds (8 prehistoric, 3 historic) were identified during the investigation. A description of the newly identified resources is provided in Enclosure (1). SEARCH Inc., the archaeological Contractor who conducted the survey, is currently preparing the technical report for this investigation. This report is slated for completion in spring 2012. Enclosure (1) is provided for your information only.

As you know, the USMC is pursuing development of a PA with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) to fulfill its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The Draft PA is provided as Enclosure (2) for your consideration and comment.

Please note the project's APE is defined as the 34,681-acres of land (Area 1 is 11,187-acres; Area 3 is 23,494-acres) proposed for acquisition in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia (see Exhibit A of Enclosure 2). Area 2, located adjacent to the Altamaha River, was initially considered as part of the proposed undertaking but has been eliminated from

consideration as it fails to meet minimum training requirements and is frequently flooded and would be inaccessible for range maintenance and clearance. For operational reasons, additional modifications to the footprints of Area 1 and Area 3 also have been made since our last correspondence.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has been invited to participate in the development of the PA. The ACHP has not yet indicated whether they will participate. The Draft PA shall be modified as appropriate depending on its response.

The PA will enable the USMC to take into account the effects of the proposed Undertaking on historic properties in the APE, should they exist, and to develop the means by which effects on historic properties would be avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

We greatly appreciate any comments you may have on the Draft PA. Please return any comments on the Draft PA by January 31, 2012. Please also let us know if the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma wishes to sign the PA as a consulting party that concurs.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) staff archaeologist, at (904) 542-6844 or by e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to the attention of Mr. Gundrum at NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), P.O. Box 30, Bldg 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Sincerely,

W. A. Drawdy

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY,
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

Enclosures:
1. Archaeological Survey Results
2. Draft Programmatic Agreement

Enclosure 1: Archaeological Survey Results

Newly Identified Archaeological Sites and Isolates Identified in Area 1

Resource #	Temporal Period	Resource Type	Material	Size (m)	Depth (BGS)	Recommendation
Site 1	Historic (Late 19th/Early 20th centuries) & Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Historic Farmstead / Prehistoric Campsite	Historic glass, nails, ceramics, brick, etc.; Prehistoric lithic debitage, biface, ceramics	85-x-70	50 cm	No Further Work
Site 2	Historic (unknown) & Prehistoric (Archaic, Woodland)	Artifact Scatter: Historic (sparse) Debris Scatter & Prehistoric Habitation Site/Camp Site	Historic glass, nails, etc.; Prehistoric lithics (projectile points, tools, debitage) and ceramics	125-x-100	60 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Site 3	Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Campsite	Lithics (biface, flakes) and ceramics	100-x-70	20 cm	No Further Work
Site 4	Historic (Late 19th/Early 20th centuries) & Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Historic Farmstead & Prehistoric Isolated Find	Historic glass, tablewares, brick, etc.; Chert flake	85-x-70	20 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Isolate 1	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Projectile point fragment	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 2	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Chert flake	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 3	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Quartz shatter	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 4	Historic (mid-late 19th century)	Isolate	Ironstone fragment	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 5	Historic (mid-late 19th century)	Isolate	Ironstone fragment	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 6	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Chert artifact (possible core fragment)	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work

Depth = Maximum Depth of artifacts below ground surface (bgs); NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; Isolated Finds contain 2 or fewer artifacts; size measurements for isolated finds are presented as 10 x 10 meters.

Enclosure 1: Continued

Newly Identified Archaeological Sites and Isolates Identified in Area 3

Resource #	Temporal Period	Resource Type	Material	Size (m)	Maximum Depth (BGS)	Recommendation
Site 1	Historic (Late 19th/Early 20th centuries) & Prehistoric (Woodland)	Artifact Scatter: Historic Farmstead / Prehistoric Campsite	Historic glass, ceramics, ceramic tile, etc.; Prehistoric lithics (biface fragment, scraper fragment, flakes, etc.) & ceramics	100-x-125	60 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Site 2	Prehistoric (Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian)	Artifact Scatter: Prehistoric Quarry Site & Historic Isolated Find	Prehistoric lithics (projectile points, tools, debitage, tested cobbles, hammerstones) and ceramics	130-x-100	50 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Site 3	Prehistoric (Woodland)	Artifact Scatter: Habitation Site	Lithics (biface, flakes, shatter) and Ceramics	130-x-110	80 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Site 4	Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Prehistoric Temporary Campsite	3 quartz flakes	20-x-18	60 cm	No Further Work
Site 5	Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Prehistoric Temporary Campsite	6 chert flakes and 1 ceramic sherd	40-x-20	40 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 1	Prehistoric (Woodland)	Isolate	2 ceramic sherds that mend together	10-x-10	20 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 2	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Lithic artifact (flake)	10-x-10	20 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 3	Historic	Isolate	Railroad spike	10-x-10	20 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 4	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Lithic artifact (flake)	10-x-10	30 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 5	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Ceramic sherd	10-x-10	30 cm	No Further Work

Depth = Maximum Depth of artifacts below ground surface (bgs); NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; Isolated Finds contain 2 or fewer artifacts; size measurements for isolated finds are presented as 10 x 10 meters.

DRAFT

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE
TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

WHEREAS, the United States Marine Corps (USMC), the lead agency, proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in Georgia to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of inert (non explosive) Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other air-to-ground weapons; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the proposed expansion and modernization of TBR, and subsequent use of the expanded TBR footprint for military training activities, constitutes a Federal undertaking (hereafter Undertaking) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA); and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking may include the acquisition of upwards of 34,681 acres of land within Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia (Areas 1 and 3, Exhibit A), and the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as this geographical footprint; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking includes the acquisition of land and timber rights, the minor modification to existing airspace, the construction of required infrastructure (target areas, support facilities, roads, fencing, etc.), and use of the acquired land for military training; and

WHEREAS, the USMC proposes to develop up to eight target areas totaling approximately 2,000 acres of land, and the majority of land proposed for acquisition constitutes Weapon Danger Zones (WDZs), also known as safety zones, to accommodate guidance malfunctions to a 1-in-1,000,000 probability; and

WHEREAS, the proposed expansion of the TBR would be accomplished through the purchase of properties that are currently owned by private parties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) has decided to participate as a Cooperating Agency and has been invited to sign this agreement; and

WHEREAS, the USMC has invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the development of this agreement and the ACHP has decided/declined (to be determined) to participate; and

WHEREAS, the GA ANG, which provides daily operational control and maintenance on the existing TBR, would continue to do so on any newly acquired range lands; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges its Federal responsibility to identify and evaluate historic properties within any land that is acquired with the intent to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects to historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Georgia Historic Preservation Division records, and map review indicates the presence of archaeological sites and historic built environment (buildings, structures, objects) within the proposed APE (Exhibit B), and

WHEREAS, the USMC has consulted with federally recognized Native American Tribes (Exhibit C) with the intent to identify any historic properties or resources that have been ascribed standing as "traditional cultural properties," "sacred sites," or "sites of religious or cultural importance" and no such properties were identified by those consulting parties; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the effects on historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area, cannot be fully determined prior to the approval of the Undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking has the potential to adversely affect historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area; and

WHEREAS, the USMC may purchase properties that are most advantageous to the government for the purposes of this Undertaking, and the USMC cannot be compelled to purchase properties on which historic properties are located as a means of safeguarding or treating those resources; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the USMC, Cooperating Agencies, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to satisfy the Marine Corps' NHPA Section 106 and Section 110 (16 U.S.C. 470h-2) responsibilities for all individual actions included in the Undertaking.

STIPULATIONS

The USMC shall ensure the following measures are carried out as indicated:

I. IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. Areas to be Developed

All areas to be developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be surveyed for archaeological and built environment resources, unless they have been previously surveyed, prior to any construction and/or use in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b).

The USMC will strive to undertake identification efforts within up to eight (8) proposed target areas, totaling approximately 2,000 acres, before any land acquisition, should it occur. The intent of these efforts will be to gather baseline information for the Environmental Impact

Statement (EIS) and to identify resources that may constitute "historic properties" (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places) to aid in the decision making and planning processes.

B. Weapon Danger Zones and Buffer Zones

The USMC shall, in consultation with the GA SHPO, identify areas of higher archaeological probability within any land acquired as part of this Undertaking. The USMC or its contractors shall develop archaeological probability maps for the acquired lands using a combination of archival research, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data to aid in the identification of archaeological resources (earthen mounds, earthworks, ditches, elevated land surfaces, etc.), soil drainage data as discussed in the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001), and data on any natural factors (closeness to water, etc.) that may have influenced settlement (prehistoric and historic).

The USMC shall develop a sampling strategy in consultation with the GA SHPO to survey any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking for use as WDZs or general buffer zones. The areas identified for survey in the sampling strategy shall be surveyed for archaeological resources in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, as funding permits.

C. Survey Standards

The USMC will conduct the aforementioned identification investigations pursuant to accepted fieldwork standards promulgated in the "Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys" (2001), or through consultation with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes if different methods are proposed. Archaeological and built environment resources surveys will be performed by qualified personnel who meet or exceed the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

II. EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The USMC, in keeping with its Federal preservation responsibilities, shall evaluate archaeological sites and built environment resources within land acquired as part of this Undertaking for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, prioritizing such evaluations based on the potential for resources to be affected by USMC activities. Resources shall be evaluated in terms of NRHP eligibility pursuant to the National Register criteria found at 36 CFR 60.4, and appropriate guidance, published and unpublished, from the Department of Interior National Park Service National Register Program and the GA SHPO.

The USMC acknowledges the fact that any identified historic properties on properties that are not purchased by the government will not convey any historic preservation responsibilities on the private property owner after the termination of identification efforts.

III. ADVERSE EFFECTS

The USMC shall consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties, particularly those within proposed target areas, and areas of proposed construction (buildings, roads, fences, etc.), where effects to historic properties, should they occur, would be adverse.

If effects to historic properties located in these areas cannot be avoided or minimized, the USMC shall resolve adverse effects per 36 CFR 800.6.

The USMC acknowledges that it will treat all identified historic properties on purchased properties with the intent to maintain the qualifying characteristics of those resources.

IV. REPORTING

A. Cultural Resource Investigations

The USMC will submit to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes draft reports describing the aforementioned identification and evaluation efforts. These reports will address in detail background research, environmental and cultural contexts, fieldwork techniques, and identified archaeological or architectural historical resources. These reports will also tender recommendations regarding the eligibility of such resources, whenever possible, or propose expanded field investigations to evaluate eligibility, when warranted.

Reports documenting identification and evaluation efforts shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (1983) and the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001). The USMC will submit draft copies of reports to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes for review and concurrence with any eligibility determinations. If the GA SHPO and Native American tribes fail to respond in writing within 30 days, unless more time is requested before the closure of that 30-day time period, it may be assumed that these reviewers have no comments on the report and the USMC will finalize the report. If comments are received from the GA SHPO or Native American tribes within 30-days, the USMC will address any comments and consult with the GA SHPO and appropriate Native American tribes to successfully finalize the reports.

B. Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan

The USMC will include any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking into the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), or develop a separate Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan pursuant to SECNAVINST 4000.35A, 6(b)12 and Marine Corps Order 5090.2A, change 2, chapter 8. The ICRMP will enable land managers to efficiently manage historic properties should they exist. The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes in the preparation of the ICRMP and distribute copies for their confidential review and use.

C. Annual Report

The USMC shall prepare an Annual Report summarizing activities carried out under this PA, including any exempt activities described below in Stipulation IX. The Annual Report shall be submitted to all Signatory Parties.

V. PLANNING AND COORDINATION

The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the event that future actions entail the acquisition of new property and/or new construction that could affect historic properties. The USMC will maintain regular contact with the GA SHPO and provide updates on any component of cultural resources investigations, as requested.

VI. CURATION

All artifacts, field notes, maps, drawings, and data resulting from archaeological investigations (surveys, evaluation, and data recovery/mitigation efforts) conducted on government land acquired as part of this Undertaking shall be curated at a repository that meets the 36 CFR 79 standards. The only exception to this policy will be Native American cultural items (human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural patrimony) as defined by, and subject to, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). If NAGPRA cultural items are found on government owned lands acquired as part of this Undertaking, attempts will be made to repatriate to the appropriate federally recognized Tribe or Tribes in accordance with NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013, 43 CFR & 10).

VII. INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES AND UNANTICIPATED EFFECTS

The GA ANG will periodically inspect the target areas as mission needs permit and/or require. Any inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources, or observed unanticipated effects to historic properties, made during these inspections or during routine maintenance and/or operation of the range, shall be treated in accordance with the procedures outlined in 36 CFR 800.13. If the discovery of human remains occurs on government owned land during the implementation of the Undertaking, the USMC and GA ANG shall take reasonable and prudent steps to ensure that the human remains are protected and preserved in place (if possible). If the remains are determined to be Native American, the USMC and GA ANG shall treat the remains in accordance with NAGPRA.

The GA ANG will treat all such discoveries with care, and manage these discoveries and unanticipated effects to avoid or minimize harm to historic properties, pending the outcome of consultation with the GA SHPO, any interested Native American tribes, and other interested parties regarding the significance, treatment, and/or disposition of the discoveries.

VIII. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

In the event that natural disasters or other emergency events (aircraft mishaps, hazardous spills, etc.) occur, the USMC and GA ANG may take actions that affect historic properties without consultation with the GA SHPO and ACHP to preserve life, stabilize any involved historic properties, and prevent further damage to property, consistent with 36 CFR 800.12. Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Emergency response work may include, but is not limited to, conducting emergency clean-up operations, search and rescue operations for aircrew, establishing crash site security, and the retrieval of ordnance/equipment outside of established target impact areas that pose a threat to human health and safety. To the extent possible and practical, USMC and GA ANG emergency response teams, or other emergency response personnel, will be provided with information concerning the locations of known historic properties, and shall strive to avoid or minimize damage to historic properties and potential historic properties when responding to emergency situations.

The USMC and/or GA ANG shall notify the GA SHPO and ACHP as soon as practical but no later than thirty days of the need of said emergency action.

IX. EXEMPT ACTIVITIES

The following activities and undertakings shall be exempt from survey and/or Section 106 review. The determination that an undertaking is exempt shall be made by an individual who meets or exceeds the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

A. Ordnance Removal Projects

Ordnance retrieval and/or removal projects within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that has been surveyed for archaeological resources and is devoid of historic properties shall be exempt from Section 106 consultation. The retrieval of ordnance outside of target impact areas established as part of this Undertaking that poses a threat to human health and safety shall also be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Archaeological survey shall not be required in any portion or portions of the property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that are later determined to be former military ranges containing Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) or Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) that would pose an unacceptable level of risk to human health and safety to survey personnel.

B. Routine Land Maintenance Activities

Routine land maintenance activities, including but not limited to grass cutting, bush hogging, tree trimming, and similar activities within the portions of the APE that have been surveyed and developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

C. Routine Road Maintenance and Utility Repair Projects

Routine road maintenance and resurfacing where work is confined to previously maintained surfaces, ditches, culverts, and cut and fill slopes where there are no known historic properties or historic properties would not be affected because proposed work is clearly within a disturbed context shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Repairs and/or maintenance of utility lines taking place within existing disturbed utility trenches will also be exempt from Section 106 review.

D. Cemetery Maintenance Activities

Routine maintenance, including but not limited to clearing of vegetation, reseeding, fencing, and general maintenance work, for any cemeteries identified within land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

E. Natural Resources Management and Forestry

Any outdoor recreational programs, such as hunting and fishing events sponsored by the USMC and/or the GA ANG on lands acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Due to the historical land use (Timber Industry activity) of the area, prescribed or controlled burning for species and forest management will not be subject to Section 106 review. The plowing of pre-existing firebreaks within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall not require Section 106 review provided the plowing is confined to pre-existing horizontal and vertical disturbance. Timber harvesting and re-planting activity also shall not be subject to Section 106 review provided ground disturbance from this activity is not greater than that of historical land use or does not disturb areas where this activity has not previously occurred.

X. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The USMC shall ensure public access to this Programmatic Agreement (PA) as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process when the Draft Record of Decision (40 CFR 1501.7(a)(1)) is released for public comment.

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE STIPULATIONS

A. Dispute Resolution

Should a Signatory object to actions carried out or proposed with respect to the implementation of this PA, the objecting party shall provide all other Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, with written documentation of the objection. The parties will consult, as appropriate, for up to 30 days to resolve the objection.

(1) If agreement is reached, the USMC will summarize the resolution and provide the information to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur.

(2) If agreement is not reached, the USMC will refer the matter to ACHP consistent with subpart B of this Stipulation.

Objections not resolved through discussions among the parties within the 30-day dispute resolution process defined above shall be addressed as follows.

(1) Exceptions. If the dispute involves the National Register eligibility of a property, the USMC may elect to submit the matter to the Keeper of the National Register, consistent with 36 CFR §60.9.

(2) Continuing Actions
   a. The USMC may provide the parties to the PA with information regarding actions the USMC believes could continue without interfering with the dispute resolution process.
   b. Within 15 days of receiving the USMC's plan for continuing action, the ACHP will provide comments on the USMC's plan.
   c. The USMC will take ACHP comments into account, notify the parties to the dispute of the USMC's decision on possible continuing actions, and proceed accordingly.

(3) Resolution Process
   a. The USMC shall forward relevant documentation to the ACHP with the USMC's proposed resolution.
   b. Within 30 days of receiving the USMC's proposed resolution, the ACHP shall:
      i. Concur with the USMC's proposed resolution; or
      ii. Provide the USMC with recommendations on the proposed resolution.
   c. Within 30 days of receiving comments from the ACHP, the USMC shall:
      i. Take into account ACHP's recommendations in making a final decision on the matter; and
      ii. Provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public; and proceed consistent with its decision.
   d. If the ACHP has not responded within 30 days, the USMC shall provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public and proceed with its decision.

B. Amendments, Non-Compliance and Termination

If any Signatory or Invited Signatory party believes that the terms of this PA are not being honored or cannot be carried out, or that an amendment to its terms should be made, that signatory will immediately consult with the other signatories to consider and develop amendments to the PA per 36 CFR Part 800.6(c)(7) and Part 800.6(c)(8).

If this PA is not amended as provided for in this stipulation, Signatory or Invited Signatory parties may terminate the agreement by providing a 90-day written notice to all signatories explaining the reason(s) for termination.

If this PA is terminated and the USMC determines that the Undertaking will proceed, the USMC shall comply with 36 CFR Part 800.14(b)(2)(v).

C. Duration of the PA

This PA shall have a duration of five years beginning on the date of the final signature by the Signatory Parties. Six months prior to the expiration of the existing term of the PA, the USMC,

Cooperating Agencies, GA SHPO, and ACHP shall review the PA for possible amendment and renewal for subsequent five year term(s).

D. **Anti-Deficiency Act**

The Anti-Deficiency Act 31 U.S.C. §1341 prohibits federal agencies from incurring an obligation of funds in advance of or in excess of available appropriations. Accordingly, the parties agree that any requirement for the obligation of funds arising from the terms of this agreement shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds for that purpose, and that this agreement shall not be interpreted to require the obligation or expenditure of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

The obligations of this PA as to the USMC are severable. If the USMC cannot perform any obligation set forth in this PA because of the unavailability of funds, the parties intend that the remainder of the PA be executed to the greatest extent practicable. The parties agree to consult on any obligation of the PA that cannot be performed because of the unavailability of funds.

E. Effective Date

This PA shall take effect on the date that it has been fully executed by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO, and the ACHP.

F. Execution

Execution and implementation of the terms of this PA by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO, and the ACHP, and its filing with the ACHP, evidence that the USMC has afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the Undertaking and its effect(s) on historic properties, and that the USMC has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and applicable implementing regulation for all aspects of the Undertaking.

SIGNATORY PARTIES:

U.S.M.C.

By:_____ Date: _____

GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:_____ Date:_____

Dr. David Crass
Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:_____ Date: _____

INVITED SIGNATORY PARTIES:

GEORGIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

By:_____ Date: _____

Colonel Todd A. Freeseman, Commander
Savannah Combat Readiness Training Center

CONSULTING PARTIES THAT CONCUR:

To Be Determined

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit A: Map of Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit B: List of Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit C: List of Consulted Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

Cherokee Nation Response to Consultation Letter of Dec 13, 2011

From: Richard Allen [mailto:Richard-Allen@cherokee.org]
Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2011 10:58 AM
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Cc: Diane Hammons; Susan Work; Linda Donelson; Kalyn Free (cwis.net); Carey Tilley; Tom Elkins; Sara Hill
Subject: FW: Scanned from a Xerox multifunction device

Mr. Gundrum,

MCAS Air Station Beaufort, South Carolina and the Cherokee Nation (et al) do have an MOU in place for the Air Station proper that was signed several years ago during a meeting of the Five Civilized Tribes and signed by the all of the Chiefs and Colonel Harmon Stockwell who was then the Commanding Officer. Several tribal representatives and I did attend his retirement ceremony while attending a consultation with the new C.O.

"The regulations also place major emphasis on consultation with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, in keeping with the 1992 amendments to NHPA. Consultation with an Indian tribe must respect tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Even if an Indian tribe has not been certified by NPS to have a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer <http://www.achp.gov/thpo.html> who can act for the SHPO on its lands, it must be consulted about undertakings on or affecting its lands on the same basis and in addition to the SHPO."
http://www.achp.gov/106summary.html#tribes

Having noted that:

The Cherokee Nation has no knowledge of any historic, cultural or sacred sites within the affected area. Should any ground disturbance reveal an archaeological site or human remains, we ask that the all activity cease immediately and the Cherokee Nation and other appropriate agencies be contacted immediately.

Thank you,

Dr. Richard L. Allen
Policy Analyst
Cherokee Nation
P.O. Box 948
Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74465
(918) 453-5466 (office)

(918) 822-2707 (cell)
(918) 458-5898 (fax)

-----Original Message-----
From: Diane Hammons [mailto:Diane-Hammons@cherokee.org]
Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2011 8:35 AM
To: Kalyn Free (cwis.net); Tom Elkins; Carey Tilley; Richard Allen; Sara Hill; Susan Work
Subject: FW: Scanned from a Xerox multifunction device

Please let me know if there is anything our office needs to do relating to this matter.

adh

-----Original Message-----

From: scan@cherokee.local [mailto:scan@cherokee.local]

Sent: Tuesday, December 20, 2011 8:21 AM

To: Linda Donelson; Diane Hammons

Subject: Scanned from a Xerox multifunction device

Please open the attached document. It was scanned and sent to you using a Xerox multifunction device.

Attachment File Type: pdf

multifunction device Location: machine location not set

Device Name: XRX_0000AAD45289

For more information on Xerox products and solutions, please visit http://www.xerox.com

Eastern Shawnee Tribe Responses to Consultation Letter of Dec 13, 2011

-----Original Message-----
From: Robin Dushane [mailto:RDushane@estoo.net]
Sent: Thursday, December 22, 2011 10:32 AM
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Subject: 5090 NREAQ/255

Darrell.

Thank you for the communication dated December 13, referenced above in the subject box.

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe is interested in participating as a consulting party with signatory status for the PA regarding the proposed expansion and modernization of the TBR in McIntosh County, GA.

As the military acquires 1,730 acres, we wish to do our small part in assisting your staff in safeguarding archaeological sites. I'm interested in knowing if any other Tribal nations have suggested language to the draft PA -specifically in Section VII.

I look forward to your reply.

Best regards,

Robin Dushane
Eastern Shawnee Tribe
Cultural Preservation Director
12705 S. 705 Rd.
Wyandotte, OK 74370
918 666 2435 ext 247 wk
918 533 4104 cell

Eastern Shawnee Tribe Responses to Consultation Letter of Dec 13, 2011

-----Original Message-----
From: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS [mailto:darrell.gundrum@navy.mil]
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2012 8:57 AM
To: Robin Dushane
Cc: Drawdy CIV William A; Conway, John D CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS; Winter, Len E CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Subject: RE: 5090 NREAQ/255

Dear Ms. Dushane,

Thank you for your December 22, 2011 e-mail response (attached below) to our recent National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 correspondence regarding the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range, which proposes to acquire up to 34,681-acres of land (the Area of Potential Effects [APE]) in McIntosh and Long Counties Georgia. In keeping with that e-mail request, we hereby invite the Eastern Shawnee Tribe to participate as a consulting party to concur in the Programmatic Agreement (PA) pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(b)(3) and 36 CFR 800.6(c)(3).

We believe the Draft PA will enable the United States Marine Corps (USMC) to take into account significant cultural resources should they be identified within the within the APE and the land is acquired by the USMC. The Draft PA sets the framework by which effects on historic properties shall be avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

We have not received any comments or suggested language to Section VII of the Draft PA to date, but rest assured, the USMC shall treat any inadvertent discoveries in accordance with the procedures set forth in 36 CFR 800.13, and treat any human remains or cultural items identified on government acquired and owned land in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990. Language codifying these procedures is included in the Draft PA.

Please identify the name and title of the person from your Tribe who will sign the PA so we can add this information to the final document. Thank you for your time and consideration and we look forward to working with you and your Tribe regarding this endeavor.

Sincerely,

Darrell

Darrell S. Gundrum, Staff Archaeologist
NAVFAC SE, Code EV23 (Cultural Resources);
Box 30, Building 903
NAS Jacksonville; Jacksonville, FL 32212
Phone: (904) 542-6844; Fax: (904) 542-6349

Eastern Shawnee Tribe Responses to Consultation Letter of Dec 13, 2011

-----Original Message-----
From: Robin Dushane [mailto:RDushane@estoo.net]
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2012 11:19 AM
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Subject: RE: 5090 NREAQ/255

Darrell,
The ESTO accepts the invitation to participate as a consulting party to concur in the Programmatic Agreement (PA) pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(b)(3) and 36 CFR 800.6(c)(3).
Glenna J. Wallace, Chief will be the individual authorized to sign the PA.

Could we revisit the status of the PA? I request to review the draft if possible. (I don't believe this opportunity has been provided to our office-please advise.)
Most sincerely,

Robin Dushane
Eastern Shawnee Tribe
Cultural Preservation Director
12705 S. 705 Rd.
Wyandotte, OK 74370
918 666 2435 ext 247 wk
918 533 4104 cell

Eastern Shawnee Tribe Responses to Consultation Letter of Dec 13, 2011

-----Original Message-----
From: Robin Dushane [mailto:RDushane@estoo.net]
Sent: Monday, January 09, 2012 11:40 AM
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Subject: revisit

Darrell,

I failed to read my earlier email thread to you and see that I have reviewed the PA. Please forgive my mistake. It is truly a MONDAY!

Robin Dushane
Eastern Shawnee Tribe
Cultural Preservation Director
12705 S. 705 Rd.
Wyandotte, OK 74370
918 666 2435 ext 247 wk
918 533 4104 cell

United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
Response to Consultation Letter of Dec 13, 2011

From: Lisa LaRue - UKB THPO [mailto:ukbthpo-larue@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 04, 2012 6:15 PM
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Cc: lstapleton@unitedkeetoowahband.org
Subject: Townsend Bombing Range improvement, Beaufort, SC

The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma has reviewed your project, and has no comments or objections at this time. However, if any human remains are inadvertently discovered, please cease all work and contact us immediately.

Thank you,
Lisa LaRue
Acting THPO
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
c 918-822-1952 f 918-458-6889

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Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

P.O. Box 1210 • Durant, OK 74702-1210 • (580) 924-8280

Gregory E. Pyle
Chief

Gary Batton
Assistant Chief

January 5, 2012

Mr. Gundrum
NAVFAC SE (Code EV23)
PO Box 30
Bldg 903Yorktown,
Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030

Dear Mr. Gundrum:

We have reviewed the following proposed project (s) as to its effect regarding religious and/or cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking of the projects area of potential effect.

RE: ***Proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range located in McIntosh Count, Georgia***

Comments: After further review of the above mentioned project (s), and based on the information provided it has come to our attention that the project ***is out of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma areas of interest***. A list of states and counties has been provided. If we can further assistance please contacted our office at 1-800-6170 ext. 2216.

Sincerely,

Ian Thompson PhD, RPA
Director Historic Preservation Department
Tribal Archaeologist, NAGPRA Specialist
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

By: _____
Caren A. Johnson
Administrative Assistant

IT/cj

Choctaws...growing with pride, hope and success!

Choctaw Nation Response to Consultation Letter of Dec 13, 2011

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma takes pride in answering all Section 106 request. And we are in the process of asking that all agencies only send request that are in our areas of interest. This will help us better serve agencies in a timely manner. A list of States and Counties are listed below. However if you have a request that you feel needs to be brought to our attention please feel free to send it to us.

	Alabama	26	Newton	6	Bossier		Mississippi
1	Baldwin	27	Ouachita	7	Caddo		Entire State
2	Choctaw	28	Perry	8	Caldwell		
3	Clarke	29	Phillips	9	Catahoula		Oklahoma
4	Coffee	30	Pope	10	Claiborne	1	Atoka
5	Conecuh	31	Prairie	11	Concordia	2	Bryan
6	Covington	32	Pulaski	12	East Baton Rouge	3	Choctaw
7	Dale	33	Saline	13	East Carroll	4	Coal
8	Escambia	34	Sebastian	14	East Feliciana	5	Haskell
9	Fayette	35	Sevier	15	Evangeline	6	Hughes
10	Geneva	36	St. Francis	16	Franklin	7	Latimer
11	Greene	37	Union	17	Grant	8	LeFlore
12	Hale	38	Yell	18	Iberia	9	McCurtain
13	Houston			19	Iberville	10	Pittsburg
14	Lamar		Florida	20	Jackson	11	Pushmataha
15	Marengo	1	Bay	21	Jefferson		
16	Mobile	2	Calhoun	22	La Salle		Tennessee
17	Monroe	3	Columbia	23	Lafourche	1	Shelby
18	Pickens	4	Dixie	24	Lincoln		
19	Sumter	5	Escambia	25	Livingston		Texas
20	Tuscaloosa	6	Franklin	26	Madison	1	Bowie
21	Walker	7	Gadsden	27	Morehouse	2	Clay
22	Washington	8	Gilchrist	28	Natchitoches	3	Cooke
		9	Gulf	29	Orleans	4	Fannin
	Arkansas	10	Hamilton	30	Ouachita	5	Grayson
1	Arkansas	11	Holmes	31	Plaquemines	6	Lamar
2	Ashley	12	Jackson	32	Pointe Coupee	7	Montague
3	Bradley	13	Jefferson	33	Rapides	8	Red River
4	Calhoun	14	Lafayette	34	Red River	9	Rusk
5	Chicot	15	Leon	35	Richland	10	Smith
6	Clark	16	Liberty	36	St. Bernard		
7	Conway	17	Madison	37	St. Charles		
8	Crawford	18	Okaloosa	38	St. Helena		
9	Crittenden	19	Santa Rosa	39	St. James		
10	Desha	20	Suwannee	40	St. John the Baptist		
11	Drew	21	Taylor	41	St. Landry		
12	Faulkner	22	Wakulla	42	St. Martin		
13	Franklin	23	Walton	43	St. Mary		
14	Hempstead	24	Washington	44	St. Tammany		
15	Hot Springs			45	Tangipahoa		
16	Howard			46	Terrebonne		
17	Jefferson		Kentucky	47	Tensas		
18	Johnson	1	Scott	48	Union		
19	lee			49	Washington		
20	Lincoln	1	Louisiana	50	Webster		
21	Little River	2	Ascension	51	West Baton Rouge		
22	Logan	3	Assumption	52	West Feliciana		
23	Lonoke	4	Avoyelles	53	Winn		
24	Monroe	5	Bienville				
25	Nevada						

Revised 01/05/2012

Miccosukee Tribe Response to Consultation Letter of Dec 13, 2011

From: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS [mailto:darrell.gundrum@navy.mil]
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2012 1:47 PM
To: TBRAdminRecord
Cc: Conway, John D CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS; Winter, Len E CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS; Drawdy CIV William A; Long, Ryan
Subject: TBR Miccosukee Tribe of Indians voicemail Jan 17, 2012

Mr. Fred Deyhoff of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians left a voicemail message for me at 1:33 PM on Tuesday, January 17, 2012 regarding the recent TBR Section 106 letter they received.

Mr. Deyhoff indicated that the Miccosukee only respond to projects within the state of Florida due to the large number of restoration projects in this state. He suggested we contact the Cherokee or Porch Creek Indians or Creek Indians about the project. He indicated that Mr. Cypress has now retired and the current chairman is Mr. Colley Billie. He indicated he (Mr. Deyhoff) should be contacted regarding any NAGPRA remains for projects in Florida.

Thanks,

Darrell

Darrell S. Gundrum, Staff Archaeologist
NAVFAC SE, Code EV23 (Cultural Resources);
Box 30, Building 903
NAS Jacksonville; Jacksonville, FL 32212
Phone: (904) 542-6844; Fax: (904) 542-6349

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Appendix H
Section 106 Consultation and Programmatic Agreement

Appendix H.3

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Consultation

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/175
11 AUG 2011

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Federal Property Management Section
Att: Louise Brodnitz, Historic Preservation Specialist
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004

SUBJECT: INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE AS A SIGNATORY PARTY ON A PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT (PA) FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

Dear Ms. Brodnitz:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia (Enclosure 1). This undertaking and its effects are being considered under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations 36 CFR 800. The USMC has already initiated consultation with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO). The GA SHPO has been afforded project details, and has concurred with the means by which cultural resources surveys will be conducted and the manner in which historic properties will be taken into account.

The USMC is seeking a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(b) to fulfill its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA for this undertaking. The USMC is herein inviting the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to consult on the proposed undertaking and participate in the development of this PA. Attached as enclosure (2) is a Draft PA for your consideration should the ACHP decide to participate.

The TBR, which currently occupies 5,183-acres, is a premier training facility used by all Department of Defense (DoD) services to practice air-to-ground ordnance delivery, gunnery, electronic warfare, tactical air control of ground attack aircraft, and other combat skills. TBR is under United States Marine Corps (USMC) EIS action proponent jurisdiction and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which considers various alternatives involving three acquisition areas (areas 1, 2, 3) totaling more than 51,580-acres in the vicinity of the existing TBR, also is being prepared.

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of inert (non-explosive) Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other

air-to-ground weapons in order to meet a majority of USMC aviation training requirements and achieve readiness proficiency for air-to ground operations. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking is defined as Areas 1, 2, and 3 as depicted in Exhibit A of Enclosure (2).

The undertaking includes four inter-related components, 1) the acquisition of land and timber rights, 2) modification to existing airspace, 3) the construction of required infrastructure, and 4) and use of the acquired land for military training. These are discussed in detail below.

The Acquisition of Land and Timber Rights

The USMC proposes to acquire up to 36,828-acres of land to accommodate new targets and the safety buffer zones needed to protect public health, safety, and welfare from potentially hazardous operations that would occur on the expanded range. The USMC also proposes to acquire the timber rights from McIntosh County, Georgia, on approximately 2,990 acres of land within the current TBR, and manage this, and all land potentially acquired as part of this undertaking, in accordance with existing land management practices at TBR. It is anticipated that timber planting and harvesting, under the management of the USMC, would continue to occur on the majority of land acquired as part of this undertaking.

Modification to Existing Airspace

The USMC proposes the modification of Restricted Area R-3007 by the addition of airspace from the surface to 100 feet above ground level (AGL) to the current restricted area, which includes airspace from 100 feet to 12,999AGL.

The Construction of Required Infrastructure

Approximately eight new targets totaling approximately 2,000-acres of land shall be constructed. A new observation tower and support facilities, roads, fencing etc. shall be constructed as part of this undertaking.

Use of Acquired Land for Military Training

The undertaking shall expand current training capabilities at the TBR by accommodating the use of inert PGMs and other air-to-ground weapons. Training capability will be enhanced through the addition of multiple run-in headings for weapons delivery. The Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG), a Cooperating Agency, provides daily operational control and maintenance on the existing TBR and would continue to do so on any newly acquired range lands.

We look forward to receiving your decision on whether the ACHP will elect to participate in this matter. If you have any questions before formulating your response, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, NAVFAC SE Archeologist at (904) 542-6944, or

via e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), PO Box 30, Building 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

William Drawdy
Natural Resources and
Environmental
Affairs Officer
By direction of the Commanding
Officer

Enclosure: 1. Regional Location Figure
2. Draft PA for the Proposed Expansion and Modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

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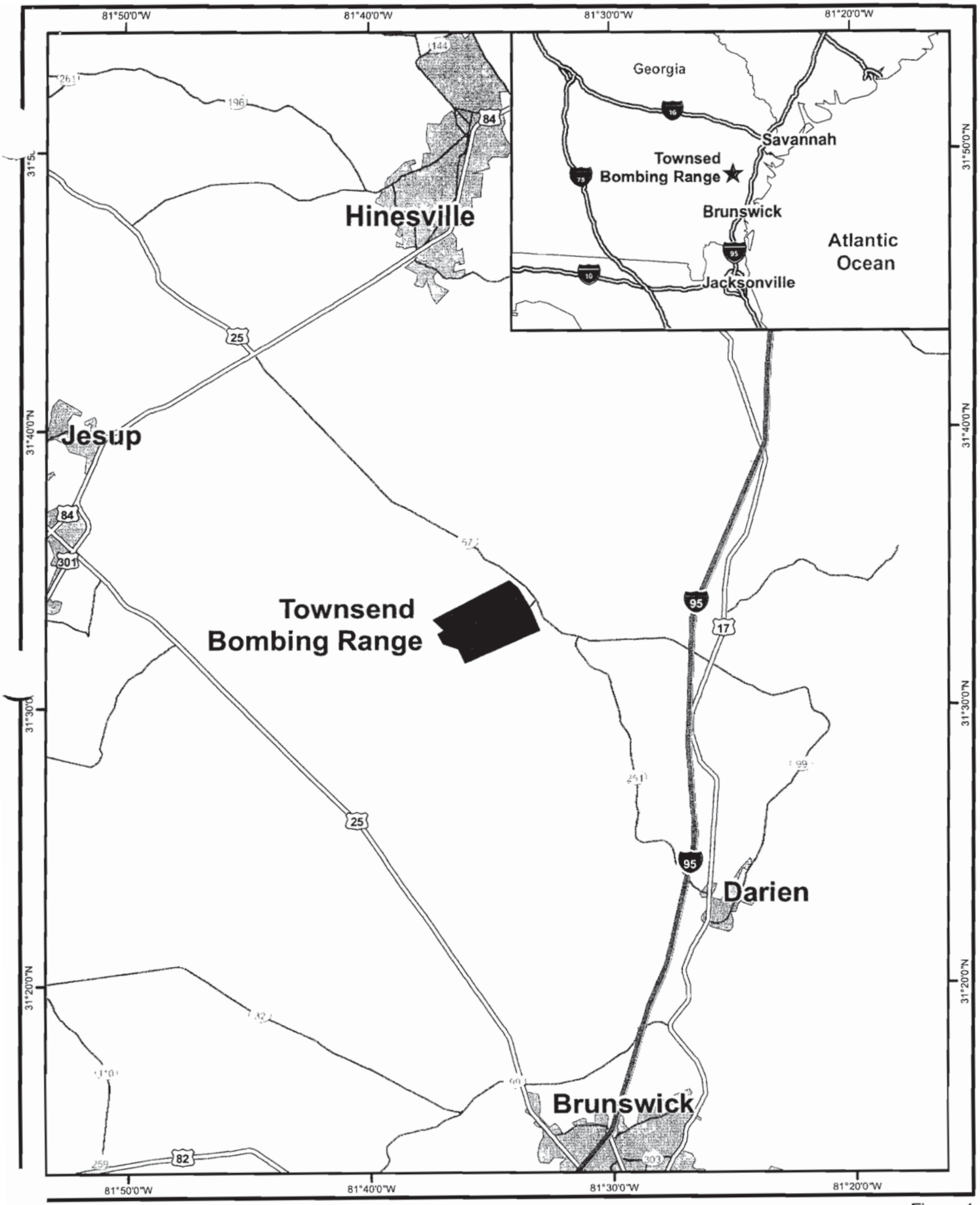

Military Installation
Urban Area
Counties

Figure 1
Regional Location
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source. Navy 2010, ESRI 2008

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DRAFT

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
REGARDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

WHEREAS, the United States Marine Corps (USMC), the lead agency, proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in Georgia to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of inert (non explosive) Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other air-to-ground weapons; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the proposed expansion and modernization of TBR, and subsequent use of the expanded TBR footprint for military training activities, constitutes a Federal undertaking (hereafter Undertaking) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA); and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking may include the acquisition of upwards of 51,580 acres of land within Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia (Areas 1-3, Exhibit A), and the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as this geographical footprint; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking includes the acquisition of land and timber rights, the minor modification to existing airspace, the construction of required infrastructure (target areas, support facilities, roads, fencing, etc.), and use of the acquired land for military training; and

WHEREAS, the USMC proposes to develop up to eight target areas totaling approximately 2,000 acres of land, and the majority of land proposed for acquisition constitutes Weapon Danger Zones (WDZs), also known as safety zones, to accommodate guidance malfunctions to a 1-in-1,000,000 probability; and

WHEREAS, the proposed expansion of the TBR would be accomplished through the purchase of properties that are currently owned by private parties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) have decided to participate as Cooperating Agencies; and

WHEREAS, the GA ANG, which provides daily operational control and maintenance on the existing TBR, would continue to do so on any newly acquired range lands; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges its Federal responsibility to identify and evaluate historic properties within any land that is acquired with the intent to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects to historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Georgia Historic Preservation Division records, and map review indicates the presence of archaeological sites and historic built environment (buildings, structures, objects) within the proposed APE (Exhibit B), and

WHEREAS, the USMC has consulted with federally recognized Native American Tribes (Exhibit C) with the intent to identify any historic properties that have been ascribed standing as "traditional cultural properties," "sacred sites," or "sites of religious or cultural importance" and no such properties were identified by those consulting parties; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the effects on historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area, cannot be fully determined prior to the approval of the Undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking has the potential to adversely affect historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area; and

WHEREAS, the USMC may purchase properties that are most advantageous to the government for the purposes of this Undertaking, and the USMC cannot be compelled to purchase properties on which historic properties are located as a means of safeguarding or treating those resources; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the USMC, Cooperating Agencies, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to satisfy the Marine Corps' NHPA Section 106 and Section 110 (16 U.S.C. 470h-2) responsibilities for all individual actions included in the Undertaking.

STIPULATIONS

The USMC shall ensure the following measures are carried out as indicated:

I. IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. Areas to be Developed

All areas to be developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be surveyed for archaeological and built environment resources, unless they have been previously surveyed, prior to any construction and/or use in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b).

The USMC will strive to undertake identification efforts within up to eight (8) proposed target areas, totaling approximately 2,000 acres, before any land acquisition, should it occur. The intent of these efforts will be to gather baseline information for the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and to identify resources that may constitute "historic properties" (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places) to aid in the decision making and planning processes.

B. Weapon Danger Zones and Buffer Zones

The USMC shall, in consultation with the GA SHPO, identify areas of higher archaeological probability within any land acquired as part of this Undertaking. The USMC or its contractors shall develop archaeological probability maps for the acquired lands using a combination of archival research, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data to aid in the identification of archaeological resources (earthen mounds, earthworks, ditches, elevated land surfaces, etc.), soil drainage data as discussed in the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001), and data on any natural factors (closeness to water, etc.) that may have influenced settlement (prehistoric and historic).

The USMC shall develop a sampling strategy in consultation with the GA SHPO to survey any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking for use as WDZs or general buffer zones. The areas identified for survey in the sampling strategy shall be surveyed for archaeological resources in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, as funding permits.

C. Survey Standards

The USMC will conduct the aforementioned identification investigations pursuant to accepted fieldwork standards promulgated in the "Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys" (2001), or through consultation with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes if different methods are proposed. Archaeological and built environment surveys will be performed by qualified personnel who meet or exceed the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

II. EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The USMC, in keeping with its Federal preservation responsibilities, shall evaluate archaeological sites and built environment resources within land acquired as part of this Undertaking for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, prioritizing such evaluations based on the potential for resources to be effected by USMC activities. Resources shall be evaluated in terms of NRHP eligibility pursuant to the National Register criteria found at 36 CFR 60.4, and appropriate guidance, published and unpublished, from the Department of Interior National Park Service National Register Program and the GA SHPO.

The USMC acknowledges the fact that any identified historic properties on properties that are not purchased by the government will not convey any historic preservation responsibilities on the private property owner after the termination of identification efforts.

III. ADVERSE EFFECTS

The USMC shall consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties, particularly those within proposed target areas, and areas of proposed construction (buildings, roads, fences, etc.), where effects to historic properties, should they occur, would be adverse.

If effects to historic properties located in these areas cannot be avoided or minimized, the USMC shall resolve adverse effects per 36 CFR 800.6.

The USMC acknowledges that it will treat all identified historic properties on purchased properties with the intent to maintain the qualifying characteristics of those resources.

IV. REPORTING

A. Cultural Resource Investigations

The USMC will submit to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes draft reports describing the aforementioned identification and evaluation efforts. These reports will address in detail background research, environmental and cultural contexts, fieldwork techniques, and identified archaeological or architectural historical resources. These reports will also tender recommendations regarding the eligibility of such resources, whenever possible, or propose expanded field investigations to evaluate eligibility, when warranted.

Reports documenting identification and evaluation efforts shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (1983) and the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001). The USMC will submit draft copies of reports to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes for review and concurrence with any eligibility determinations. If the GA SHPO and Native American tribes fail to respond in writing within 30 days, it may be assumed that these reviewers have no comments on the report and the USMC will finalize the report. If comments are received from The GA SHPO or Native American tribes within 30-days, the USMC will address any comments and consult with the GA SHPO and appropriate Native American tribes to successfully finalize the reports.

B. Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan

The USMC will include any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking into the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), or develop a separate Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan pursuant to SECNAVINST 4000.35A, 6(b)12 and Marine Corps Order 5090.2A, change 2, chapter 8. The ICRMP will enable land managers to efficiently manage historic properties should they exist. The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes in the preparation of the ICRMP and distribute copies for their confidential review and use.

V. PLANNING AND COORDINATION

The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the event that future actions entail the acquisition of new property and/or new construction that could affect historic properties. The USMC will maintain regular contact with the GA SHPO and provide updates on any component of cultural resources investigations, as requested.

VI. CURATION

All artifacts, field notes, maps, drawings, and data resulting from archaeological investigations (surveys, evaluation, and data recover/mitigation efforts) conducted on government land acquired as part of this Undertaking shall be curated at a repository that meets the 36 CFR 79 standards. The only exception to this policy will be Native American cultural items (human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural patrimony) as defined by, and subject to, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). If NAGPRA cultural items are found on government owned lands acquired as part of this Undertaking, attempts will be made to repatriate to the appropriate federally recognized Tribe or Tribes in accordance with NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013, 43 CFR & 10).

VII. INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES AND UNANTICIPATED EFFECTS

The GA ANG will periodically inspect the target areas as mission needs permit and/or require. Any inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources, or observed unanticipated effects to historic properties, made during these inspections or during routine maintenance and/or operation of the range, shall be treated in accordance with the procedures outlined in 36 CFR 800.13. If the discovery of human remains occurs on government owned land during the implementation of the Undertaking, the USMC and GA ANG shall take reasonable and prudent steps to ensure that the human remains are protected and preserved in place (if possible). If the remains are determined to be Native American, the USMC and GA ANG shall treat the remains in accordance with NAGPRA.

The GA ANG will treat all such discoveries with care, and manage these discoveries and unanticipated effects to avoid or minimize harm to historic properties, pending the outcome of consultation with the GA SHPO, any interested Native American tribes, and other interested parties regarding the significance, treatment, and/or disposition of the discoveries.

VIII. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

In the event that natural disasters or other emergency events (aircraft mishaps, hazardous spills, etc.) occur, the USMC and GA ANG may take actions that affect historic properties without consultation with the GA SHPO and ACHP to preserve life, stabilize any involved historic properties, and prevent further damage to property, consistent with 36 CFR 800.12. Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Emergency response work may include, but is not limited to, conducting emergency clean-up operations, search and rescue operations for aircrew, establishing crash site security, and the retrieval of ordnance/equipment outside of established target impact areas that pose a threat to human health and safety. To the extent possible and practical, USMC and GA ANG emergency response teams, or other emergency response personnel, will be provided with information concerning the locations of known historic properties, and shall strive to avoid or minimize damage to historic properties and potential historic properties when responding to emergency situations.

IX. EXEMPT ACTIVITIES

The following activities and undertakings shall be exempt from survey and/or Section 106 review.

A. Ordnance Removal Projects

Ordnance retrieval and/or removal projects within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that has been surveyed for archaeological resources and is devoid of historic properties shall be exempt from Section 106 consultation. The retrieval of ordnance outside of target impact areas established as part of this Undertaking that poses a threat to human health and safety shall also be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Archaeological survey shall not be required in any portion or portions of the property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that are later determined to be former military ranges containing Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) or Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) that would pose an unacceptable level of risk to human health and safety to survey personnel.

B. Routine Land Maintenance Activities

Routine land maintenance activities, including but not limited to grass cutting, bush hogging, tree trimming, etc. within the portions of the APE that have been surveyed and developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) developed as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

C. Routine Road Maintenance and Utility Repair Projects

Routine road maintenance and resurfacing where work is confined to previously maintained surfaces, ditches, culverts, and cut and fill slopes where there are no known historic properties or historic properties would not be affected because proposed work is clearly within a disturbed context shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Repairs and/or maintenance of utility lines taking place within existing disturbed utility trenches will also be exempt from Section 106 review.

D. Cemetery Maintenance Activities

Routine maintenance, including but not limited to clearing of vegetation, reseeding, fencing, and general maintenance work, for any cemeteries identified within land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

E. Natural Resources Management and Forestry

Any outdoor recreational programs, such as hunting and fishing events sponsored by the USMC and/or the GA ANG on lands acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Due to the historical land use (Timber Industry activity) of the area, prescribed or controlled burning for species and forest management will not be subject to Section 106 review. The plowing of pre-existing firebreaks within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall not require Section 106 review provided the plowing is confined to pre-existing horizontal and vertical disturbance. Timber harvesting and re-planting activity also shall not be subject to Section 106 review provided ground disturbance from this activity is not greater than that of historical land use or does not disturb areas where this activity has not previously occurred.

X. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The USMC shall ensure public access to this Programmatic Agreement (PA) as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process when the Draft Record of Decision (40 CFR 1501.7(a)(1)) is released for public comment.

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE STIPULATIONS

A. Dispute Resolution

Should a Signatory object to actions carried out or proposed with respect to the implementation of this PA, the objecting party shall provide all other Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, with written documentation of the objection. The parties will consult, as appropriate, for up to 30 days to resolve the objection.

(1) If agreement is reached, the USMC will summarize the resolution and provide the information to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur.
(2) If agreement is not reached, the USMC will refer the matter to ACHP consistent with subpart B of this Stipulation.

Objections not resolved through discussions among the parties within the 30-day dispute resolution process defined above shall be addressed as follows.

(1) Exceptions. If the dispute involves the National Register eligibility of a property, the USMC may elect to submit the matter to the Keeper of the National Register, consistent with 36 CFR §60.9.
(2) Continuing Actions
    a. The USMC may provide the parties to the PA with information regarding actions the USMC believes could continue without interfering with the dispute resolution process.
    b. Within 15 days of receiving the USMC's plan for continuing action, the ACHP will provide comments on the USMC's plan.
    c. The USMC will take ACHP comments into account, notify the parties to the dispute of the USMC's decision on possible continuing actions, and proceed accordingly.
(3) Resolution Process
    a. The USMC shall forward relevant documentation to the ACHP with the USMC's proposed resolution.
    b. Within 30 days of receiving the USMC's proposed resolution, the ACHP shall:
        i. Concur with the USMC's proposed resolution; or

ii. Provide the USMC with recommendations on the proposed resolution.

c. Within 30 days of receiving comments from the ACHP, the USMC shall:
   i. Take into account ACHP's recommendations in making a final decision on the matter; and
   ii. Provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public; and proceed consistent with its decision.

d. If the ACHP has not responded within 30 days, the USMC shall provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public and proceed with its decision.

B. **Amendments, Non-Compliance and Termination**

If any signatory believes that the terms of this PA are not being honored or cannot be carried out, or that an amendment to its terms should be made, that signatory will immediately consult with the other signatories to consider and develop amendments to the PA per 36 CFR Part 800.6(c)(7) and Part 800.6(c)(8).

If this PA is not amended as provided for in this stipulation, the USMC, GA ANG, GA SHPO, or ACHP may terminate this PA. The party terminating this PA will provide all other Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, with a written explanation of the reason for termination.

If this PA is terminated and the USMC determines that the Undertaking will proceed, the USMC shall comply with 36 CFR Part 800.14(b)(2)(v).

C. Duration of the PA

This PA shall expire ten years after the date of the final signature by the Signatory Parties. Six months prior to the expiration, the USMC, Cooperating Agencies, GA SHPO, and ACHP shall review the PA for possible amendment and renewal.

D. **Anti-Deficiency Act**

The Anti-Deficiency Act 31 U.S.C. §1341 prohibits federal agencies from incurring an obligation of funds in advance of or in excess of available appropriations. Accordingly, the parties agree that any requirement for the obligation of funds arising from the terms of this agreement shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds for that purpose, and that this agreement shall not be interpreted to require the obligation or expenditure of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

The obligations of this PA as to the USMC are severable. If the USMC cannot perform any obligation set forth in this PA because of the unavailability of funds, the parties intend that the remainder of the PA be executed to the greatest extent practicable. The parties agree to consult on any obligation of the PA that cannot be performed because of the unavailability of funds.

E. Effective Date

This PA shall take effect on the date that it has been fully executed by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO, and the ACHP.

F. Execution

Execution and implementation of the terms of this PA by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO, and the ACHP, and its filing with the ACHP, evidence that the USMC has afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the Undertaking and its effect(s) on historic properties, and that the USMC has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and applicable implementing regulation for all aspects of the Undertaking.

SIGNATORY PARTIES:

U.S.M.C.

By:_____ Date: _____

GEORGIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

By:_____ Date: _____

GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:_____ Date:_____

Mr. David Crass
Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:_____ Date: _____

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

By:_____ Date: _____

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

By:_____ Date: _____

CONSULTING PARTIES THAT CONCUR:

To Be Determined

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit A: Map of Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit B: List of Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit C: List of Consulted Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

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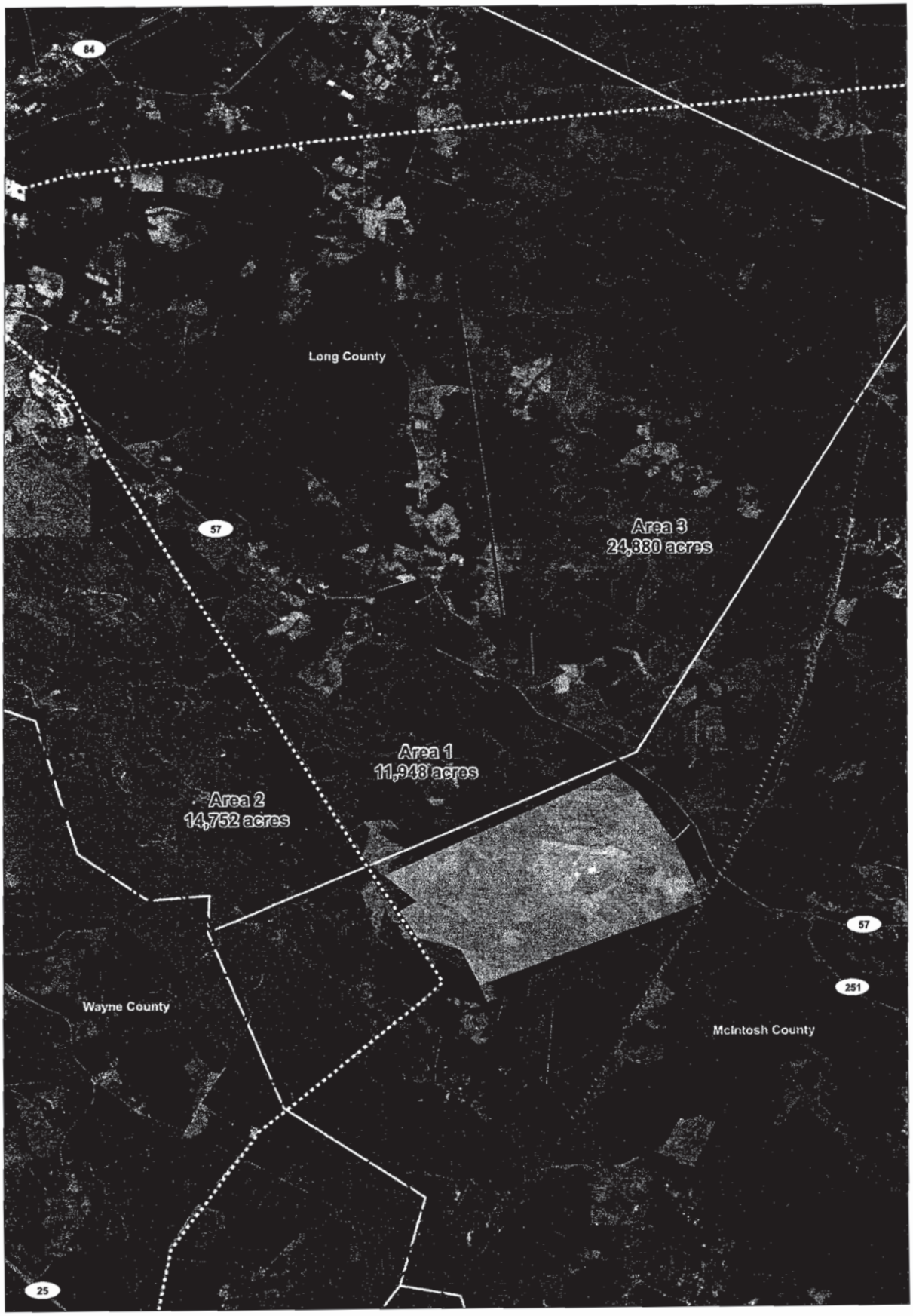

Existing Range
Acquisition Area
Counties
Major Roads
Natural Gas Line
Power Line
Shared Power Line & Natural Gas ROW
Altamaha River

0 1 2 Miles

Figure 4
Land Acquisition Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

Source: BingMaps 2009, US Navy 2009

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Exhibit B: List of Recorded Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Expansion Area

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 1, including extant TBR.

Site No.	Site Type/Temporal Period	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC48	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic)	Not Eligible	375-x-30 (NE-SW)
9MC49	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter, prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	46-x-37 (SW-NE)
9MC260	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	50-x-20 (N-S)
9MC267	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island; Middle Woodland-Deptford; Middle Mississippian-Savannah; and Late Mississippian-Irene)	Not Eligible	35-x-25 (NW-SE)
9MC268	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	40-x-15 (N-S)
9MC308	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	60-x-15
9MC309	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	15-x-10 (N-S)
9MC379	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle-to-Late Woodland-Swift Creek)	Not Eligible	40-x-20 (E-W)
9MC380	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified-projectile point)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC381	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC390	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC391	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian)	Not Eligible	70-x-15 (NE-SW)
9MC392	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic)	Not Eligible	80-x-90 (NW-SE)
9MC390-Resource ID 46877	Townsend Army Base Target, 1941	Not Eligible	Undocumented size

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 2.

Site No.	Site Type	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC203	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC204	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC205	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC206	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island and Middle Woodland-Deptford)	Unknown	38-x-38
9MC207	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle Woodland-Deptford)	Unknown	37-x-37
9MC208	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC236	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC250	Late 19th century historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle Woodland-Deptford)	Unknown	15-x-15
9MC251	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	58-x-15
9MC252	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC261	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	60-x-30

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 3.

Site No.	Site Type	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC51	Late 19th to early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC176	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC177	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island)	Unknown	100-x-40
9MC178	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC399	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC400	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle Woodland-Deptford)	Not Eligible	30-x-30

Historic Resources Identified during Map Review.

Site Name	County	Area 1, 2, 3
Bobtown	Long	Area 3
Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad	Long, McIntosh	Area 3
Hope Cemetery	Long	Area 3
Middleton Cemetery	Long	Area 3
Middleton Memorial Methodist Church & Cemetery	Long	Area 1
O'Berry Cemetery	McIntosh	Area 1
Old Barrington Road	Long, McIntosh	Area 1, Area 2
Snuff Box Canal	Long, McIntosh	Area 1

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Exhibit C:
List of Consulted Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

1. Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
2. Kialegee Tribal Town
3. Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
4. Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
5. Muscogee Creek Nation
6. Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
7. Chickasaw Nation
8. Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
9. Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
10. Seminole Tribe of Florida
11. Catawba Indian Nation
12. Shawnee Tribe
13. Tuscarora Nation
14. United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee
15. Poarch Band of Creek Indians

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Preserving America's Heritage

September 6, 2011

William Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, SC 29904

REF: Proposed Expansion and Modernization of Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

On August 15, 2011, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) received your notification for the referenced project which was submitted in accordance with Section 800.6(a)(1) of our regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800). Unfortunately, the background documentation included with your submission does not meet the specifications listed in Section 800.11(e). We, therefore, are unable to determine whether Appendix A of the regulations, *Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases*, applies to this undertaking. Accordingly, we request that you submit the following information so that we can determine whether our participation is warranted.

- A description of the affected historic properties, including information on the characteristics that qualify them for the National Register;
- A description of the undertaking's effects on historic properties,
- An explanation of why the criteria of adverse effect were found applicable or inapplicable; and
- Copies or summaries of any views provided by consulting parties and the public, including comments from Indian tribes, and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Upon receipt of the additional information, we will notify you within 15 days of our decision. If you have any questions or require further assistance, please contact Louise Brodnitz at 202-606-8527, or via email at lbrodnitz@achp.gov.

Sincerely,

Raymond V. Wallace

Raymond V. Wallace
Historic Preservation Technician
Office of Federal Agency Programs

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 803 • Washington, DC 20004
Phone: 202-606-8503 • Fax: 202-606-8647 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/016
06 FEB 2012

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Federal Property Management Section
Attn: Louise Brodnitz, Historic Preservation Specialist
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004

SUBJECT: PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

Dear Ms. Brodnitz:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is writing in regard to the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia. The USMC invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the consultation for this undertaking and the development of a Section 106 Programmatic Agreement; the ACHP responded on September 6, 2011 (Enclosure 1). We are writing now to update you of the status of the Section 106 consultation with consulting parties, our efforts to identify historic properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to once again invite the ACHP to participate in this consultation and the development of the Programmatic Agreement for this undertaking.

As you know, the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) was afforded details of the undertaking and recommended the development of a Programmatic Agreement pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14 (b) (1) (ii) as the effects of this undertaking on historic properties, should they be present, cannot be fully determined prior to the approval of this undertaking. The USMC provided the GA SHPO a copy of the Draft PA and they provided minor comments (Enclosure 2, letter dated September 15, 2011). The USMC revised the Draft PA to address their comments and the GA SHPO indicated that the PA is adequate to address effects to historic properties (Enclosure 2, letter dated November 22, 2011).

A copy of the revised Draft PA is provided as Enclosure (3) for your consideration.

Please note that the project APE (Enclosure 3, Exhibit A) has been altered since our last correspondence. The APE now encompasses approximately 34,667-acres of land identified as Area 1 (11,187-acres) and Area 3 (23,480-acres), rather than the 51,580-acre APE first considered, as Area 2 located adjacent to the Altamaha River has been eliminated from consideration. Area 2 does not meet

minimum training requirements and is frequently flooded and inaccessible for range maintenance and clearance.

The USMC has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties within the proposed APE. This effort included a record search of the Georgia Archaeological Site Files and historic map review, an archaeological survey of select proposed target areas, a built environment investigation within the APE, and consultation with a wide variety of consulting parties.

The results of the record search and historic map review are presented in Enclosure 3 (see Exhibit B). As few cultural resources inventory efforts previously were conducted within the proposed APE, the USMC made a considerable effort to secure access to portions of the private land under consideration for this undertaking to conduct historic property identification investigations to facilitate future planning efforts and to provide information to consulting parties so they can make an informed decision as to the possible effects on historic properties from this undertaking.

The USMC was able to secure Right-of-Entry for approximately 1,730 acres of land within the APE in order to conduct an archaeological survey of select, proposed target locations. Nine new archaeological sites (5 prehistoric, 4 multi-component) and eleven isolated finds (8 prehistoric, 3 historic) were identified during the investigation. A description of the newly identified resources is provided in Enclosure (4). Based on the results of this survey effort and the results of previous inventories, SEARCH Inc., the archaeological Contractor who conducted the survey, developed a predictive model identifying areas with high and low probability for preservation of archaeological deposits within the remainder of the APE. This model, once the GA SHPO and other consulting parties have concurred with its application, will be incorporated into the PA to guide future Section 110 archaeological survey efforts in the acquired land parcels. SEARCH, Inc., is currently preparing the technical report for this investigation.

The built-environment survey identified one resource within the project APE that was not identified by the pre-survey records search and historic map review. This resource, the Rozier Cemetery, is located within the undertaking's proposed safety buffer zone. The cemetery contains a single marker for Benjamin B. Rozier, a Third Corporal in the McIntosh Light Dragoons. The marker was placed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and it is not known if this is merely a memorial marker or whether any actual remains are present.

The USMC shall strive to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties pursuant to the proposed Programmatic Agreement, should the land on which these resources are located be acquired as part of this undertaking.

The USMC consulted with 21 different federally recognized Tribes (see Enclosure 3, Exhibit C) as well as local governments, land-

owners, a local historical society, and various environmental/conservation groups (Enclosure 5). The responses can be seen in Enclosure (6). One Native American Tribe (Eastern Shawnee Tribe) indicated that they wished to sign the PA as a consulting party that concurs. Four Tribes (Alabama-Coushatta tribe of Texas, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Miccosukee Tribe of Florida, and the United Keetowah Tribe of Cherokee Indians) indicated that they have no comments on the undertaking or that the undertaking is beyond their scope of interest in Georgia. Three Tribes (Catawba Indian Nation, Seminole Tribe of Florida, and the Muscogee Creek Nation) requested additional information from the USMC. The USMC provided results of the recent archaeological investigation to each of the Tribes, as well as the additional information (plant species list, record search results, photographs of the project area). These Tribes have not responded with any further comments.

The USMC has performed its due diligence to identify historic properties within the proposed APE. The USMC also believes that, once implemented, the PA shall adequately address effects to historic properties within the APE, should they be present and the land is acquired by the Government.

We look forward to receiving your decision on whether the ACHP will elect to participate in this consultation. Please respond in writing with your decision within 15-days of receipt. If you have any questions before formulating your response, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, NAVFAC SE Archeologist at (904) 542-6944, or via e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), PO Box 30, Building 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

CC:
Sue Goodfellow, USMC Deputy Federal Preservation Officer

Enclosure: 1. September 6, 2011 ACHP Letter
2. GA SHPO PA Correspondence
3. Revised Draft PA
4. Archaeological Survey Results
5. List of Non Native American Consulting Parties
6. Consultation Responses

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Preserving America's Heritage

September 6, 2011

William Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, SC 29904

REF: Proposed Expansion and Modernization of Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

On August 15, 2011, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) received your notification for the referenced project which was submitted in accordance with Section 800.6(a)(1) of our regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800). Unfortunately, the background documentation included with your submission does not meet the specifications listed in Section 800.11(e). We, therefore, are unable to determine whether Appendix A of the regulations, *Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases*, applies to this undertaking. Accordingly, we request that you submit the following information so that we can determine whether our participation is warranted.

- A description of the affected historic properties, including information on the characteristics that qualify them for the National Register;
- A description of the undertaking's effects on historic properties,
- An explanation of why the criteria of adverse effect were found applicable or inapplicable; and
- Copies or summaries of any views provided by consulting parties and the public, including comments from Indian tribes, and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Upon receipt of the additional information, we will notify you within 15 days of our decision. If you have any questions or require further assistance, please contact Louise Brodnitz at 202-606-8527, or via email at lbrodnitz@achp.gov.

Sincerely,

Raymond V. Wallace

Raymond V. Wallace
Historic Preservation Technician
Office of Federal Agency Programs

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 803 • Washington, DC 20004
Phone: 202-606-8503 • Fax: 202-606-8647 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov

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GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

September 15, 2011

William A. Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001
Attn: Darrell Gundrum, darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

RE: Expand and Modernize Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
HP-110120-007

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is in receipt of the draft Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the above referenced undertaking in McIntosh County, Georgia. Our comments are offered to assist the United States Marine Corps (MC) and Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) in complying with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Thank you for providing the draft PA for the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range in McIntosh County, Georgia for our review and comments. HPD offers the following recommendations concerning revisions/additions:

1. Regarding cooperating agencies, which consist of GA Air National Guard (GA ANG), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and United States Corps of Engineers (USACE), the 7th WHEREAS clause should be revised to include the following: "and have been invited to sign this agreement."
2. Add WHEREAS clause regarding Advisory Council on Historic Preservation participation: "WHEREAS, USMC has invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the development of this agreement and ACHP has (decided) (declined) to participate; and".
3. "Built environment resources" should be changed to "built historic properties" (Stipulation I.A. and II) or "built historic property" (Stipulation I.C).
4. Stipulation II, paragraph 1, line 4: "effected" should be "affected."
5. Stipulation IV.A, paragraph 2, lines 6-8: revise to incorporate phrase "unless more time is requested" into 30 day timeframe.
6. Stipulation VI, line 2: "data recover/mitigation" should be "data recovery/ mitigation.
7. Stipulation VIII: Add reporting requirement/follow up consultation for any operations conducted pursuant to this section. Recommend within 15 days.
8. Stipulation IX.B: replace "etc" with "and similar activities" (line 2) and delete second "developed" (line 3).
9. Regarding exempt activities (Stipulation IX): PA should specify that personnel with appropriate cultural resources professional qualifications make the determination that a particular undertaking falls under these exempt activities.

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404.656.2840 | FAX 404.657.1368 | WWW.GASHPO.ORG

10. Stipulation XI. Add reporting sub-section that specifies preparation of an annual report that summarizes activities carried out under this PA (number of exempt activities, etc.).
11. Section XI.C: HPD recommends an initial five year duration beginning on the date of the last signatory that upon expiration (of the initial term) may be renewed or extended for another five years. Also, HPD suggests including a time frame for termination, for example that signatories may terminate the agreement by providing 90 day written notice and explanation of reasons for termination.
12. Signatory for HPD should read: Dr. rather than Mr. David Crass.
13. Cooperating agencies should be grouped under "Invited Signatory Parties" heading following "Signatory Parties."

HPD looks forward to working with the MC and NAVFAC SE as this project continues. If we may be of further assistance at this time, please contact Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624.

Sincerely,

Karen Anderson-Córdova, Program Manager
Environmental Review & Preservation Planning

KAC/ECS

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PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION (to be determined)
REGARDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

WHEREAS, the United States Marine Corps (USMC), the lead agency, proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in Georgia to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of inert (non explosive) Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other air-to-ground weapons; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the proposed expansion and modernization of TBR, and subsequent use of the expanded TBR footprint for military training activities, constitutes a Federal undertaking (hereafter Undertaking) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA); and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking may include the acquisition of upwards of 34,667 acres of land within Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia (Areas 1 and 3, Exhibit A), and the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as this geographical footprint; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking includes the acquisition of land and timber rights, the minor modification to existing airspace, the construction of required infrastructure (target areas, support facilities, roads, fencing, etc.), and use of the acquired land for military training; and

WHEREAS, the USMC proposes to develop up to eight target areas totaling approximately 2,000 acres of land, and the majority of land proposed for acquisition constitutes Weapon Danger Zones (WDZs), also known as safety zones, to accommodate guidance malfunctions to a 1-in-1,000,000 probability; and

WHEREAS, the proposed expansion of the TBR would be accomplished through the purchase of properties that are currently owned by private parties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) has decided to participate as a Cooperating Agency and has been invited to sign this agreement; and

WHEREAS, the USMC has invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the development of this agreement and the ACHP has decided/declined (to be determined) to participate; and

WHEREAS, the GA ANG, which provides daily operational control and maintenance on the existing TBR, would continue to do so on any newly acquired range lands; and

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WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges its Federal responsibility to identify and evaluate historic properties within any land that is acquired with the intent to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects to historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Georgia Historic Preservation Division records, and map review indicates the presence of archaeological sites and historic built environment (buildings, structures, objects) within the proposed APE (Exhibit B), and

WHEREAS, the USMC has consulted with federally recognized Native American Tribes (Exhibit C) with the intent to identify any historic properties or resources that have been ascribed standing as "traditional cultural properties," "sacred sites," or "sites of religious or cultural importance" and no such properties were identified by those consulting parties; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the effects on historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area, cannot be fully determined prior to the approval of the Undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking has the potential to adversely affect historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area; and

WHEREAS, the USMC may purchase properties that are most advantageous to the government for the purposes of this Undertaking, and the USMC cannot be compelled to purchase properties on which historic properties are located as a means of safeguarding or treating those resources; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the USMC, Cooperating Agencies, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to satisfy the Marine Corps' NHPA Section 106 and Section 110 (16 U.S.C. 470h-2) responsibilities for all individual actions included in the Undertaking.

STIPULATIONS

The USMC shall ensure the following measures are carried out as indicated:

I. IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. Areas to be Developed

All areas to be developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be surveyed for archaeological and built environment resources, unless they have been previously surveyed, prior to any construction and/or use in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b).

The USMC will strive to undertake identification efforts within up to eight (8) proposed target areas, totaling approximately 2,000 acres, before any land acquisition, should it occur. The intent of these efforts will be to gather baseline information for the Environmental Impact

Statement (EIS) and to identify resources that may constitute "historic properties" (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places) to aid in the decision making and planning processes.

B. Weapon Danger Zones and Buffer Zones

The USMC shall, in consultation with the GA SHPO, identify areas of higher archaeological probability within any land acquired as part of this Undertaking. The USMC or its contractors shall develop archaeological probability maps for the acquired lands using a combination of archival research, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data to aid in the identification of archaeological resources (earthen mounds, earthworks, ditches, elevated land surfaces, etc.), soil drainage data as discussed in the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001), and data on any natural factors (closeness to water, etc.) that may have influenced settlement (prehistoric and historic).

The USMC shall develop a sampling strategy in consultation with the GA SHPO to survey any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking for use as WDZs or general buffer zones. The areas identified for survey in the sampling strategy shall be surveyed for archaeological resources in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, as funding permits.

C. Survey Standards

The USMC will conduct the aforementioned identification investigations pursuant to accepted fieldwork standards promulgated in the "Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys" (2001), or through consultation with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes if different methods are proposed. Archaeological and built environment resources surveys will be performed by qualified personnel who meet or exceed the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

II. EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The USMC, in keeping with its Federal preservation responsibilities, shall evaluate archaeological sites and built environment resources within land acquired as part of this Undertaking for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, prioritizing such evaluations based on the potential for resources to be affected by USMC activities. Resources shall be evaluated in terms of NRHP eligibility pursuant to the National Register criteria found at 36 CFR 60.4, and appropriate guidance, published and unpublished, from the Department of Interior National Park Service National Register Program and the GA SHPO.

The USMC acknowledges the fact that any identified historic properties on properties that are not purchased by the government will not convey any historic preservation responsibilities on the private property owner after the termination of identification efforts.

III. ADVERSE EFFECTS

The USMC shall consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties, particularly those within proposed target areas, and areas of proposed construction (buildings, roads, fences, etc.), where effects to historic properties, should they occur, would be adverse.

If effects to historic properties located in these areas cannot be avoided or minimized, the USMC shall resolve adverse effects per 36 CFR 800.6.

The USMC acknowledges that it will treat all identified historic properties on purchased properties with the intent to maintain the qualifying characteristics of those resources.

IV. REPORTING

A. Cultural Resource Investigations

The USMC will submit to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes draft reports describing the aforementioned identification and evaluation efforts. These reports will address in detail background research, environmental and cultural contexts, fieldwork techniques, and identified archaeological or architectural historical resources. These reports will also tender recommendations regarding the eligibility of such resources, whenever possible, or propose expanded field investigations to evaluate eligibility, when warranted.

Reports documenting identification and evaluation efforts shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (1983) and the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001). The USMC will submit draft copies of reports to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes for review and concurrence with any eligibility determinations. If the GA SHPO and Native American tribes fail to respond in writing within 30 days, unless more time is requested before the closure of that 30-day time period, it may be assumed that these reviewers have no comments on the report and the USMC will finalize the report. If comments are received from the GA SHPO or Native American tribes within 30-days, the USMC will address any comments and consult with the GA SHPO and appropriate Native American tribes to successfully finalize the reports.

B. Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan

The USMC will include any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking into the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), or develop a separate Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan pursuant to SECNAVINST 4000.35A, 6(b)12 and Marine Corps Order 5090.2A, change 2, chapter 8. The ICRMP will enable land managers to efficiently manage historic properties should they exist. The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes in the preparation of the ICRMP and distribute copies for their confidential review and use.

C. Annual Report

The USMC shall prepare an Annual Report summarizing activities carried out under this PA, including any exempt activities described below in Stipulation IX. The Annual Report shall be submitted to all Signatory Parties.

V. PLANNING AND COORDINATION

The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the event that future actions entail the acquisition of new property and/or new construction that could affect historic properties. The USMC will maintain regular contact with the GA SHPO and provide updates on any component of cultural resources investigations, as requested.

VI. CURATION

All artifacts, field notes, maps, drawings, and data resulting from archaeological investigations (surveys, evaluation, and data recovery/mitigation efforts) conducted on government land acquired as part of this Undertaking shall be curated at a repository that meets the 36 CFR 79 standards. The only exception to this policy will be Native American cultural items (human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural patrimony) as defined by, and subject to, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). If NAGPRA cultural items are found on government owned lands acquired as part of this Undertaking, attempts will be made to repatriate to the appropriate federally recognized Tribe or Tribes in accordance with NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013, 43 CFR & 10).

VII. INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES AND UNANTICIPATED EFFECTS

The GA ANG will periodically inspect the target areas as mission needs permit and/or require. Any inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources, or observed unanticipated effects to historic properties, made during these inspections or during routine maintenance and/or operation of the range, shall be treated in accordance with the procedures outlined in 36 CFR 800.13. If the discovery of human remains occurs on government owned land during the implementation of the Undertaking, the USMC and GA ANG shall take reasonable and prudent steps to ensure that the human remains are protected and preserved in place (if possible). If the remains are determined to be Native American, the USMC and GA ANG shall treat the remains in accordance with NAGPRA.

The GA ANG will treat all such discoveries with care, and manage these discoveries and unanticipated effects to avoid or minimize harm to historic properties, pending the outcome of consultation with the GA SHPO, any interested Native American tribes, and other interested parties regarding the significance, treatment, and/or disposition of the discoveries.

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VIII. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

In the event that natural disasters or other emergency events (aircraft mishaps, hazardous spills, etc.) occur, the USMC and GA ANG may take actions that affect historic properties without consultation with the GA SHPO and ACHP to preserve life, stabilize any involved historic properties, and prevent further damage to property, consistent with 36 CFR 800.12. Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Emergency response work may include, but is not limited to, conducting emergency clean-up operations, search and rescue operations for aircrew, establishing crash site security, and the retrieval of ordnance/equipment outside of established target impact areas that pose a threat to human health and safety. To the extent possible and practical, USMC and GA ANG emergency response teams, or other emergency response personnel, will be provided with information concerning the locations of known historic properties, and shall strive to avoid or minimize damage to historic properties and potential historic properties when responding to emergency situations.

The USMC and/or GA ANG shall notify the GA SHPO and ACHP as soon as practical but no later than thirty days of the need of said emergency action.

IX. EXEMPT ACTIVITIES

The following activities and undertakings shall be exempt from survey and/or Section 106 review. The determination that an undertaking is exempt shall be made by an individual who meets or exceeds the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

A. Ordnance Removal Projects

Ordnance retrieval and/or removal projects within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that has been surveyed for archaeological resources and is devoid of historic properties shall be exempt from Section 106 consultation. The retrieval of ordnance outside of target impact areas established as part of this Undertaking that poses a threat to human health and safety shall also be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Archaeological survey shall not be required in any portion or portions of the property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that are later determined to be former military ranges containing Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) or Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) that would pose an unacceptable level of risk to human health and safety to survey personnel.

B. Routine Land Maintenance Activities

Routine land maintenance activities, including but not limited to grass cutting, bush hogging, tree trimming, and similar activities within the portions of the APE that have been surveyed and developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

C. Routine Road Maintenance and Utility Repair Projects

Routine road maintenance and resurfacing where work is confined to previously maintained surfaces, ditches, culverts, and cut and fill slopes where there are no known historic properties or historic properties would not be affected because proposed work is clearly within a disturbed context shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Repairs and/or maintenance of utility lines taking place within existing disturbed utility trenches will also be exempt from Section 106 review.

D. Cemetery Maintenance Activities

Routine maintenance, including but not limited to clearing of vegetation, reseeding, fencing, and general maintenance work, for any cemeteries identified within land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

E. Natural Resources Management and Forestry

Any outdoor recreational programs, such as hunting and fishing events sponsored by the USMC and/or the GA ANG on lands acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Due to the historical land use (Timber Industry activity) of the area, prescribed or controlled burning for species and forest management will not be subject to Section 106 review. The plowing of pre-existing firebreaks within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall not require Section 106 review provided the plowing is confined to pre-existing horizontal and vertical disturbance. Timber harvesting and re-planting activity also shall not be subject to Section 106 review provided ground disturbance from this activity is not greater than that of historical land use or does not disturb areas where this activity has not previously occurred.

X. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The USMC shall ensure public access to this Programmatic Agreement (PA) as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process when the Draft Record of Decision (40 CFR 1501.7(a)(1)) is released for public comment.

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE STIPULATIONS

A. Dispute Resolution

Should a Signatory object to actions carried out or proposed with respect to the implementation of this PA, the objecting party shall provide all other Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, with written documentation of the objection. The parties will consult, as appropriate, for up to 30 days to resolve the objection.

(1) If agreement is reached, the USMC will summarize the resolution and provide the information to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur.
(2) If agreement is not reached, the USMC will refer the matter to ACHP consistent with subpart B of this Stipulation.

Objections not resolved through discussions among the parties within the 30-day dispute resolution process defined above shall be addressed as follows.

(1) Exceptions. If the dispute involves the National Register eligibility of a property, the USMC may elect to submit the matter to the Keeper of the National Register, consistent with 36 CFR §60.9.

(2) Continuing Actions
   a. The USMC may provide the parties to the PA with information regarding actions the USMC believes could continue without interfering with the dispute resolution process.
   b. Within 15 days of receiving the USMC's plan for continuing action, the ACHP will provide comments on the USMC's plan.
   c. The USMC will take ACHP comments into account, notify the parties to the dispute of the USMC's decision on possible continuing actions, and proceed accordingly.

(3) Resolution Process
   a. The USMC shall forward relevant documentation to the ACHP with the USMC's proposed resolution.
   b. Within 30 days of receiving the USMC's proposed resolution, the ACHP shall:
      i. Concur with the USMC's proposed resolution; or
      ii. Provide the USMC with recommendations on the proposed resolution.
   c. Within 30 days of receiving comments from the ACHP, the USMC shall:
      i. Take into account ACHP's recommendations in making a final decision on the matter; and
      ii. Provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public; and proceed consistent with its decision.
   d. If the ACHP has not responded within 30 days, the USMC shall provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public and proceed with its decision.

B. Amendments, Non-Compliance and Termination

If any Signatory or Invited Signatory party believes that the terms of this PA are not being honored or cannot be carried out, or that an amendment to its terms should be made, that signatory will immediately consult with the other signatories to consider and develop amendments to the PA per 36 CFR Part 800.6(c)(7) and Part 800.6(c)(8).

If this PA is not amended as provided for in this stipulation, Signatory or Invited Signatory parties may terminate the agreement by providing a 90-day written notice to all signatories explaining the reason(s) for termination.

If this PA is terminated and the USMC determines that the Undertaking will proceed, the USMC shall comply with 36 CFR Part 800.14(b)(2)(v).

C. Duration of the PA

This PA shall have a duration of five years beginning on the date of the final signature by the Signatory Parties. Six months prior to the expiration of the existing term of the PA, the USMC,

Cooperating Agencies, GA SHPO, and ACHP shall review the PA for possible amendment and renewal for subsequent five year term(s).

D. **Anti-Deficiency Act**

The Anti-Deficiency Act 31 U.S.C. §1341 prohibits federal agencies from incurring an obligation of funds in advance of or in excess of available appropriations. Accordingly, the parties agree that any requirement for the obligation of funds arising from the terms of this agreement shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds for that purpose, and that this agreement shall not be interpreted to require the obligation or expenditure of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

The obligations of this PA as to the USMC are severable. If the USMC cannot perform any obligation set forth in this PA because of the unavailability of funds, the parties intend that the remainder of the PA be executed to the greatest extent practicable. The parties agree to consult on any obligation of the PA that cannot be performed because of the unavailability of funds.

E. Effective Date

This PA shall take effect on the date that it has been fully executed by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO, and the ACHP.

F. Execution

Execution and implementation of the terms of this PA by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO, and the ACHP, and its filing with the ACHP, evidence that the USMC has afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the Undertaking and its effect(s) on historic properties, and that the USMC has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and applicable implementing regulation for all aspects of the Undertaking.

SIGNATORY PARTIES:

U.S.M.C.

By:_____ Date: _____

GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:_____ Date:_____

Dr. David Crass
Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:_____ Date: _____

INVITED SIGNATORY PARTIES:

GEORGIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

By:_____ Date: _____

DRAFT

Colonel Todd A. Freeseman, Commander
Savannah Combat Readiness Training Center

CONSULTING PARTIES THAT CONCUR:

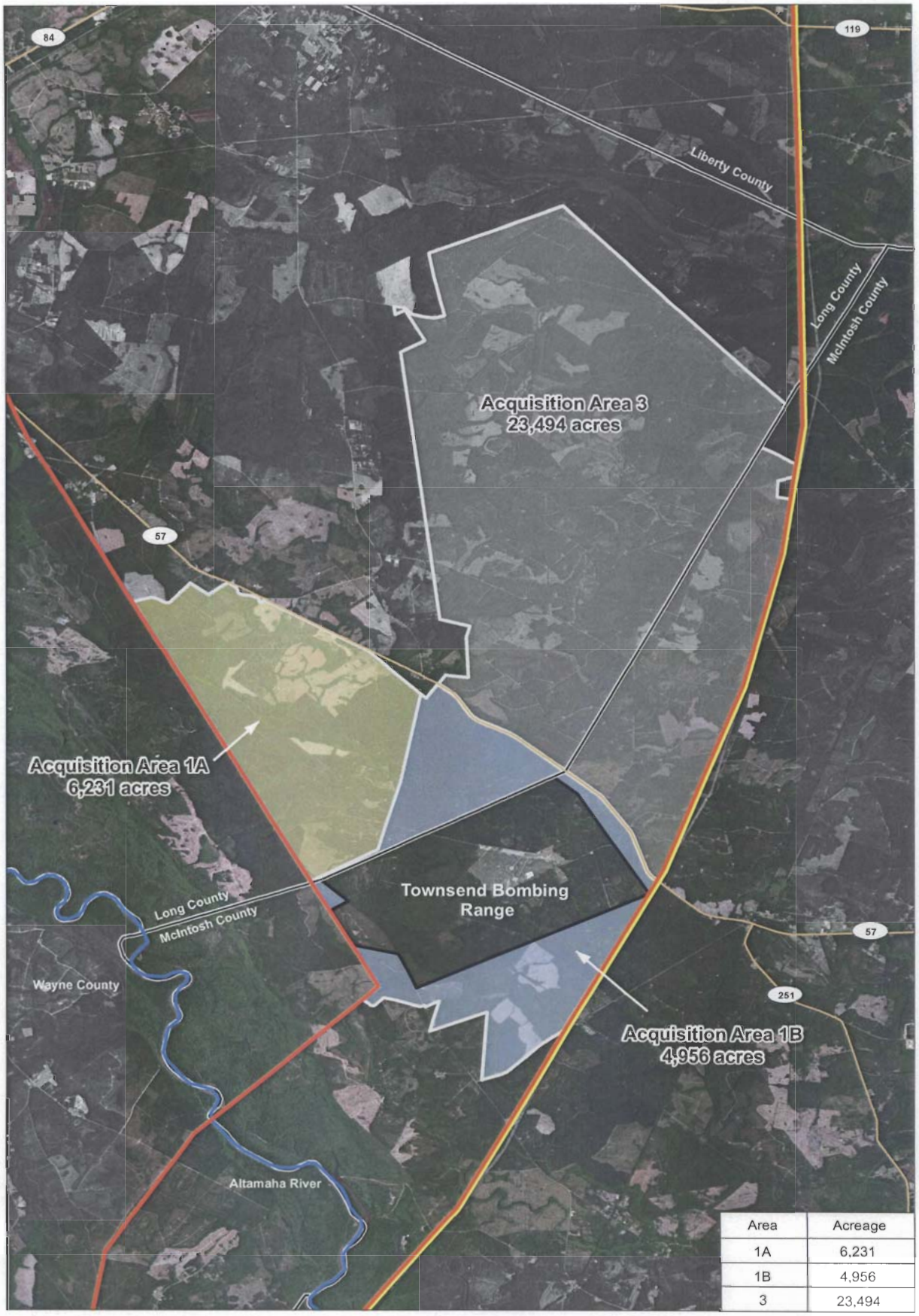
EASTERN SHAWNEE TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

By:_____ Date: _____

Glenna J. Wallace, Chief

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit A: Map of Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit B: List of Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit C: List of Consulted Federally Recognized Native American Tribes



Area	Acreage
1A	6,231
1B	4,956
3	23,494

Acquisition Area 1A
Acquisition Area 1B
Acquisition Area 3
Existing Range
Counties
Major Roads
Power Line
Shared Power Line and Natural Gas Right-of-Way
Altamaha River

Current Proposed Land Acquisition Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia
December 2011

0 1 2 Miles

Source: BingMaps 2009, US Navy 2009, US Navy 2011

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Exhibit B: Record Search Results

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 1, including extant TBR.

Site No.	Site Type/Temporal Period	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC48	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic)	Not Eligible	375-x-30 (NE-SW)
9MC49	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter, prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	46-x-37 (SW-NE)
9MC260	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	50-x-20 (N-S)
9MC267	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island; Middle Woodland-Deptford; Middle Mississippian-Savannah; and Late Mississippian-Irene)	Not Eligible	35-x-25 (NW-SE)
9MC268	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	40-x-15 (N-S)
9MC308	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	60-x-15
9MC309	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	15-x-10 (N-S)
9MC379	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle-to-Late Woodland-Swift Creek)	Not Eligible	40-x-20 (E-W)
9MC380	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified-projectile point)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC381	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC390	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC391	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian)	Not Eligible	70-x-15 (NE-SW)
9MC392	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic)	Not Eligible	80-x-90 (NW-SE)
9MC390-Resource ID 46877	Townsend Army Base Target, 1941	Not Eligible	Undocumented size

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 3.

Site No.	Site Type	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC51	Late 19th to early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC176	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC177	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island)	Unknown	100-x-40
9MC178	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC399	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC400	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle Woodland-Deptford)	Not Eligible	30-x-30

Historic Resources Identified during Map Review.

Site Name	County	Area 1, 3
Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad	Long, McIntosh	Area 3
Old Barrington Road	Long, McIntosh	Area 1
Snuff Box Canal	Long, McIntosh	Area 1

Exhibit C: Consulting Parties

Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

1. Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
2. Kialegee Tribal Town
3. Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
4. Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
5. Muscogee Creek Nation
6. Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
7. Chickasaw Nation
8. Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
9. Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
10. Seminole Tribe of Florida
11. Catawba Indian Nation
12. Shawnee Tribe
13. Tuscarora Nation
14. United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee
15. Poarch Band of Creek Indians
16. Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
17. Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
18. Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
19. Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas
20. Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
21. Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina

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Enclosure 1: Archaeological Survey Results

Newly Identified Archaeological Sites and Isolates Identified in Area 1

Resource #	Temporal Period	Resource Type	Material	Size (m)	Depth (BGS)	Recommendation
Site 1	Historic (Late 19th/Early 20th centuries) & Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Historic Farmstead / Prehistoric Campsite	Historic glass, nails, ceramics, brick, etc.; Prehistoric lithic debitage, biface, ceramics	85-x-70	50 cm	No Further Work
Site 2	Historic (unknown) & Prehistoric (Archaic, Woodland)	Artifact Scatter: Historic (sparse) Debris Scatter & Prehistoric Habitation Site/Camp Site	Historic glass, nails, etc.; Prehistoric lithics (projectile points, tools, debitage) and ceramics	125-x-100	60 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Site 3	Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Campsite	Lithics (biface, flakes) and ceramics	100-x-70	20 cm	No Further Work
Site 4	Historic (Late 19th/Early 20th centuries) & Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Historic Farmstead & Prehistoric Isolated Find	Historic glass, tablewares, brick, etc.; Chert flake	85-x-70	20 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Isolate 1	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Projectile point fragment	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 2	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Chert flake	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 3	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Quartz shatter	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 4	Historic (mid-late 19th century)	Isolate	Ironstone fragment	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 5	Historic (mid-late 19th century)	Isolate	Ironstone fragment	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 6	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Chert artifact (possible core fragment)	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work

Depth = Maximum Depth of artifacts below ground surface (bgs); NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; Isolated Finds contain 2 or fewer artifacts; size measurements for isolated finds are presented as 10 x 10 meters.

Enclosure 1: Continued

Newly Identified Archaeological Sites and Isolates Identified in Area 3

Resource #	Temporal Period	Resource Type	Material	Size (m)	Maximum Depth (BGS)	Recommendation
Site 1	Historic (Late 19th/Early 20th centuries) & Prehistoric (Woodland)	Artifact Scatter: Historic Farmstead / Prehistoric Campsite	Historic glass, ceramics, ceramic tile, etc.; Prehistoric lithics (biface fragment, scraper fragment, flakes, etc.) & ceramics	100-x-125	60 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Site 2	Prehistoric (Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian)	Artifact Scatter: Prehistoric Quarry Site & Historic Isolated Find	Prehistoric lithics (projectile points, tools, debitage, tested cobbles, hammerstones) and ceramics	130-x-100	50 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Site 3	Prehistoric (Woodland)	Artifact Scatter: Habitation Site	Lithics (biface, flakes, shatter) and Ceramics	130-x-110	80 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Site 4	Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Prehistoric Temporary Campsite	3 quartz flakes	20-x-18	60 cm	No Further Work
Site 5	Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Prehistoric Temporary Campsite	6 chert flakes and 1 ceramic sherd	40-x-20	40 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 1	Prehistoric (Woodland)	Isolate	2 ceramic sherds that mend together	10-x-10	20 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 2	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Lithic artifact (flake)	10-x-10	20 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 3	Historic	Isolate	Railroad spike	10-x-10	20 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 4	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Lithic artifact (flake)	10-x-10	30 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 5	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Ceramic sherd	10-x-10	30 cm	No Further Work

Depth = Maximum Depth of artifacts below ground surface (bgs); NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; Isolated Finds contain 2 or fewer artifacts; size measurements for isolated finds are presented as 10 x 10 meters.

ENCLOSURE 5

Non Native American Consulting Parties

1. LOWER ALTAMAHA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
2. ALTAMAHA RIVERKEEPER
3. THE NATURE CONSERVANCY GEORGIA CHAPTER
4. GEORGIA CONSERVANCY
5. MCINTOSH COUNTY MANAGER
6. LONG COUNTY COMMISSION OFFICE
7. FRANK WILLIAMS JR
8. DEEFAYE HOLDINGS LLC
9. LEE and CHRISTY SMITH
10. MID-OHIO SECURITIES CORP
11. RAYONIER FOREST RESOURCES LP
12. CIM TIMBER LLC
13. RTOC LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
14. GOODWOOD GEORGIA LLC
15. FIATP TIMBER LLC
16. MOLPUS WOODLANDS GROUP

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Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS

From: Bryant J. Celestine [celestine.bryant@actribe.org]
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 3:23 PM
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Subject: Townsend Bombing Range

Dear Mr. Gundrum:

On behalf of Mikko Oscola Clayton Sylestine and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe, our appreciation is expressed on your efforts to consult us regarding the Townsend Bombing Range improvement proposal in McIntosh County.

Our Tribe maintains ancestral associations within the state of Georgia despite the absence of written records to completely identify Tribal activities, villages, trails, or burial sites. However, it is our objective to ensure significances of American Indian ancestry, especially of Alabama-Coushatta origin, are administered with the utmost considerations.

Upon review of your October 4, 2011 submission, McIntosh County exists beyond our scope of interest for the state of Georgia. Therefore, no impacts to cultural assets of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas will occur.

Should you require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Bryant J. Celestine

Historic Preservation Officer

Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas

571 State Park Rd 56

Livingston, Texas 77351

936 - 563 - 1181

celestine.bryant@actribe.org

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Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

P.O. Box 1210 • Durant, OK 74702-1210 • (580) 924-8280

Gregory E. Pyle
Chief

Gary Batton
Assistant Chief

January 5, 2012

Mr. Gundrum
NAVFAC SE (Code EV23)
PO Box 30
Bldg 903Yorktown,
Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030

Dear Mr. Gundrum:

We have reviewed the following proposed project (s) as to its effect regarding religious and/or cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking of the projects area of potential effect.

RE: ***Proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range located in McIntosh Count, Georgia***

Comments: After further review of the above mentioned project (s), and based on the information provided it has come to our attention that the project ***is out of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma areas of interest***. A list of states and counties has been provided. If we can further assistance please contacted our office at 1-800-6170 ext. 2216.

Sincerely,

Ian Thompson PhD, RPA
Director Historic Preservation Department
Tribal Archaeologist, NAGPRA Specialist
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

By: _____
Caren A. Johnson
Administrative Assistant

IT/cj

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma takes pride in answering all Section 106 request. And we are in the process of asking that all agencies only send request that are in our areas of interest. This will help us better serve agencies in a timely manner. A list of States and Counties are listed below. However if you have a request that you feel needs to be brought to our attention please feel free to send it to us.

	Alabama	26	Newton	6	Bossier		Mississippi
1	Baldwin	27	Ouachita	7	Caddo		Entire State
2	Choctaw	28	Perry	8	Caldwell		
3	Clarke	29	Phillips	9	Catahoula		Oklahoma
4	Coffee	30	Pope	10	Claiborne	1	Atoka
5	Conecuh	31	Prairie	11	Concordia	2	Bryan
6	Covington	32	Pulaski	12	East Baton Rouge	3	Choctaw
7	Dale	33	Saline	13	East Carroll	4	Coal
8	Escambia	34	Sebastian	14	East Feliciana	5	Haskell
9	Fayette	35	Sevier	15	Evangeline	6	Hughes
10	Geneva	36	St. Francis	16	Franklin	7	Latimer
11	Greene	37	Union	17	Grant	8	LeFlore
12	Hale	38	Yell	18	Iberia	9	McCurtain
13	Houston			19	Iberville	10	Pittsburg
14	Lamar		Florida	20	Jackson	11	Pushmataha
15	Marengo	1	Bay	21	Jefferson		
16	Mobile	2	Calhoun	22	La Salle		Tennessee
17	Monroe	3	Columbia	23	Lafourche	1	Shelby
18	Pickens	4	Dixie	24	Lincoln		
19	Sumter	5	Escambia	25	Livingston		Texas
20	Tuscaloosa	6	Franklin	26	Madison	1	Bowie
21	Walker	7	Gadsden	27	Morehouse	2	Clay
22	Washington	8	Gilchrist	28	Natchitoches	3	Cooke
		9	Gulf	29	Orleans	4	Fannin
	Arkansas	10	Hamilton	30	Ouachita	5	Grayson
1	Arkansas	11	Holmes	31	Plaquemines	6	Lamar
2	Ashley	12	Jackson	32	Pointe Coupee	7	Montague
3	Bradley	13	Jefferson	33	Rapides	8	Red River
4	Calhoun	14	Lafayette	34	Red River	9	Rusk
5	Chicot	15	Leon	35	Richland	10	Smith
6	Clark	16	Liberty	36	St. Bernard		
7	Conway	17	Madison	37	St. Charles		
8	Crawford	18	Okaloosa	38	St. Helena		
9	Crittenden	19	Santa Rosa	39	St. James		
10	Desha	20	Suwannee	40	St. John the Baptist		
11	Drew	21	Taylor	41	St. Landry		
12	Faulkner	22	Wakulla	42	St. Martin		
13	Franklin	23	Walton	43	St. Mary		
14	Hempstead	24	Washington	44	St. Tammany		
15	Hot Springs			45	Tangipahoa		
16	Howard			46	Terrebonne		
17	Jefferson		Kentucky	47	Tensas		
18	Johnson	1	Scott	48	Union		
19	lee			49	Washington		
20	Lincoln	1	Louisiana	50	Webster		
21	Little River	2	Ascension	51	West Baton Rouge		
22	Logan	3	Assumption	52	West Feliciana		
23	Lonoke	4	Avoyelles	53	Winn		
24	Monroe	5	Bienville				
25	Nevada						

Revised 01/05/2012

Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS

From: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2012 1:47 PM
To: 'TBRAdminRecord@ene.com'
Cc: Conway, John D CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS; Winter, Len E CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS; 'Drawdy CIV William A'; 'Long, Ryan'
Subject: TBR Miccosukee Tribe of Indians voicemail Jan 17, 2012
Signed By: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

Mr. Fred Deyhoff of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians left a voicemail message for me at 1:33 PM on Tuesday, January 17, 2012 regarding the recent TBR Section 106 letter they received.

Mr. Deyhoff indicated that the Miccosukee only respond to projects within the state of Florida due to the large number of restoration projects in this state. He suggested we contact the Cherokee or Porch Creek Indians or Creek Indians about the project. He indicated that Mr. Cypress has now retired and the current chairman is Mr. Colley Billie. He indicated he (Mr. Deyhoff) should be contacted regarding any NAGPRA remains for projects in Florida.

Thanks,

Darrell

Darrell S. Gundrum, Staff Archaeologist
NAVFAC SE, Code EV23 (Cultural Resources);
Box 30, Building 903
NAS Jacksonville; Jacksonville, FL 32212
Phone: (904) 542-6844; Fax: (904) 542-6349

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Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS

From: Lisa LaRue - UKB THPO [ukbthpo-larue@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 04, 2012 6:15 PM
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Cc: lstapleton@unitedkeetoowahband.org
Subject: Townsend Bombing Range improvement, Beaufort, SC

The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma has reviewed your project, and has no comments or objections at this time. However, if any human remains are inadvertently discovered, please cease all work and contact us immediately.

Thank you,
Lisa LaRue
Acting THPO
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
c 918-822-1952 f 918-458-6889

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Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS

From: tisham@muscogeenation-nsn.gov on behalf of Ted Isham [tisham@muscogeenation-nsn.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 4:54 PM
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Subject: Proposal to expand Townsend Bombing Range

Mr. Gundrum,
The Muscogee (Creek) Nation wishes to have more information about the area in regards to the cultural resources and the biologic resources that may be present or high probability of presence. We would like to see the archaeological site file data on the area and also would like to have a plant list of the project area.
Because of extensive occupation of the Muscogee in the area, we want to take the time to comment on the proposed actions.

cenhesset toyis,
mvto cekicis ci!

Ted Isham, Cultural Preservation
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
PO Box 580
Okmulgee Ok 74447
918-732-7731
918-758-0649(fax)
918-894-8662

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SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE

SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
AH-TAH-THI-KI MUSEUM

34725 WEST BOUNDARY ROAD
CLEWISTON, FL 33440

PHONE (863) 983-6549
FAX: (863) 902-1117

TRIBAL OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN
MITCHELL CYPRESS

VICE CHAIRMAN
RICHARD BOWERS JR.

SECRETARY
PRISCILLA D. SAYEN

TREASURER
MICHAEL D. TIGER

Darrell Gundrum
Department of the Navy
P.O. Box 30
Bldg 903/Yorktown
Jacksonville, Florida 32213-0030

THPO#: 008199
Project #: 5090 NREAO/098

May 19, 2011

Subject: Proposed Expansion and Modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gundrum,

The Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office (STOF-THPO) has received the Department of the Navy's project notification for the aforementioned project. Due to the fact that the project area is within the geographic area considered by the Seminole Tribe of Florida to be ancestral, aboriginal, or ceded (NHPA 1966, Section b1, and 36 CFR, Section 800.2), the STOF-THPO would like to review the archaeological survey of the target locations before commenting on possible effects to cultural resources. We thank you for the notification of this proposed project. Please reference ***THPO-008199*** in any future documentation about this project.

Sincerely,

Direct routine inquiries to:

Willard Steele,
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Seminole Tribe of Florida

Anne Mullins
Compliance Review Supervisor
annemullins@semtribe.com

ETY:am:ws

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

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

August 27, 2010

Attention:J. R. Snider
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, SC 29904-5001

Re. THPO #	TCNS #	Project Description
2010-54-3		Expand Townsend Bombing Range located in McIntosh Co., GA

Dear Mr. Snider,

Our comments are as follows:

We require all information be in hard copy. We need further information on sites that you are considering acquiring. We also need photographs of the project area facing north, south, east and west. We also need a copy of any archaeological surveys done of the project area.

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

Sincerely,

Caitlin Totherow for
Wenonah G. Haire
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

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GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

November 22, 2011

William A. Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001
Attn: Darrell Gundrum, darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

RE: Revised Draft Programmatic Agreement
Expand and Modernize Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
HP-110120-007

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is in receipt of the revised draft Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the above referenced undertaking in McIntosh County, Georgia. Our comments are offered to assist the United States Marine Corps (MC) and Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) in complying with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Thank you for incorporating our comments on the draft PA provided by letter dated September 15, 2011. In our opinion, the stipulations in the revised draft PA are adequate to address effects to historic properties.

We look forward to working with the MC and NAVFAC SE as this project continues. If we may be of further assistance at this time, please contact Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Shirk

for Karen Anderson-Cordova, Program Manager
Environmental Review & Preservation Planning

KAC/ECS

254 WASHINGTON STREET, SW | GROUND LEVEL | ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
404.656.2840 | FAX 404.657.1368 | WWW.GASHPO.ORG

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Preserving America's Heritage

February 15, 2012

Mr. William Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, SC 29904

REF: Proposed Expansion and Modernization of Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

On February 9, 2012, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) received the additional information regarding the development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the referenced project. Based upon the information you provided, we have concluded that Appendix A, *Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases*, of our regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), does not apply to this undertaking. Accordingly, we do not believe that our participation in the consultation to develop this agreement is needed. However, if we receive a request for participation from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, an affected Indian tribe, a consulting party or other party, we may reconsider this decision. Additionally, should circumstances change and you determine that our participation is needed to conclude the consultation process, please notify us.

Pursuant to 36 CFR §800.6(b)(1)(iv), you will need to file the final PA, developed in consultation with the Georgia SHPO and any other consulting parties, and related documentation with the ACHP at the conclusion of the consultation process. The filing of the PA and supporting documentation with the ACHP is required in order to complete the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Thank you for providing us with the opportunity to review this undertaking. If you have any questions, please contact Louise Brodnitz at 202-606-8527, or via email at lbrodnitz@achp.gov.

Sincerely,

Raymond V. Wallace

Raymond V. Wallace
Historic Preservation Technician
Office of Federal Agency Programs

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 803 • Washington, DC 20004
Phone: 202-606-8503 • Fax: 202-606-8647 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/068
12 Jun 2012

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Federal Property Management Section
Attn: Louise Brodnitz, Historic Preservation Specialist
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Ms. Brodnitz:

SUBJECT: PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT (PA) AMONG THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS AND THE GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER REGARDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

Dear Ms. Brodnitz:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is writing in regard to the Programmatic Agreement (PA) executed with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) regarding the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia. As the record reflects (Enclosure 1), the USMC invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in this PA and your office declined to participate in the action in a letter dated February 15, 2012.

The USMC is filing the executed PA with your office pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(b)(1)(iv), enclosed herein as Attachment 2. Please note that the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma elected not to sign the Programmatic Agreement.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, Project Manager at (904) 542-6944, or Mr. Len Winter, Historic Preservation Officer at: (904) 542-6861.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
Natural Resources and
Environmental Affairs Officer
By direction

CC: Sue Goodfellow, USMC Deputy Federal Preservation Officer

Enclosure: 1. Previous Correspondence
2. Executed PA

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/016
06 FEB 2012

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Federal Property Management Section
Attn: Louise Brodnitz, Historic Preservation Specialist
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004

SUBJECT: PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

Dear Ms. Brodnitz:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is writing in regard to the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia. The USMC invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the consultation for this undertaking and the development of a Section 106 Programmatic Agreement; the ACHP responded on September 6, 2011 (Enclosure 1). We are writing now to update you of the status of the Section 106 consultation with consulting parties, our efforts to identify historic properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and to once again invite the ACHP to participate in this consultation and the development of the Programmatic Agreement for this undertaking.

As you know, the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) was afforded details of the undertaking and recommended the development of a Programmatic Agreement pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14 (b) (1) (ii) as the effects of this undertaking on historic properties, should they be present, cannot be fully determined prior to the approval of this undertaking. The USMC provided the GA SHPO a copy of the Draft PA and they provided minor comments (Enclosure 2, letter dated September 15, 2011). The USMC revised the Draft PA to address their comments and the GA SHPO indicated that the PA is adequate to address effects to historic properties (Enclosure 2, letter dated November 22, 2011).

A copy of the revised Draft PA is provided as Enclosure (3) for your consideration.

Please note that the project APE (Enclosure 3, Exhibit A) has been altered since our last correspondence. The APE now encompasses approximately 34,667-acres of land identified as Area 1 (11,187-acres) and Area 3 (23,480-acres), rather than the 51,580-acre APE first considered, as Area 2 located adjacent to the Altamaha River has been eliminated from consideration. Area 2 does not meet

minimum training requirements and is frequently flooded and inaccessible for range maintenance and clearance.

The USMC has made a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties within the proposed APE. This effort included a record search of the Georgia Archaeological Site Files and historic map review, an archaeological survey of select proposed target areas, a built environment investigation within the APE, and consultation with a wide variety of consulting parties.

The results of the record search and historic map review are presented in Enclosure 3 (see Exhibit B). As few cultural resources inventory efforts previously were conducted within the proposed APE, the USMC made a considerable effort to secure access to portions of the private land under consideration for this undertaking to conduct historic property identification investigations to facilitate future planning efforts and to provide information to consulting parties so they can make an informed decision as to the possible effects on historic properties from this undertaking.

The USMC was able to secure Right-of-Entry for approximately 1,730 acres of land within the APE in order to conduct an archaeological survey of select, proposed target locations. Nine new archaeological sites (5 prehistoric, 4 multi-component) and eleven isolated finds (8 prehistoric, 3 historic) were identified during the investigation. A description of the newly identified resources is provided in Enclosure (4). Based on the results of this survey effort and the results of previous inventories, SEARCH Inc., the archaeological Contractor who conducted the survey, developed a predictive model identifying areas with high and low probability for preservation of archaeological deposits within the remainder of the APE. This model, once the GA SHPO and other consulting parties have concurred with its application, will be incorporated into the PA to guide future Section 110 archaeological survey efforts in the acquired land parcels. SEARCH, Inc., is currently preparing the technical report for this investigation.

The built-environment survey identified one resource within the project APE that was not identified by the pre-survey records search and historic map review. This resource, the Rozier Cemetery, is located within the undertaking's proposed safety buffer zone. The cemetery contains a single marker for Benjamin B. Rozier, a Third Corporal in the McIntosh Light Dragoons. The marker was placed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and it is not known if this is merely a memorial marker or whether any actual remains are present.

The USMC shall strive to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic properties pursuant to the proposed Programmatic Agreement, should the land on which these resources are located be acquired as part of this undertaking.

The USMC consulted with 21 different federally recognized Tribes (see Enclosure 3, Exhibit C) as well as local governments, land-

owners, a local historical society, and various environmental/conservation groups (Enclosure 5). The responses can be seen in Enclosure (6). One Native American Tribe (Eastern Shawnee Tribe) indicated that they wished to sign the PA as a consulting party that concurs. Four Tribes (Alabama-Coushatta tribe of Texas, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Miccosukee Tribe of Florida, and the United Keetowah Tribe of Cherokee Indians) indicated that they have no comments on the undertaking or that the undertaking is beyond their scope of interest in Georgia. Three Tribes (Catawba Indian Nation, Seminole Tribe of Florida, and the Muscogee Creek Nation) requested additional information from the USMC. The USMC provided results of the recent archaeological investigation to each of the Tribes, as well as the additional information (plant species list, record search results, photographs of the project area). These Tribes have not responded with any further comments.

The USMC has performed its due diligence to identify historic properties within the proposed APE. The USMC also believes that, once implemented, the PA shall adequately address effects to historic properties within the APE, should they be present and the land is acquired by the Government.

We look forward to receiving your decision on whether the ACHP will elect to participate in this consultation. Please respond in writing with your decision within 15-days of receipt. If you have any questions before formulating your response, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, NAVFAC SE Archeologist at (904) 542-6944, or via e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), PO Box 30, Building 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

CC:
Sue Goodfellow, USMC Deputy Federal Preservation Officer

Enclosure: 1. September 6, 2011 ACHP Letter
2. GA SHPO PA Correspondence
3. Revised Draft PA
4. Archaeological Survey Results
5. List of Non Native American Consulting Parties
6. Consultation Responses

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Preserving America's Heritage

September 6, 2011

William Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, SC 29904

REF: Proposed Expansion and Modernization of Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

On August 15, 2011, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) received your notification for the referenced project which was submitted in accordance with Section 800.6(a)(1) of our regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800). Unfortunately, the background documentation included with your submission does not meet the specifications listed in Section 800.11(e). We, therefore, are unable to determine whether Appendix A of the regulations, *Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases*, applies to this undertaking. Accordingly, we request that you submit the following information so that we can determine whether our participation is warranted.

- A description of the affected historic properties, including information on the characteristics that qualify them for the National Register;
- A description of the undertaking's effects on historic properties,
- An explanation of why the criteria of adverse effect were found applicable or inapplicable; and
- Copies or summaries of any views provided by consulting parties and the public, including comments from Indian tribes, and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Upon receipt of the additional information, we will notify you within 15 days of our decision. If you have any questions or require further assistance, please contact Louise Brodnitz at 202-606-8527, or via email at lbrodnitz@achp.gov.

Sincerely,

Raymond V. Wallace

Raymond V. Wallace
Historic Preservation Technician
Office of Federal Agency Programs

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 803 • Washington, DC 20004
Phone: 202-606-8503 • Fax: 202-606-8647 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov

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GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

September 15, 2011

William A. Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001
Attn: Darrell Gundrum, darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

RE: Expand and Modernize Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
HP-110120-007

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is in receipt of the draft Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the above referenced undertaking in McIntosh County, Georgia. Our comments are offered to assist the United States Marine Corps (MC) and Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) in complying with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Thank you for providing the draft PA for the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range in McIntosh County, Georgia for our review and comments. HPD offers the following recommendations concerning revisions/additions:

1. Regarding cooperating agencies, which consist of GA Air National Guard (GA ANG), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and United States Corps of Engineers (USACE), the 7th WHEREAS clause should be revised to include the following: "and have been invited to sign this agreement."
2. Add WHEREAS clause regarding Advisory Council on Historic Preservation participation: "WHEREAS, USMC has invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the development of this agreement and ACHP has (decided) (declined) to participate; and".
3. "Built environment resources" should be changed to "built historic properties" (Stipulation I.A. and II) or "built historic property" (Stipulation I.C).
4. Stipulation II, paragraph 1, line 4: "effected" should be "affected."
5. Stipulation IV.A, paragraph 2, lines 6-8: revise to incorporate phrase "unless more time is requested" into 30 day timeframe.
6. Stipulation VI, line 2: "data recover/mitigation" should be "data recovery/ mitigation.
7. Stipulation VIII: Add reporting requirement/follow up consultation for any operations conducted pursuant to this section. Recommend within 15 days.
8. Stipulation IX.B: replace "etc" with "and similar activities" (line 2) and delete second "developed" (line 3).
9. Regarding exempt activities (Stipulation IX): PA should specify that personnel with appropriate cultural resources professional qualifications make the determination that a particular undertaking falls under these exempt activities.

254 WASHINGTON STREET, SW | GROUND LEVEL | ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
404.656.2840 | FAX 404.657.1368 | WWW.GASHPO.ORG

10. Stipulation XI. Add reporting sub-section that specifies preparation of an annual report that summarizes activities carried out under this PA (number of exempt activities, etc.).
11. Section XI.C: HPD recommends an initial five year duration beginning on the date of the last signatory that upon expiration (of the initial term) may be renewed or extended for another five years. Also, HPD suggests including a time frame for termination, for example that signatories may terminate the agreement by providing 90 day written notice and explanation of reasons for termination.
12. Signatory for HPD should read: Dr. rather than Mr. David Crass.
13. Cooperating agencies should be grouped under "Invited Signatory Parties" heading following "Signatory Parties."

HPD looks forward to working with the MC and NAVFAC SE as this project continues. If we may be of further assistance at this time, please contact Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624.

Sincerely,

Karen Anderson-Córdova, Program Manager
Environmental Review & Preservation Planning

KAC/ECS

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS AND
GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

WHEREAS, the United States Marine Corps (USMC), the lead agency, proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in Georgia to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of inert (non explosive) Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other air-to-ground weapons; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the proposed expansion and modernization of TBR, and subsequent use of the expanded TBR footprint for military training activities, constitutes a Federal undertaking (hereafter Undertaking) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA); and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking may include the acquisition of upwards of 34,667 acres of land within Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia (Areas 1 and 3, Exhibit A), and the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as this geographical footprint; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking includes the acquisition of land and timber rights, the minor modification to existing airspace, the construction of required infrastructure (target areas, support facilities, roads, fencing, etc.), and use of the acquired land for military training; and

WHEREAS, the USMC proposes to develop up to eight target areas totaling approximately 2,000 acres of land, and the majority of land proposed for acquisition constitutes Weapon Danger Zones (WDZs), also known as safety zones, to accommodate guidance malfunctions to a 1-in-1,000,000 probability; and

WHEREAS, the proposed expansion of the TBR would be accomplished through the purchase of properties that are currently owned by private parties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) has decided to participate as a Cooperating Agency and has been invited to sign this agreement; and

WHEREAS, the USMC invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the development of this agreement and the ACHP declined to participate (February 15, 2012 letter); and

WHEREAS, the GA ANG, which provides daily operational control and maintenance on the existing TBR, would continue to do so on any newly acquired range lands; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges its Federal responsibility to identify and evaluate historic properties within any land that is acquired with the intent to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects to historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Georgia Historic Preservation Division records, and map review indicates the presence of archaeological sites and historic built environment (buildings, structures, objects) within the proposed APE (Exhibit B), and

WHEREAS, the USMC has consulted with federally recognized Native American Tribes (Exhibit C) with the intent to identify any historic properties or resources that have been ascribed standing as "traditional cultural properties," "sacred sites," or "sites of religious or cultural importance" and no such properties were identified by those consulting parties; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the effects on historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area, cannot be fully determined prior to the approval of the Undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking has the potential to adversely affect historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area; and

WHEREAS, the USMC may purchase properties that are most advantageous to the government for the purposes of this Undertaking, and the USMC cannot be compelled to purchase properties on which historic properties are located as a means of safeguarding or treating those resources; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the USMC, GA ANG, and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to satisfy the Marine Corps' NHPA Section 106 and Section 110 (16 U.S.C. 470h-2) responsibilities for all individual actions included in the Undertaking.

STIPULATIONS

The USMC shall ensure the following measures are carried out as indicated:

I. IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. Areas to be Developed

All areas to be developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be surveyed for archaeological and built environment resources, unless they have been previously surveyed, prior to any construction and/or use in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b).

B. Weapon Danger Zones and Buffer Zones

The USMC shall, in consultation with the GA SHPO, identify areas of higher archaeological probability within any land acquired as part of this Undertaking. The USMC or its contractors shall develop archaeological probability maps for the acquired lands using a combination of

archival research, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data to aid in the identification of archaeological resources (earthen mounds, earthworks, ditches, elevated land surfaces, etc.), soil drainage data as discussed in the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001), and data on any natural factors (closeness to water, etc.) that may have influenced settlement (prehistoric and historic).

The USMC shall develop a sampling strategy in consultation with the GA SHPO to survey any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking for use as WDZs or general buffer zones. The areas identified for survey in the sampling strategy shall be surveyed for archaeological resources in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, as funding permits.

C. Survey Standards

The USMC will conduct the aforementioned identification investigations pursuant to accepted fieldwork standards promulgated in the "Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys" (2001), or through consultation with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes if different methods are proposed. Archaeological and built environment resources surveys will be performed by qualified personnel who meet or exceed the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

II. EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The USMC, in keeping with its Federal preservation responsibilities, shall evaluate archaeological sites and built environment resources within land acquired as part of this Undertaking for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, prioritizing such evaluations based on the potential for resources to be affected by USMC activities. Resources shall be evaluated in terms of NRHP eligibility pursuant to the National Register criteria found at 36 CFR 60.4, and appropriate guidance, published and unpublished, from the Department of Interior National Park Service National Register Program and the GA SHPO.

The USMC acknowledges the fact that any identified historic properties on properties that are not purchased by the government will not convey any historic preservation responsibilities on the private property owner after the termination of identification efforts.

III. ADVERSE EFFECTS

The USMC shall consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties, particularly those within proposed target areas, and areas of proposed construction (buildings, roads, fences, etc.), where effects to historic properties, should they occur, would be adverse.

If effects to historic properties located in these areas cannot be avoided or minimized, the USMC shall resolve adverse effects per 36 CFR 800.6.

The USMC acknowledges that it will treat all identified historic properties on purchased properties with the intent to maintain the qualifying characteristics of those resources.

IV. REPORTING

A. Cultural Resource Investigations

The USMC will submit to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes draft reports describing the aforementioned identification and evaluation efforts. These reports will address in detail background research, environmental and cultural contexts, fieldwork techniques, and identified archaeological or architectural historical resources. These reports will also tender recommendations regarding the eligibility of such resources, whenever possible, or propose expanded field investigations to evaluate eligibility, when warranted.

Reports documenting identification and evaluation efforts shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (1983) and the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001). The USMC will submit draft copies of reports to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes for review and concurrence with any eligibility determinations. If the GA SHPO and Native American tribes fail to respond in writing within 30 days, unless more time is requested before the closure of that 30-day time period, it may be assumed that these reviewers have no comments on the report and the USMC will finalize the report. If comments are received from the GA SHPO or Native American tribes within 30-days, the USMC will address any comments and consult with the GA SHPO and appropriate Native American tribes to successfully finalize the reports.

B. Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan

The USMC will include any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking into the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), or develop a separate Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan pursuant to SECNAVINST 4000.35A, 6(b)12 and Marine Corps Order 5090.2A, change 2, chapter 8. The ICRMP will enable land managers to efficiently manage historic properties should they exist. The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes in the preparation of the ICRMP and distribute copies for their confidential review and use.

C. Annual Report

The USMC shall prepare an Annual Report summarizing activities carried out under this PA, including any exempt activities described below in Stipulation IX. The Annual Report shall be submitted to all Signatory Parties.

V. PLANNING AND COORDINATION

The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the event that future actions entail the acquisition of new property and/or new construction that could affect historic properties. The USMC will maintain regular contact with the GA SHPO and provide updates on any component of cultural resources investigations, as requested.

VI. CURATION

All artifacts, field notes, maps, drawings, and data resulting from archaeological investigations (surveys, evaluation, and data recovery/mitigation efforts) conducted on government land acquired as part of this Undertaking shall be curated at a repository that meets the 36 CFR 79 standards. The only exception to this policy will be Native American cultural items (human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural patrimony) as defined by, and subject to, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). If NAGPRA cultural items are found on government owned lands acquired as part of this Undertaking, attempts will be made to repatriate to the appropriate federally recognized Tribe or Tribes in accordance with NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013, 43 CFR & 10).

VII. INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES AND UNANTICIPATED EFFECTS

The GA ANG will periodically inspect the target areas as mission needs permit and/or require. Any inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources, or observed unanticipated effects to historic properties, made during these inspections or during routine maintenance and/or operation of the range, shall be treated in accordance with the procedures outlined in 36 CFR 800.13. If the discovery of human remains occurs on government owned land during the implementation of the Undertaking, the USMC and GA ANG shall take reasonable and prudent steps to ensure that the human remains are protected and preserved in place (if possible). If the remains are determined to be Native American, the USMC and GA ANG shall treat the remains in accordance with NAGPRA.

The GA ANG will treat all such discoveries with care, and manage these discoveries and unanticipated effects to avoid or minimize harm to historic properties, pending the outcome of consultation with the GA SHPO, any interested Native American tribes, and other interested parties regarding the significance, treatment, and/or disposition of the discoveries.

VIII. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

In the event that natural disasters or other emergency events (aircraft mishaps, hazardous spills, etc.) occur, the USMC and GA ANG may take actions that affect historic properties without consultation with the GA SHPO to preserve life, stabilize any involved historic properties, and prevent further damage to property, consistent with 36 CFR 800.12. Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Emergency response work may include, but is not limited to, conducting emergency clean-up operations, search and rescue operations for aircrew, establishing crash site security, and the retrieval of ordnance/equipment outside of established target impact areas that pose a threat to human health and safety. To the extent possible and practical, USMC and GA ANG emergency response teams, or other emergency response personnel, will be provided with information concerning the locations of known historic properties, and shall strive to avoid or minimize damage to historic properties and potential historic properties when responding to emergency situations.

The USMC and/or GA ANG shall notify the GA SHPO as soon as practical but no later than thirty days of the need of said emergency action.

IX. EXEMPT ACTIVITIES

The following activities and undertakings shall be exempt from survey and/or Section 106 review. The determination that an undertaking is exempt shall be made by an individual who meets or exceeds the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

A. Ordnance Removal Projects

Ordnance retrieval and/or removal projects within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that has been surveyed for archaeological resources and is devoid of historic properties shall be exempt from Section 106 consultation. The retrieval of ordnance outside of target impact areas established as part of this Undertaking that poses a threat to human health and safety shall also be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Archaeological survey shall not be required in any portion or portions of the property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that are later determined to be former military ranges containing Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) or Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) that would pose an unacceptable level of risk to human health and safety to survey personnel.

B. Routine Land Maintenance Activities

Routine land maintenance activities, including but not limited to grass cutting, bush hogging, tree trimming, and similar activities within the portions of the APE that have been surveyed and developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

C. Routine Road Maintenance and Utility Repair Projects

Routine road maintenance and resurfacing where work is confined to previously maintained surfaces, ditches, culverts, and cut and fill slopes where there are no known historic properties or historic properties would not be affected because proposed work is clearly within a disturbed context shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Repairs and/or maintenance of utility lines taking place within existing disturbed utility trenches will also be exempt from Section 106 review.

D. Cemetery Maintenance Activities

Routine maintenance, including but not limited to clearing of vegetation, reseeding, fencing, and general maintenance work, for any cemeteries identified within land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

E. Natural Resources Management and Forestry

Any outdoor recreational programs, such as hunting and fishing events sponsored by the USMC and/or the GA ANG on lands acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Due to the historical land use (Timber Industry activity) of the area, prescribed or controlled burning for species and forest management will not be subject to Section 106 review. The plowing of pre-existing firebreaks within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall not require Section 106 review provided the plowing is confined to pre-existing horizontal and vertical disturbance. Timber harvesting and re-planting activity also shall not be subject to Section 106 review provided ground disturbance from this activity is not greater than that of historical land use or does not disturb areas where this activity has not previously occurred.

X. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The USMC shall ensure public access to this Programmatic Agreement (PA) as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process when the Draft Record of Decision (40 CFR 1501.7(a)(1)) is released for public comment.

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE STIPULATIONS

A. Dispute Resolution

Should a Signatory object to actions carried out or proposed with respect to the implementation of this PA, the objecting party shall provide all other Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, with written documentation of the objection. The parties will consult, as appropriate, for up to 30 days to resolve the objection.

(1) If agreement is reached, the USMC will summarize the resolution and provide the information to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur.
(2) If agreement is not reached, the USMC will refer the matter to the ACHP consistent with subpart B of this Stipulation.

Objections not resolved through discussions among the parties within the 30-day dispute resolution process defined above shall be addressed as follows.

(1) Exceptions. If the dispute involves the National Register eligibility of a property, the USMC may elect to submit the matter to the Keeper of the National Register, consistent with 36 CFR §60.9.
(2) Continuing Actions
    a. The USMC may provide the parties to the PA with information regarding actions the USMC believes could continue without interfering with the dispute resolution process.
    b. Within 15 days of receiving the USMC's plan for continuing action, the ACHP will provide comments on the USMC's plan.
    c. The USMC will take ACHP comments into account, notify the parties to the dispute of the USMC's decision on possible continuing actions, and proceed accordingly.
(3) Resolution Process
    a. The USMC shall forward relevant documentation to the ACHP with the USMC's proposed resolution.
    b. Within 30 days of receiving the USMC's proposed resolution, the ACHP shall:

i. Concur with the USMC's proposed resolution; or
ii. Provide the USMC with recommendations on the proposed resolution.

c. Within 30 days of receiving comments from the ACHP, the USMC shall:
   i. Take into account ACHP's recommendations in making a final decision on the matter; and
   ii. Provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public; and proceed consistent with its decision.

d. If the ACHP has not responded within 30 days, the USMC shall provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public and proceed with its decision.

B. Amendments, Non-Compliance and Termination

If any Signatory or Invited Signatory party believes that the terms of this PA are not being honored or cannot be carried out, or that an amendment to its terms should be made, that signatory will immediately consult with the other signatories to consider and develop amendments to the PA per 36 CFR Part 800.6(c)(7) and Part 800.6(c)(8).

If this PA is not amended as provided for in this stipulation, Signatory or Invited Signatory parties may terminate the agreement by providing a 90-day written notice to all signatories explaining the reason(s) for termination.

If this PA is terminated and the USMC determines that the Undertaking will proceed, the USMC shall comply with 36 CFR Part 800.14(b)(2)(v).

C. Duration of the PA

This PA shall have a duration of five years beginning on the date of the final signature by the Signatory Parties. Six months prior to the expiration of the existing term of the PA, the USMC, GA ANG, GA SHPO shall review the PA for possible amendment and renewal for subsequent five year term(s).

D. Anti-Deficiency Act

The Anti-Deficiency Act 31 U.S.C. §1341 prohibits federal agencies from incurring an obligation of funds in advance of or in excess of available appropriations. Accordingly, the parties agree that any requirement for the obligation of funds arising from the terms of this agreement shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds for that purpose, and that this agreement shall not be interpreted to require the obligation or expenditure of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

The obligations of this PA as to the USMC are severable. If the USMC cannot perform any obligation set forth in this PA because of the unavailability of funds, the parties intend that the remainder of the PA be executed to the greatest extent practicable. The parties agree to consult on any obligation of the PA that cannot be performed because of the unavailability of funds.

E. Effective Date

This PA shall take effect on the date that it has been fully executed by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO.

F. Execution

Execution and implementation of the terms of this PA by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO, and its filing with the ACHP, evidence that the USMC has afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the Undertaking and its effect(s) on historic properties, and that the USMC has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and applicable implementing regulation for all aspects of the Undertaking.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit A: Map of Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit B: List of Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit C: List of Consulted Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

SIGNATORY PARTIES:

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

By: _____ Date: 11 June 2012

Brian C. Murtha
Colonel, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, Commanding Officer

GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: _____ Date: 6 MARCH '12

Dr. David Crass
Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

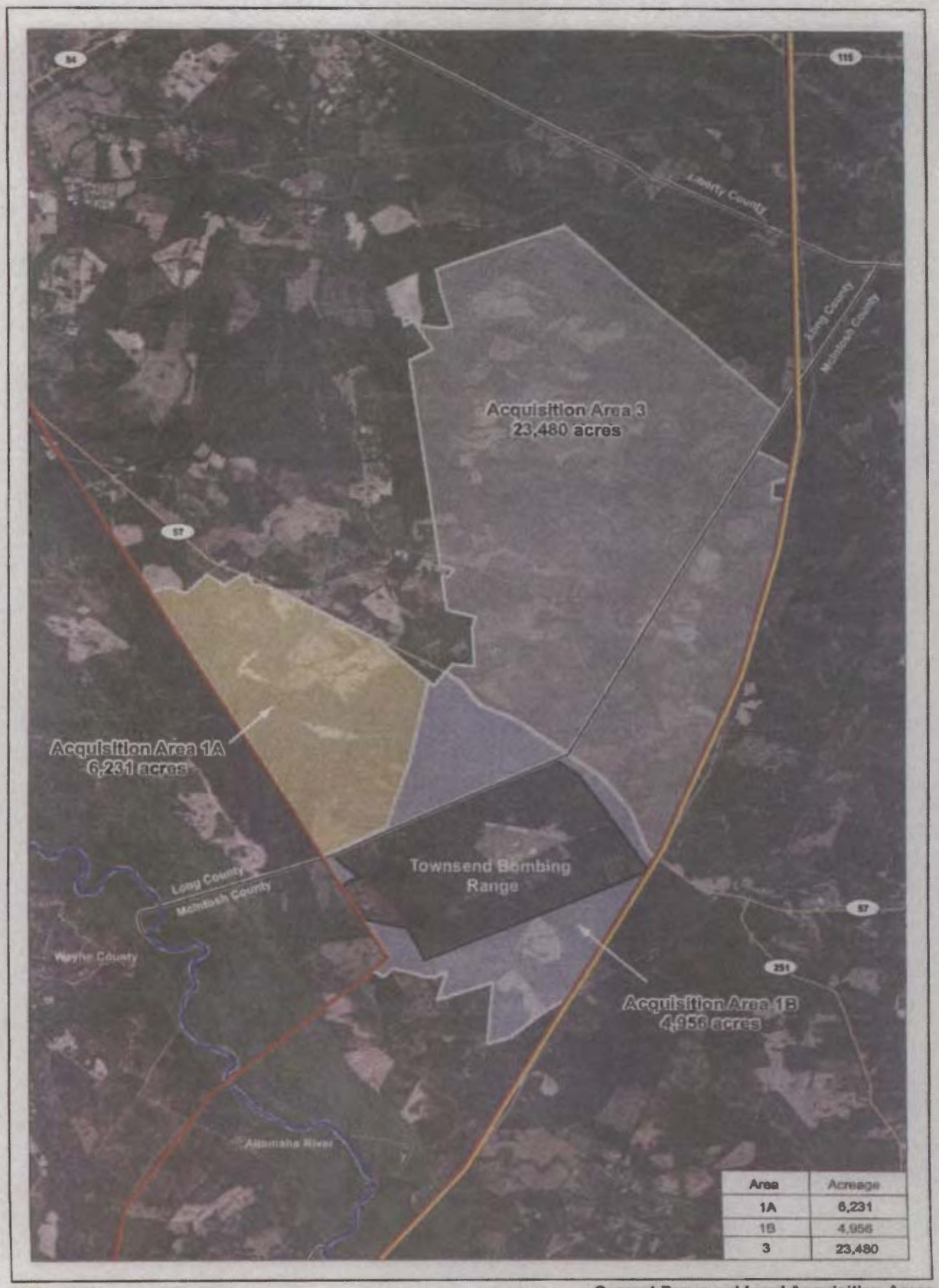
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS AND
GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE
TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

INVITED SIGNATORY PARTIES:

GEORGIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

By: Todd A. Freeseman Date: 8 May 2012

Colonel Todd A. Freeseman, Commander
Savannah Combat Readiness Training Center



Acquisition Area 1A
Acquisition Area 1B
Acquisition Area 3
Existing Range
Counties
Major Roads
Power Line
Shared Power Line and Natural Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way
Altamaha River

Current Proposed Land Acquisition Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia
February 2012

0 1 2 Miles

Source: Bing Maps 2009. Based on Lusk 2008, McFadden 2011

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Exhibit B: Record Search Results

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 1, including extant TBR.

Site No.	Site Type/Temporal Period	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC48	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic)	Not Eligible	375-x-30 (NE-SW)
9MC49	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter, prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	46-x-37 (SW-NE)
9MC260	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	50-x-20 (N-S)
9MC267	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island; Middle Woodland-Deptford; Middle Mississippian-Savannah; and Late Mississippian-Irene)	Not Eligible	35-x-25 (NW-SE)
9MC268	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	40-x-15 (N-S)
9MC308	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	60-x-15
9MC309	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	15-x-10 (N-S)
9MC379	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle-to-Late Woodland-Swift Creek)	Not Eligible	40-x-20 (E-W)
9MC380	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified-projectile point)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC381	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC390	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC391	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian)	Not Eligible	70-x-15 (NE-SW)
9MC392	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic)	Not Eligible	80-x-90 (NW-SE)
9MC390-Resource ID 46877	Townsend Army Base Target, 1941	Not Eligible	Undocumented size

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 3.

Site No.	Site Type	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC51	Late 19th to early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC176	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC177	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island)	Unknown	100-x-40
9MC178	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC399	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC400	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle Woodland-Deptford)	Not Eligible	30-x-30

Historic Resources Identified during Map Review.

Site Name	County	Area 1, 3
Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad	Long, McIntosh	Area 3
Old Barrington Road	Long, McIntosh	Area 1
Snuff Box Canal	Long, McIntosh	Area 1

Exhibit C: Consulting Parties

Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

1. Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
2. Kialegee Tribal Town
3. Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
4. Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
5. Muscogee Creek Nation
6. Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
7. Chickasaw Nation
8. Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
9. Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
10. Seminole Tribe of Florida
11. Catawba Indian Nation
12. Shawnee Tribe
13. Tuscarora Nation
14. United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee
15. Poarch Band of Creek Indians
16. Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
17. Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
18. Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
19. Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas
20. Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
21. Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina

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Enclosure 1: Archaeological Survey Results

Newly Identified Archaeological Sites and Isolates Identified in Area 1

Resource #	Temporal Period	Resource Type	Material	Size (m)	Depth (BGS)	Recommendation
Site 1	Historic (Late 19th/Early 20th centuries) & Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Historic Farmstead / Prehistoric Campsite	Historic glass, nails, ceramics, brick, etc.; Prehistoric lithic debitage, biface, ceramics	85-x-70	50 cm	No Further Work
Site 2	Historic (unknown) & Prehistoric (Archaic, Woodland)	Artifact Scatter: Historic (sparse) Debris Scatter & Prehistoric Habitation Site/Camp Site	Historic glass, nails, etc.; Prehistoric lithics (projectile points, tools, debitage) and ceramics	125-x-100	60 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Site 3	Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Campsite	Lithics (biface, flakes) and ceramics	100-x-70	20 cm	No Further Work
Site 4	Historic (Late 19th/Early 20th centuries) & Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Historic Farmstead & Prehistoric Isolated Find	Historic glass, tablewares, brick, etc.; Chert flake	85-x-70	20 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Isolate 1	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Projectile point fragment	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 2	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Chert flake	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 3	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Quartz shatter	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 4	Historic (mid-late 19th century)	Isolate	Ironstone fragment	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 5	Historic (mid-late 19th century)	Isolate	Ironstone fragment	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work
Isolate 6	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Chert artifact (possible core fragment)	10-x-10	Surface	No Further Work

Depth = Maximum Depth of artifacts below ground surface (bgs); NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; Isolated Finds contain 2 or fewer artifacts; size measurements for isolated finds are presented as 10 x 10 meters.

Enclosure 1: Continued

Newly Identified Archaeological Sites and Isolates Identified in Area 3

Resource #	Temporal Period	Resource Type	Material	Size (m)	Maximum Depth (BGS)	Recommendation
Site 1	Historic (Late 19th/Early 20th centuries) & Prehistoric (Woodland)	Artifact Scatter: Historic Farmstead / Prehistoric Campsite	Historic glass, ceramics, ceramic tile, etc.; Prehistoric lithics (biface fragment, scraper fragment, flakes, etc.) & ceramics	100-x-125	60 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Site 2	Prehistoric (Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian)	Artifact Scatter: Prehistoric Quarry Site & Historic Isolated Find	Prehistoric lithics (projectile points, tools, debitage, tested cobbles, hammerstones) and ceramics	130-x-100	50 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Site 3	Prehistoric (Woodland)	Artifact Scatter: Habitation Site	Lithics (biface, flakes, shatter) and Ceramics	130-x-110	80 cm	NRHP Evaluation should acquisition by Govt. occur
Site 4	Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Prehistoric Temporary Campsite	3 quartz flakes	20-x-18	60 cm	No Further Work
Site 5	Prehistoric (unknown)	Artifact Scatter: Prehistoric Temporary Campsite	6 chert flakes and 1 ceramic sherd	40-x-20	40 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 1	Prehistoric (Woodland)	Isolate	2 ceramic sherds that mend together	10-x-10	20 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 2	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Lithic artifact (flake)	10-x-10	20 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 3	Historic	Isolate	Railroad spike	10-x-10	20 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 4	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Lithic artifact (flake)	10-x-10	30 cm	No Further Work
Isolate 5	Prehistoric (unknown)	Isolate	Ceramic sherd	10-x-10	30 cm	No Further Work

Depth = Maximum Depth of artifacts below ground surface (bgs); NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; Isolated Finds contain 2 or fewer artifacts; size measurements for isolated finds are presented as 10 x 10 meters.

ENCLOSURE 5

Non Native American Consulting Parties

1. LOWER ALTAMAHA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
2. ALTAMAHA RIVERKEEPER
3. THE NATURE CONSERVANCY GEORGIA CHAPTER
4. GEORGIA CONSERVANCY
5. MCINTOSH COUNTY MANAGER
6. LONG COUNTY COMMISSION OFFICE
7. FRANK WILLIAMS JR
8. DEEFAYE HOLDINGS LLC
9. LEE and CHRISTY SMITH
10. MID-OHIO SECURITIES CORP
11. RAYONIER FOREST RESOURCES LP
12. CIM TIMBER LLC
13. RTOC LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
14. GOODWOOD GEORGIA LLC
15. FIATP TIMBER LLC
16. MOLPUS WOODLANDS GROUP

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Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS

From: Bryant J. Celestine [celestine.bryant@actribe.org]
Sent: Friday, November 04, 2011 3:23 PM
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Subject: Townsend Bombing Range

Dear Mr. Gundrum:

On behalf of Mikko Oscola Clayton Sylestine and the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe, our appreciation is expressed on your efforts to consult us regarding the Townsend Bombing Range improvement proposal in McIntosh County.

Our Tribe maintains ancestral associations within the state of Georgia despite the absence of written records to completely identify Tribal activities, villages, trails, or burial sites. However, it is our objective to ensure significances of American Indian ancestry, especially of Alabama-Coushatta origin, are administered with the utmost considerations.

Upon review of your October 4, 2011 submission, McIntosh County exists beyond our scope of interest for the state of Georgia. Therefore, no impacts to cultural assets of the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas will occur.

Should you require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Bryant J. Celestine

Historic Preservation Officer

Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas

571 State Park Rd 56

Livingston, Texas 77351

936 - 563 - 1181

celestine.bryant@actribe.org

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Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

P.O. Box 1210 • Durant, OK 74702-1210 • (580) 924-8280

Gregory E. Pyle
Chief

Gary Batton
Assistant Chief

January 5, 2012

Mr. Gundrum
NAVFAC SE (Code EV23)
PO Box 30
Bldg 903Yorktown,
Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030

Dear Mr. Gundrum:

We have reviewed the following proposed project (s) as to its effect regarding religious and/or cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by an undertaking of the projects area of potential effect.

RE: ***Proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range located in McIntosh Count, Georgia***

Comments: After further review of the above mentioned project (s), and based on the information provided it has come to our attention that the project ***is out of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma areas of interest***. A list of states and counties has been provided. If we can further assistance please contacted our office at 1-800-6170 ext. 2216.

Sincerely,

Ian Thompson PhD, RPA
Director Historic Preservation Department
Tribal Archaeologist, NAGPRA Specialist
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

By: _____
Caren A. Johnson
Administrative Assistant

IT/cj

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma takes pride in answering all Section 106 request. And we are in the process of asking that all agencies only send request that are in our areas of interest. This will help us better serve agencies in a timely manner. A list of States and Counties are listed below. However if you have a request that you feel needs to be brought to our attention please feel free to send it to us.

	Alabama	26	Newton	6	Bossier		Mississippi
1	Baldwin	27	Ouachita	7	Caddo		Entire State
2	Choctaw	28	Perry	8	Caldwell		
3	Clarke	29	Phillips	9	Catahoula		Oklahoma
4	Coffee	30	Pope	10	Claiborne	1	Atoka
5	Conecuh	31	Prairie	11	Concordia	2	Bryan
6	Covington	32	Pulaski	12	East Baton Rouge	3	Choctaw
7	Dale	33	Saline	13	East Carroll	4	Coal
8	Escambia	34	Sebastian	14	East Feliciana	5	Haskell
9	Fayette	35	Sevier	15	Evangeline	6	Hughes
10	Geneva	36	St. Francis	16	Franklin	7	Latimer
11	Greene	37	Union	17	Grant	8	LeFlore
12	Hale	38	Yell	18	Iberia	9	McCurtain
13	Houston			19	Iberville	10	Pittsburg
14	Lamar		Florida	20	Jackson	11	Pushmataha
15	Marengo	1	Bay	21	Jefferson		
16	Mobile	2	Calhoun	22	La Salle		Tennessee
17	Monroe	3	Columbia	23	Lafourche	1	Shelby
18	Pickens	4	Dixie	24	Lincoln		
19	Sumter	5	Escambia	25	Livingston		Texas
20	Tuscaloosa	6	Franklin	26	Madison	1	Bowie
21	Walker	7	Gadsden	27	Morehouse	2	Clay
22	Washington	8	Gilchrist	28	Natchitoches	3	Cooke
		9	Gulf	29	Orleans	4	Fannin
	Arkansas	10	Hamilton	30	Ouachita	5	Grayson
1	Arkansas	11	Holmes	31	Plaquemines	6	Lamar
2	Ashley	12	Jackson	32	Pointe Coupee	7	Montague
3	Bradley	13	Jefferson	33	Rapides	8	Red River
4	Calhoun	14	Lafayette	34	Red River	9	Rusk
5	Chicot	15	Leon	35	Richland	10	Smith
6	Clark	16	Liberty	36	St. Bernard		
7	Conway	17	Madison	37	St. Charles		
8	Crawford	18	Okaloosa	38	St. Helena		
9	Crittenden	19	Santa Rosa	39	St. James		
10	Desha	20	Suwannee	40	St. John the Baptist		
11	Drew	21	Taylor	41	St. Landry		
12	Faulkner	22	Wakulla	42	St. Martin		
13	Franklin	23	Walton	43	St. Mary		
14	Hempstead	24	Washington	44	St. Tammany		
15	Hot Springs			45	Tangipahoa		
16	Howard			46	Terrebonne		
17	Jefferson		Kentucky	47	Tensas		
18	Johnson	1	Scott	48	Union		
19	lee			49	Washington		
20	Lincoln	1	Louisiana	50	Webster		
21	Little River	2	Ascension	51	West Baton Rouge		
22	Logan	3	Assumption	52	West Feliciana		
23	Lonoke	4	Avoyelles	53	Winn		
24	Monroe	5	Bienville				
25	Nevada						

Revised 01/05/2012

Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS

From: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Sent: Tuesday, January 17, 2012 1:47 PM
To: 'TBRAdminRecord@ene.com'
Cc: Conway, John D CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS; Winter, Len E CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS; 'Drawdy CIV William A'; 'Long, Ryan'
Subject: TBR Miccosukee Tribe of Indians voicemail Jan 17, 2012
Signed By: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

Mr. Fred Deyhoff of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians left a voicemail message for me at 1:33 PM on Tuesday, January 17, 2012 regarding the recent TBR Section 106 letter they received.

Mr. Deyhoff indicated that the Miccosukee only respond to projects within the state of Florida due to the large number of restoration projects in this state. He suggested we contact the Cherokee or Porch Creek Indians or Creek Indians about the project. He indicated that Mr. Cypress has now retired and the current chairman is Mr. Colley Billie. He indicated he (Mr. Deyhoff) should be contacted regarding any NAGPRA remains for projects in Florida.

Thanks,

Darrell

Darrell S. Gundrum, Staff Archaeologist
NAVFAC SE, Code EV23 (Cultural Resources);
Box 30, Building 903
NAS Jacksonville; Jacksonville, FL 32212
Phone: (904) 542-6844; Fax: (904) 542-6349

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Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS

From: Lisa LaRue - UKB THPO [ukbthpo-larue@yahoo.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 04, 2012 6:15 PM
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Cc: lstapleton@unitedkeetoowahband.org
Subject: Townsend Bombing Range improvement, Beaufort, SC

The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma has reviewed your project, and has no comments or objections at this time. However, if any human remains are inadvertently discovered, please cease all work and contact us immediately.

Thank you,
Lisa LaRue
Acting THPO
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
c 918-822-1952 f 918-458-6889

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Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS

From: tisham@muscogeenation-nsn.gov on behalf of Ted Isham [tisham@muscogeenation-nsn.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2011 4:54 PM
To: Gundrum, Darrell S CIV NAVFAC SE, JAXS
Subject: Proposal to expand Townsend Bombing Range

Mr. Gundrum,
The Muscogee (Creek) Nation wishes to have more information about the area in regards to the cultural resources and the biologic resources that may be present or high probability of presence. We would like to see the archaeological site file data on the area and also would like to have a plant list of the project area.
Because of extensive occupation of the Muscogee in the area, we want to take the time to comment on the proposed actions.

cenhesset toyis,
mvto cekicis ci!

Ted Isham, Cultural Preservation
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
PO Box 580
Okmulgee Ok 74447
918-732-7731
918-758-0649(fax)
918-894-8662

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SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

TRIBAL HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICE

SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
AH-TAH-THI-KI MUSEUM

34725 WEST BOUNDARY ROAD
CLEWISTON, FL 33440

PHONE (863) 983-6549
FAX: (863) 902-1117

TRIBAL OFFICERS
CHAIRMAN
MITCHELL CYPRESS
VICE CHAIRMAN
RICHARD BOWERS JR.
SECRETARY
PRISCILLA D. SAYEN
TREASURER
MICHAEL D. TIGER

Darrell Gundrum
Department of the Navy
P.O. Box 30
Bldg 903/Yorktown
Jacksonville, Florida 32213-0030

THPO#: 008199
Project #: 5090 NREAO/098

May 19, 2011

Subject: Proposed Expansion and Modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gundrum,

The Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office (STOF-THPO) has received the Department of the Navy's project notification for the aforementioned project. Due to the fact that the project area is within the geographic area considered by the Seminole Tribe of Florida to be ancestral, aboriginal, or ceded (NHPA 1966, Section b1, and 36 CFR, Section 800.2), the STOF-THPO would like to review the archaeological survey of the target locations before commenting on possible effects to cultural resources. We thank you for the notification of this proposed project. Please reference ***THPO-008199*** in any future documentation about this project.

Sincerely,

Willard Steele,
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Seminole Tribe of Florida

Direct routine inquiries to:

Anne Mullins
Compliance Review Supervisor
annemullins@semtribe.com

ETY:am:ws

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

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

August 27, 2010

Attention:J. R. Snider
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, SC 29904-5001

Re. THPO #	TCNS #	Project Description
2010-54-3		Expand Townsend Bombing Range located in McIntosh Co., GA

Dear Mr. Snider,

Our comments are as follows:

We require all information be in hard copy. We need further information on sites that you are considering acquiring. We also need photographs of the project area facing north, south, east and west. We also need a copy of any archaeological surveys done of the project area.

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

Sincerely,

Caitlin Totherow for
Wenonah G. Haire
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

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GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

November 22, 2011

William A. Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer
United States Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, South Carolina 29904-5001
Attn: Darrell Gundrum, darrell.gundrum@navy.mil

RE: Revised Draft Programmatic Agreement
Expand and Modernize Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
HP-110120-007

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is in receipt of the revised draft Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the above referenced undertaking in McIntosh County, Georgia. Our comments are offered to assist the United States Marine Corps (MC) and Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) in complying with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

Thank you for incorporating our comments on the draft PA provided by letter dated September 15, 2011. In our opinion, the stipulations in the revised draft PA are adequate to address effects to historic properties.

We look forward to working with the MC and NAVFAC SE as this project continues. If we may be of further assistance at this time, please contact Elizabeth Shirk, Environmental Review Coordinator, at (404) 651-6624.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Shirk

for Karen Anderson-Cordova, Program Manager
Environmental Review & Preservation Planning

KAC/ECS

254 WASHINGTON STREET, SW | GROUND LEVEL | ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334
404.656.2840 | FAX 404.657.1368 | WWW.GASHPO.ORG

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Preserving America's Heritage

February 15, 2012

Mr. William Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, SC 29904

REF: Proposed Expansion and Modernization of Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

On February 9, 2012, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) received the additional information regarding the development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the referenced project. Based upon the information you provided, we have concluded that Appendix A, *Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases*, of our regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), does not apply to this undertaking. Accordingly, we do not believe that our participation in the consultation to develop this agreement is needed. However, if we receive a request for participation from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), a Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, an affected Indian tribe, a consulting party or other party, we may reconsider this decision. Additionally, should circumstances change and you determine that our participation is needed to conclude the consultation process, please notify us.

Pursuant to 36 CFR §800.6(b)(1)(iv), you will need to file the final PA, developed in consultation with the Georgia SHPO and any other consulting parties, and related documentation with the ACHP at the conclusion of the consultation process. The filing of the PA and supporting documentation with the ACHP is required in order to complete the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Thank you for providing us with the opportunity to review this undertaking. If you have any questions, please contact Louise Brodnitz at 202-606-8527, or via email at lbrodnitz@achp.gov.

Sincerely,

Raymond V. Wallace

Raymond V. Wallace
Historic Preservation Technician
Office of Federal Agency Programs

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 803 • Washington, DC 20004
Phone: 202-606-8503 • Fax: 202-606-8647 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov

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PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS AND
GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

WHEREAS, the United States Marine Corps (USMC), the lead agency, proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in Georgia to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of inert (non explosive) Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other air-to-ground weapons; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the proposed expansion and modernization of TBR, and subsequent use of the expanded TBR footprint for military training activities, constitutes a Federal undertaking (hereafter Undertaking) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA); and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking may include the acquisition of upwards of 34,667 acres of land within Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia (Areas 1 and 3, Exhibit A), and the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as this geographical footprint; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking includes the acquisition of land and timber rights, the minor modification to existing airspace, the construction of required infrastructure (target areas, support facilities, roads, fencing, etc.), and use of the acquired land for military training; and

WHEREAS, the USMC proposes to develop up to eight target areas totaling approximately 2,000 acres of land, and the majority of land proposed for acquisition constitutes Weapon Danger Zones (WDZs), also known as safety zones, to accommodate guidance malfunctions to a 1-in-1,000,000 probability; and

WHEREAS, the proposed expansion of the TBR would be accomplished through the purchase of properties that are currently owned by private parties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) has decided to participate as a Cooperating Agency and has been invited to sign this agreement; and

WHEREAS, the USMC invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the development of this agreement and the ACHP declined to participate (February 15, 2012 letter); and

WHEREAS, the GA ANG, which provides daily operational control and maintenance on the existing TBR, would continue to do so on any newly acquired range lands; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges its Federal responsibility to identify and evaluate historic properties within any land that is acquired with the intent to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects to historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Georgia Historic Preservation Division records, and map review indicates the presence of archaeological sites and historic built environment (buildings, structures, objects) within the proposed APE (Exhibit B), and

WHEREAS, the USMC has consulted with federally recognized Native American Tribes (Exhibit C) with the intent to identify any historic properties or resources that have been ascribed standing as "traditional cultural properties," "sacred sites," or "sites of religious or cultural importance" and no such properties were identified by those consulting parties; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the effects on historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area, cannot be fully determined prior to the approval of the Undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking has the potential to adversely affect historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area; and

WHEREAS, the USMC may purchase properties that are most advantageous to the government for the purposes of this Undertaking, and the USMC cannot be compelled to purchase properties on which historic properties are located as a means of safeguarding or treating those resources; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the USMC, GA ANG, and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to satisfy the Marine Corps' NHPA Section 106 and Section 110 (16 U.S.C. 470h-2) responsibilities for all individual actions included in the Undertaking.

STIPULATIONS

The USMC shall ensure the following measures are carried out as indicated:

I. IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. Areas to be Developed

All areas to be developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be surveyed for archaeological and built environment resources, unless they have been previously surveyed, prior to any construction and/or use in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b).

B. Weapon Danger Zones and Buffer Zones

The USMC shall, in consultation with the GA SHPO, identify areas of higher archaeological probability within any land acquired as part of this Undertaking. The USMC or its contractors shall develop archaeological probability maps for the acquired lands using a combination of

archival research, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data to aid in the identification of archaeological resources (earthen mounds, earthworks, ditches, elevated land surfaces, etc.), soil drainage data as discussed in the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001), and data on any natural factors (closeness to water, etc.) that may have influenced settlement (prehistoric and historic).

The USMC shall develop a sampling strategy in consultation with the GA SHPO to survey any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking for use as WDZs or general buffer zones. The areas identified for survey in the sampling strategy shall be surveyed for archaeological resources in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, as funding permits.

C. Survey Standards

The USMC will conduct the aforementioned identification investigations pursuant to accepted fieldwork standards promulgated in the "Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys" (2001), or through consultation with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes if different methods are proposed. Archaeological and built environment resources surveys will be performed by qualified personnel who meet or exceed the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

II. EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The USMC, in keeping with its Federal preservation responsibilities, shall evaluate archaeological sites and built environment resources within land acquired as part of this Undertaking for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, prioritizing such evaluations based on the potential for resources to be affected by USMC activities. Resources shall be evaluated in terms of NRHP eligibility pursuant to the National Register criteria found at 36 CFR 60.4, and appropriate guidance, published and unpublished, from the Department of Interior National Park Service National Register Program and the GA SHPO.

The USMC acknowledges the fact that any identified historic properties on properties that are not purchased by the government will not convey any historic preservation responsibilities on the private property owner after the termination of identification efforts.

III. ADVERSE EFFECTS

The USMC shall consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties, particularly those within proposed target areas, and areas of proposed construction (buildings, roads, fences, etc.), where effects to historic properties, should they occur, would be adverse.

If effects to historic properties located in these areas cannot be avoided or minimized, the USMC shall resolve adverse effects per 36 CFR 800.6.

The USMC acknowledges that it will treat all identified historic properties on purchased properties with the intent to maintain the qualifying characteristics of those resources.

IV. REPORTING

A. Cultural Resource Investigations

The USMC will submit to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes draft reports describing the aforementioned identification and evaluation efforts. These reports will address in detail background research, environmental and cultural contexts, fieldwork techniques, and identified archaeological or architectural historical resources. These reports will also tender recommendations regarding the eligibility of such resources, whenever possible, or propose expanded field investigations to evaluate eligibility, when warranted.

Reports documenting identification and evaluation efforts shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (1983) and the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001). The USMC will submit draft copies of reports to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes for review and concurrence with any eligibility determinations. If the GA SHPO and Native American tribes fail to respond in writing within 30 days, unless more time is requested before the closure of that 30-day time period, it may be assumed that these reviewers have no comments on the report and the USMC will finalize the report. If comments are received from the GA SHPO or Native American tribes within 30-days, the USMC will address any comments and consult with the GA SHPO and appropriate Native American tribes to successfully finalize the reports.

B. Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan

The USMC will include any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking into the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), or develop a separate Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan pursuant to SECNAVINST 4000.35A, 6(b)12 and Marine Corps Order 5090.2A, change 2, chapter 8. The ICRMP will enable land managers to efficiently manage historic properties should they exist. The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes in the preparation of the ICRMP and distribute copies for their confidential review and use.

C. Annual Report

The USMC shall prepare an Annual Report summarizing activities carried out under this PA, including any exempt activities described below in Stipulation IX. The Annual Report shall be submitted to all Signatory Parties.

V. PLANNING AND COORDINATION

The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the event that future actions entail the acquisition of new property and/or new construction that could affect historic properties. The USMC will maintain regular contact with the GA SHPO and provide updates on any component of cultural resources investigations, as requested.

VI. CURATION

All artifacts, field notes, maps, drawings, and data resulting from archaeological investigations (surveys, evaluation, and data recovery/mitigation efforts) conducted on government land acquired as part of this Undertaking shall be curated at a repository that meets the 36 CFR 79 standards. The only exception to this policy will be Native American cultural items (human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural patrimony) as defined by, and subject to, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). If NAGPRA cultural items are found on government owned lands acquired as part of this Undertaking, attempts will be made to repatriate to the appropriate federally recognized Tribe or Tribes in accordance with NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013, 43 CFR & 10).

VII. INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES AND UNANTICIPATED EFFECTS

The GA ANG will periodically inspect the target areas as mission needs permit and/or require. Any inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources, or observed unanticipated effects to historic properties, made during these inspections or during routine maintenance and/or operation of the range, shall be treated in accordance with the procedures outlined in 36 CFR 800.13. If the discovery of human remains occurs on government owned land during the implementation of the Undertaking, the USMC and GA ANG shall take reasonable and prudent steps to ensure that the human remains are protected and preserved in place (if possible). If the remains are determined to be Native American, the USMC and GA ANG shall treat the remains in accordance with NAGPRA.

The GA ANG will treat all such discoveries with care, and manage these discoveries and unanticipated effects to avoid or minimize harm to historic properties, pending the outcome of consultation with the GA SHPO, any interested Native American tribes, and other interested parties regarding the significance, treatment, and/or disposition of the discoveries.

VIII. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

In the event that natural disasters or other emergency events (aircraft mishaps, hazardous spills, etc.) occur, the USMC and GA ANG may take actions that affect historic properties without consultation with the GA SHPO to preserve life, stabilize any involved historic properties, and prevent further damage to property, consistent with 36 CFR 800.12. Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Emergency response work may include, but is not limited to, conducting emergency clean-up operations, search and rescue operations for aircrew, establishing crash site security, and the retrieval of ordnance/equipment outside of established target impact areas that pose a threat to human health and safety. To the extent possible and practical, USMC and GA ANG emergency response teams, or other emergency response personnel, will be provided with information concerning the locations of known historic properties, and shall strive to avoid or minimize damage to historic properties and potential historic properties when responding to emergency situations.

The USMC and/or GA ANG shall notify the GA SHPO as soon as practical but no later than thirty days of the need of said emergency action.

IX. EXEMPT ACTIVITIES

The following activities and undertakings shall be exempt from survey and/or Section 106 review. The determination that an undertaking is exempt shall be made by an individual who meets or exceeds the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

A. Ordnance Removal Projects

Ordnance retrieval and/or removal projects within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that has been surveyed for archaeological resources and is devoid of historic properties shall be exempt from Section 106 consultation. The retrieval of ordnance outside of target impact areas established as part of this Undertaking that poses a threat to human health and safety shall also be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Archaeological survey shall not be required in any portion or portions of the property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that are later determined to be former military ranges containing Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) or Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) that would pose an unacceptable level of risk to human health and safety to survey personnel.

B. Routine Land Maintenance Activities

Routine land maintenance activities, including but not limited to grass cutting, bush hogging, tree trimming, and similar activities within the portions of the APE that have been surveyed and developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

C. Routine Road Maintenance and Utility Repair Projects

Routine road maintenance and resurfacing where work is confined to previously maintained surfaces, ditches, culverts, and cut and fill slopes where there are no known historic properties or historic properties would not be affected because proposed work is clearly within a disturbed context shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Repairs and/or maintenance of utility lines taking place within existing disturbed utility trenches will also be exempt from Section 106 review.

D. Cemetery Maintenance Activities

Routine maintenance, including but not limited to clearing of vegetation, reseeding, fencing, and general maintenance work, for any cemeteries identified within land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

E. Natural Resources Management and Forestry

Any outdoor recreational programs, such as hunting and fishing events sponsored by the USMC and/or the GA ANG on lands acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Due to the historical land use (Timber Industry activity) of the area, prescribed or controlled burning for species and forest management will not be subject to Section 106 review. The plowing of pre-existing firebreaks within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall not require Section 106 review provided the plowing is confined to pre-existing horizontal and vertical disturbance. Timber harvesting and re-planting activity also shall not be subject to Section 106 review provided ground disturbance from this activity is not greater than that of historical land use or does not disturb areas where this activity has not previously occurred.

X. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The USMC shall ensure public access to this Programmatic Agreement (PA) as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process when the Draft Record of Decision (40 CFR 1501.7(a)(1)) is released for public comment.

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE STIPULATIONS

A. Dispute Resolution

Should a Signatory object to actions carried out or proposed with respect to the implementation of this PA, the objecting party shall provide all other Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, with written documentation of the objection. The parties will consult, as appropriate, for up to 30 days to resolve the objection.

(1) If agreement is reached, the USMC will summarize the resolution and provide the information to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur.
(2) If agreement is not reached, the USMC will refer the matter to the ACHP consistent with subpart B of this Stipulation.

Objections not resolved through discussions among the parties within the 30-day dispute resolution process defined above shall be addressed as follows.

(1) Exceptions. If the dispute involves the National Register eligibility of a property, the USMC may elect to submit the matter to the Keeper of the National Register, consistent with 36 CFR §60.9.
(2) Continuing Actions
    a. The USMC may provide the parties to the PA with information regarding actions the USMC believes could continue without interfering with the dispute resolution process.
    b. Within 15 days of receiving the USMC's plan for continuing action, the ACHP will provide comments on the USMC's plan.
    c. The USMC will take ACHP comments into account, notify the parties to the dispute of the USMC's decision on possible continuing actions, and proceed accordingly.
(3) Resolution Process
    a. The USMC shall forward relevant documentation to the ACHP with the USMC's proposed resolution.
    b. Within 30 days of receiving the USMC's proposed resolution, the ACHP shall:

i. Concur with the USMC's proposed resolution; or
ii. Provide the USMC with recommendations on the proposed resolution.

c. Within 30 days of receiving comments from the ACHP, the USMC shall:
   i. Take into account ACHP's recommendations in making a final decision on the matter; and
   ii. Provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public; and proceed consistent with its decision.

d. If the ACHP has not responded within 30 days, the USMC shall provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public and proceed with its decision.

B. Amendments, Non-Compliance and Termination

If any Signatory or Invited Signatory party believes that the terms of this PA are not being honored or cannot be carried out, or that an amendment to its terms should be made, that signatory will immediately consult with the other signatories to consider and develop amendments to the PA per 36 CFR Part 800.6(c)(7) and Part 800.6(c)(8).

If this PA is not amended as provided for in this stipulation, Signatory or Invited Signatory parties may terminate the agreement by providing a 90-day written notice to all signatories explaining the reason(s) for termination.

If this PA is terminated and the USMC determines that the Undertaking will proceed, the USMC shall comply with 36 CFR Part 800.14(b)(2)(v).

C. Duration of the PA

This PA shall have a duration of five years beginning on the date of the final signature by the Signatory Parties. Six months prior to the expiration of the existing term of the PA, the USMC, GA ANG, GA SHPO shall review the PA for possible amendment and renewal for subsequent five year term(s).

D. Anti-Deficiency Act

The Anti-Deficiency Act 31 U.S.C. §1341 prohibits federal agencies from incurring an obligation of funds in advance of or in excess of available appropriations. Accordingly, the parties agree that any requirement for the obligation of funds arising from the terms of this agreement shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds for that purpose, and that this agreement shall not be interpreted to require the obligation or expenditure of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

The obligations of this PA as to the USMC are severable. If the USMC cannot perform any obligation set forth in this PA because of the unavailability of funds, the parties intend that the remainder of the PA be executed to the greatest extent practicable. The parties agree to consult on any obligation of the PA that cannot be performed because of the unavailability of funds.

E. Effective Date

This PA shall take effect on the date that it has been fully executed by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO.

F. Execution

Execution and implementation of the terms of this PA by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO, and its filing with the ACHP, evidence that the USMC has afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the Undertaking and its effect(s) on historic properties, and that the USMC has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and applicable implementing regulation for all aspects of the Undertaking.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit A: Map of Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit B: List of Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit C: List of Consulted Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

SIGNATORY PARTIES:

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

By: _____ Date: 11 June 2012

Brian C. Murtha
Colonel, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, Commanding Officer

GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: _____ Date: 6 MARCH '12

Dr. David Crass
Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

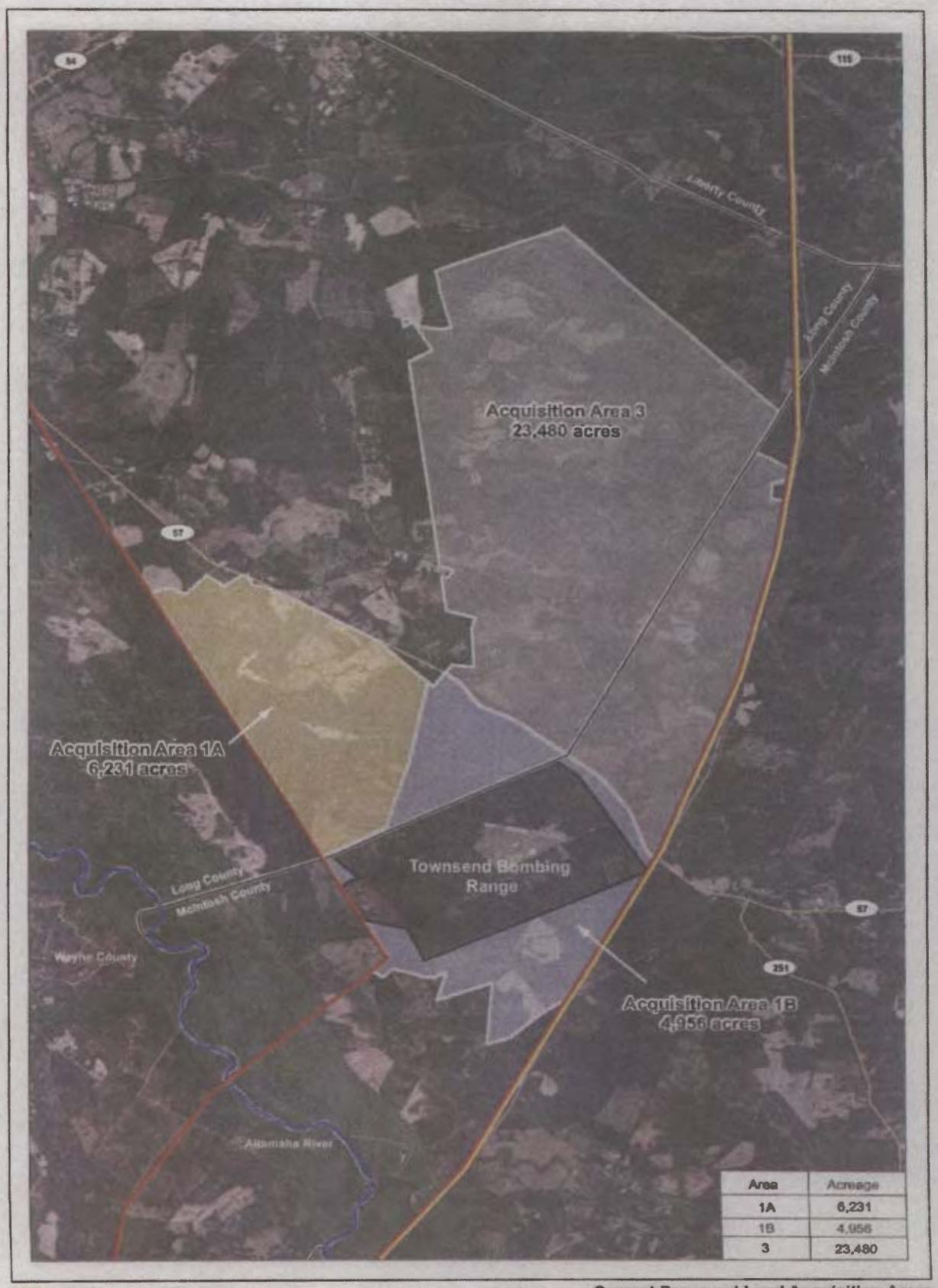
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS AND
GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE
TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

INVITED SIGNATORY PARTIES:

GEORGIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

By: Todd A. Freeseman Date: 8 May 2012

Colonel Todd A. Freeseman, Commander
Savannah Combat Readiness Training Center



Area	Acreage
1A	6,231
1B	4,956
3	23,480

Acquisition Area 1A
Acquisition Area 1B
Acquisition Area 3
Existing Range
Counties
Major Roads
Power Line
Shared Power Line and Natural Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way
Altamaha River

Current Proposed Land Acquisition Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia
February 2012

0 1 2 Miles

Source: Bing Maps 2009. Based on Lusk 2008, McFadden 2011

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Exhibit B: Record Search Results

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 1, including extant TBR.

Site No.	Site Type/Temporal Period	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC48	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic)	Not Eligible	375-x-30 (NE-SW)
9MC49	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter, prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	46-x-37 (SW-NE)
9MC260	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	50-x-20 (N-S)
9MC267	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island; Middle Woodland-Deptford; Middle Mississippian-Savannah; and Late Mississippian-Irene)	Not Eligible	35-x-25 (NW-SE)
9MC268	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	40-x-15 (N-S)
9MC308	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	60-x-15
9MC309	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	15-x-10 (N-S)
9MC379	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle-to-Late Woodland-Swift Creek)	Not Eligible	40-x-20 (E-W)
9MC380	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified-projectile point)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC381	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC390	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC391	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian)	Not Eligible	70-x-15 (NE-SW)
9MC392	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic)	Not Eligible	80-x-90 (NW-SE)
9MC390-Resource ID 46877	Townsend Army Base Target, 1941	Not Eligible	Undocumented size

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 3.

Site No.	Site Type	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC51	Late 19th to early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC176	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC177	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island)	Unknown	100-x-40
9MC178	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC399	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC400	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle Woodland-Deptford)	Not Eligible	30-x-30

Historic Resources Identified during Map Review.

Site Name	County	Area 1, 3
Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad	Long, McIntosh	Area 3
Old Barrington Road	Long, McIntosh	Area 1
Snuff Box Canal	Long, McIntosh	Area 1

Exhibit C: Consulting Parties

Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

1. Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
2. Kialegee Tribal Town
3. Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
4. Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
5. Muscogee Creek Nation
6. Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
7. Chickasaw Nation
8. Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
9. Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
10. Seminole Tribe of Florida
11. Catawba Indian Nation
12. Shawnee Tribe
13. Tuscarora Nation
14. United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee
15. Poarch Band of Creek Indians
16. Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
17. Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
18. Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
19. Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas
20. Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
21. Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina

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Preserving America's Heritage

June 21, 2012

Mr. William A. Drawdy
Natural Resources and Environmental
U.S. Marine Corps
Marine Corps Air Station
Beaufort, SC 29904

Ref: Proposed Expansion and Modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia

Dear Mr. Drawdy:

On June 18, 2012, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) received the Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the above referenced project. In accordance with Section 800.6(b)(1)(iv) of the ACHP's regulations, the ACHP acknowledges receipt of the PA. The filing of the PA, and execution of its terms, completes the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the ACHP's regulations.

We appreciate you providing us with a copy of this PA and will retain it for inclusion in our records regarding this project. Should you have any questions or require additional assistance, please contact Louise Brodnitz at 202-606-8527, or via email at lbrodnitz@achp.gov.

Sincerely,

Raymond V. Wallace

Raymond V. Wallace
Historic Preservation Technician
Office of Federal Agency Programs

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 803 • Washington, DC 20004
Phone: 202-606-8503 • Fax: 202-606-8647 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov

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Appendix H
Section 106 Consultation and Programmatic Agreement

Appendix H.4
Other Consulting Parties Consultation

Initial Consultation

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Initial Consultation Mailing List
(Parties on this list were mailed letter on next page)

LASTNAME	POC	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	STATE	ZIP_1
FIATP TIMBER LLC	MR JAMIE ULMER	C/O FOREST INVESTMENT ASSOCIATES LP	15 PIEDMONT CENTER STE 1250	ATLANTA	GA	30305
GOODWOOD GEORGIA LLC	MR JAMIE ULMER	C/O FOREST INVESTMENT ASSOCIATES LP	15 PIEDMONT CENTER STE 1250	ATLANTA	GA	30305
RTOC LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	MR CURTIS HENSYL	P O BOX 728		FERNANDINA BEACH	FL	32034
CIM TIMBER LLC	MR JAMIE ULMER	C/O FOREST INVESTMENT ASSOCIATES LP	15 PIEDMONT CENTER STE 1250	ATLANTA	GA	30305
RAYONIER FOREST RESOURCES LP	MR CURTIS HENSYL	P O BOX 728		FERNANDINA BEACH	FL	32034
RAYONIER FOREST RESOURCES LP	MR CURTIS HENSYL	1901 ISLAND WALKWAY		FERNANDINA BEACH	FL	32034
MID-OHIO SECURITIES CORP	R LEE SMITH	1888 RIVER ROAD		JACKSONVILLE	FL	32207
LEE and CHRISTY SMITH		1888 RIVER ROAD		JACKSONVILLE	FL	32207
DEEFAYE HOLDINGS LLC		2928 TIBET HWY SE		LUDOWICI	GA	31316
FRANK WILLIAMS JR		PO Box 99		MERIDIAN	GA	31319
LONG COUNTY COMMISSION OFFICE	MR BOBBY WALKER	P O Box 476		LUDOWICI	GA	31316
MCINTOSH COUNTY MANAGER	MR BRETT COOK	P O BOX 452		DARIEN	GA	31305
GEORGIA CONSERVANCY	MR CLAY MOBLEY	428 BULL STREET		SAVANNAH	GA	31401
THE NATURE CONSERVANCY GEORGIA CHAPTER	MS ALISON MCGEE	P O BOX 484		DARIEN	GA	31305-0484
ALTAMAHA RIVERKEEPER	MS DEBORAH SHEPPARD	P O BOX 2642		DARIEN	GA	31305

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NOTE: All parties listed on previous page were mailed this letter.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/191
13 SEP 2011

Mr. Bobby Walker, Chairman
Long County Commission Office
P.O. Box 476, Long County Courthouse
Ludowici, GA 31316

Dear Mr. Walker:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia (Enclosure 1). This undertaking and its effects are being considered under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations found at 36 CFR 800. The USMC is also preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the modernization and expansion of the TBR.

The TBR, which currently encompasses 5,183-acres, is a premier training facility used by all Department of Defense (DoD) services to practice air-to-ground inert (non-explosive with spotting charge) ordnance delivery, gunnery, electronic warfare, tactical air control of ground attack aircraft, and other combat skills. TBR is under USMC, EIS action proponent, jurisdiction and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard. The EIS considers various alternatives involving two acquisition areas (areas 1 and 3) totaling more than 36,828-acres (Enclosure 2) in the vicinity of the existing TBR.

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other inert air-to-ground weapons in order to meet a majority of USMC aviation training requirements and achieve readiness proficiency for air-to ground operations.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this undertaking is defined as the 36,828-acre section of land proposed for acquisition identified as Area 1 (11,948-acres) and Area 3 (24,880-acres) in Enclosure (2). The APE is primarily composed of undeveloped timber land. Pine forests have been harvested every 20-30 years in this region since at least the 1950s, and likely even earlier.

The USMC intends to conduct cultural resource investigations within the proposed land expansion area. These include an archaeological survey of select, proposed target locations totaling approximately 2000-acres within the APE, and a built environment (i.e. building, structure, and object) survey and evaluation effort for the entire proposed land expansion area. The archaeological effort will consist of a pedestrian survey supplemented with subsurface shovel/auger testing. The intent of these investigations is to gather baseline cultural resources information for the EIS and to identify cultural resources that may constitute "historic properties" (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places). Additional cultural resource efforts may be needed following land acquisition, should it occur.

Given the complexity of the project, the USMC intends to develop a Programmatic Agreement, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(b), with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to fulfill Navy responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA for the proposed undertaking. This will guide the undertaking and its effects, if any, on historic properties. Consulting Parties, as identified in 36 CFR 800.2(c), with interest and standing will be invited to participate as a concurring party to that document.
We greatly appreciate any comments or concerns you may have regarding the project and would like to know whether you wish to participate as a consulting party. Enclosure 3 is provided to help you identify and address any concerns you may have and to let us know if you would like to participate in the consultation. Return of this form does not limit your opportunity to participate at a later time. Please return the response form to our office at your convenience.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, NAVFAC SE staff archaeologist, at (904) 542-6844 or by e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to the attention of Mr. Gundrum at NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), P.O. Box 30, Bldg 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Sincerely,

W. A. Drawdy

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

Enclosures: 1. Regional Location Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia.
2. Land Acquisition Areas and APE Figure
3. Consultation Response Form

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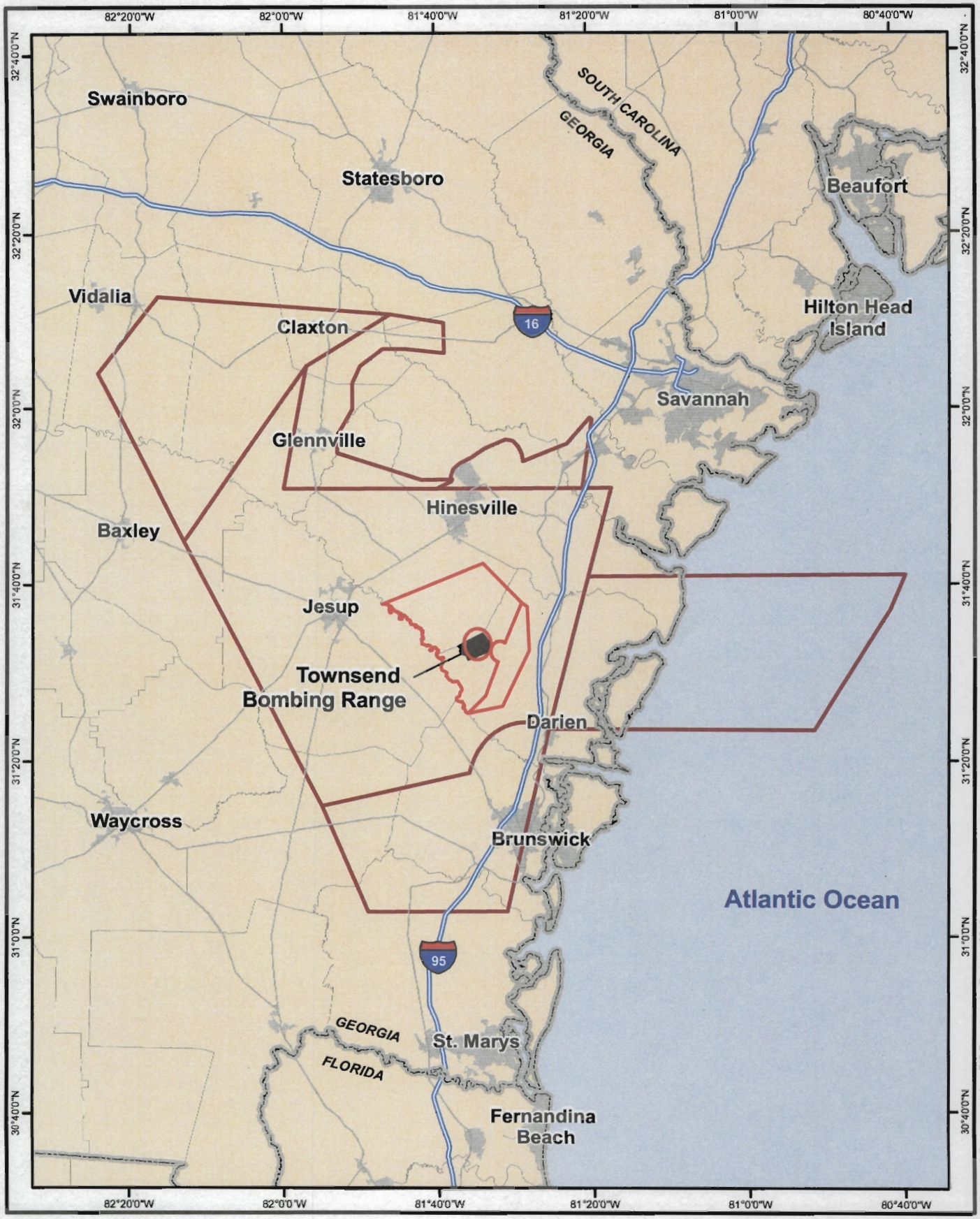

Restricted Airspace
Townsend Bombing Range
Military Operating Area (MOA)
State Boundary
Urban Area
County Boundary

Regional Location Map
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

0 10 20 Miles

Source: Navy 2010, ESRI 2008

© Ecology & Environment, Inc. GIS Department Project #2846
W:\2846_Townsend\MXD\regional_location.mxd 03/22/2010

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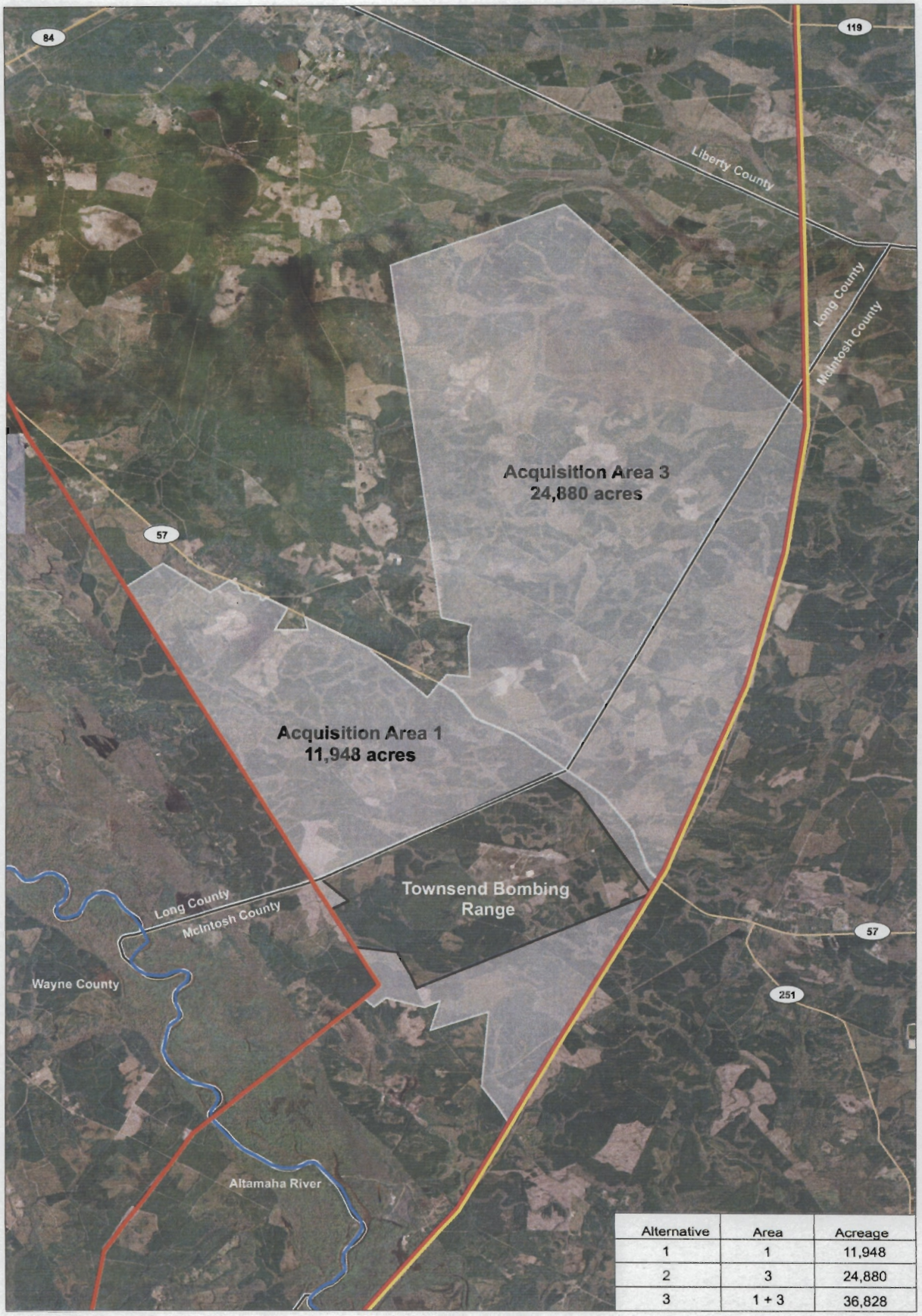

Alternative	Area	Acreage
1	1	11,948
2	3	24,880
3	1 + 3	36,828

Acquisition Area
Existing Range
Counties
Major Roads
Power Line
Shared Power Line & Natural Gas ROW
Altamaha River

Current Proposed Land Acquisition Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
August 2011

0 1 2 Miles

Source: BingMaps 2009, US Navy 2009

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Enclosure 3
Project Response Form
Proposed Modernization and Expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

_____ I/We have concerns and would like to be contacted. You can contact me at the following phone number: _____

_____ I/We have concerns but do not wish to be contacted.

_____ I/We do not have concerns.

Please provide any comments and/or concerns below:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

****

CONTACT LETTER MAILED TO:

PERSONAL

_____
Signature Date

NAME AND ADDRESS (if different)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
Signature Date

Please return completed form to:

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast
ATTN: Darrell Gundrum, Staff Archaeologist
Naval Air Station Jacksonville
Bldg 903, 1st floor
Jacksonville, FL 32212
Phone (904) 542-6844
Fax (904) 542-6349

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MWF Azalea, LLC Response to Consultation Letter of Sept 13, 2011

654 North State Street
Jackson, MS 39202

Molpus Woodlands Group

Fax

To:	Darrell Gundrum	**From:**	Cory Collins
Fax:	904-542-6349	**Pages:**	2
Phone:	904-542-6844	**Date:**	10/5/2011
Re:	Townsend Bombing Range	**CC:**	

☐ **Urgent** ☐ **For Review** ☐ **Please Comment** ☐ **Please Reply** ☐ **Please Recycle**

- **Please review the attached form and please let us know if you need entry onto our property.**

MWF Azalea, LLC Response to Consultation Letter of Sept 13, 2011

Enclosure 3
Project Response Form
Proposed Modernization and Expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

X I/We have concerns and would like to be contacted. You can contact me at the following phone number: 601·948·8733 x.343

_____ I/We have concerns but do not wish to be contacted.

_____ I/We do not have concerns.

Please provide any comments and/or concerns below:

WE WOULD LIKE TO REMAIN INFORMED OF THE SCHEDULED REVIEW PERIOD AND EXPECT ADVANCED NOTICE IF ACCESS TO OUR CLIENT'S PROPERTY IS REQUIRED. WE ALSO REQUIRE THAT ANY AGENTS, CONTRACTORS OR REPRESENTATIVES CARRY LIABILITY COVERAGE AND OBTAIN A RIGHT OF ENTRY FROM OUR CLIENT BEFORE ENTERING THE PROPERTY FOR INSPECTION OR TESTING.

****

CONTACT LETTER MAILED TO:

PERSONAL

Signature Date

NAME AND ADDRESS (if different)
MWF AZALEA, LLC

C/O MOLPUS WOODLANDS GROUP
654 N. STATE ST.
JACKSON MS 39202

10/4/11
Signature Date
CORY C. COLLINS

Please return completed form to:

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast
ATTN: Darrell Gundrum, Staff Archaeologist
Naval Air Station Jacksonville
Bldg 903, 1st floor
Jacksonville, FL 32212
Phone (904) 542-6844
Fax (904) 542-6349

Appendix H
Section 106 Consultation and Programmatic Agreement

Appendix H.4
Other Consulting Parties Consultation

Initial Consultation with Additional Parties

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/227
07 OCT 2011

Lower Altamaha Historical Society
ATTN: President
Lower Altamaha Historical Society
PO Box 1405
Darien, Georgia 31305

Dear Sir or Madam:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia (Enclosure 1). This undertaking and its effects are being considered under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and implementing regulations found at 36 CFR 800. The USMC is also preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the modernization and expansion of the TBR.

The TBR, which currently encompasses 5,183-acres, is a premier training facility used by all Department of Defense (DoD) services to practice air-to-ground inert (non-explosive with spotting charge) ordnance delivery, gunnery, electronic warfare, tactical air control of ground attack aircraft, and other combat skills. TBR is under USMC, EIS action proponent, jurisdiction and is operated by the Georgia Air National Guard. The EIS considers various alternatives involving two acquisition areas (areas 1 and 3) totaling more than 36,828-acres (Enclosure 2) in the vicinity of the existing TBR.

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other inert air-to-ground weapons in order to meet a majority of USMC aviation training requirements and achieve readiness proficiency for air-to ground operations.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this undertaking is defined as the 36,828-acre section of land proposed for acquisition identified as Area 1 (11,948-acres) and Area 3 (24,880-acres) in Enclosure (2). The APE is primarily composed of undeveloped timber land. Pine forests have been harvested every 20-30 years in this region since at least the 1950s, and likely even earlier.

The USMC intends to conduct cultural resource investigations within the proposed land expansion area. These include an archaeological survey of select, proposed target locations totaling approximately 2000-acres within the APE, and a built environment (i.e. building, structure, and object) survey and evaluation effort for the entire proposed land expansion area. The archaeological effort will consist of a pedestrian survey supplemented with subsurface shovel/auger testing. The intent of these investigations is to gather baseline cultural resources information for the EIS and to identify cultural resources that may constitute "historic properties" (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places). Additional cultural resource efforts may be needed following land acquisition, should it occur.

Given the complexity of the project, the USMC intends to develop a Programmatic Agreement, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(b), with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to fulfill Navy responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA for the proposed undertaking. This will guide the undertaking and its effects, if any, on historic properties. Consulting Parties, as identified in 36 CFR 800.2(c), with interest and standing will be invited to participate as a concurring party to that document.
We greatly appreciate any comments or concerns you may have regarding the project and would like to know whether you wish to participate as a consulting party. Enclosure 3 is provided to help you identify and address any concerns you may have and to let us know if you would like to participate in the consultation. Return of this form does not limit your opportunity to participate at a later time. Please return the response form to our office at your convenience.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, NAVFAC SE staff archaeologist, at (904) 542-6844 or by e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to the attention of Mr. Gundrum at NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), P.O. Box 30, Bldg 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

Enclosures: 1. Regional Location Townsend Bombing Range McIntosh County, Georgia.
2. Land Acquisition Areas and APE Figure
3. Consultation Response Form

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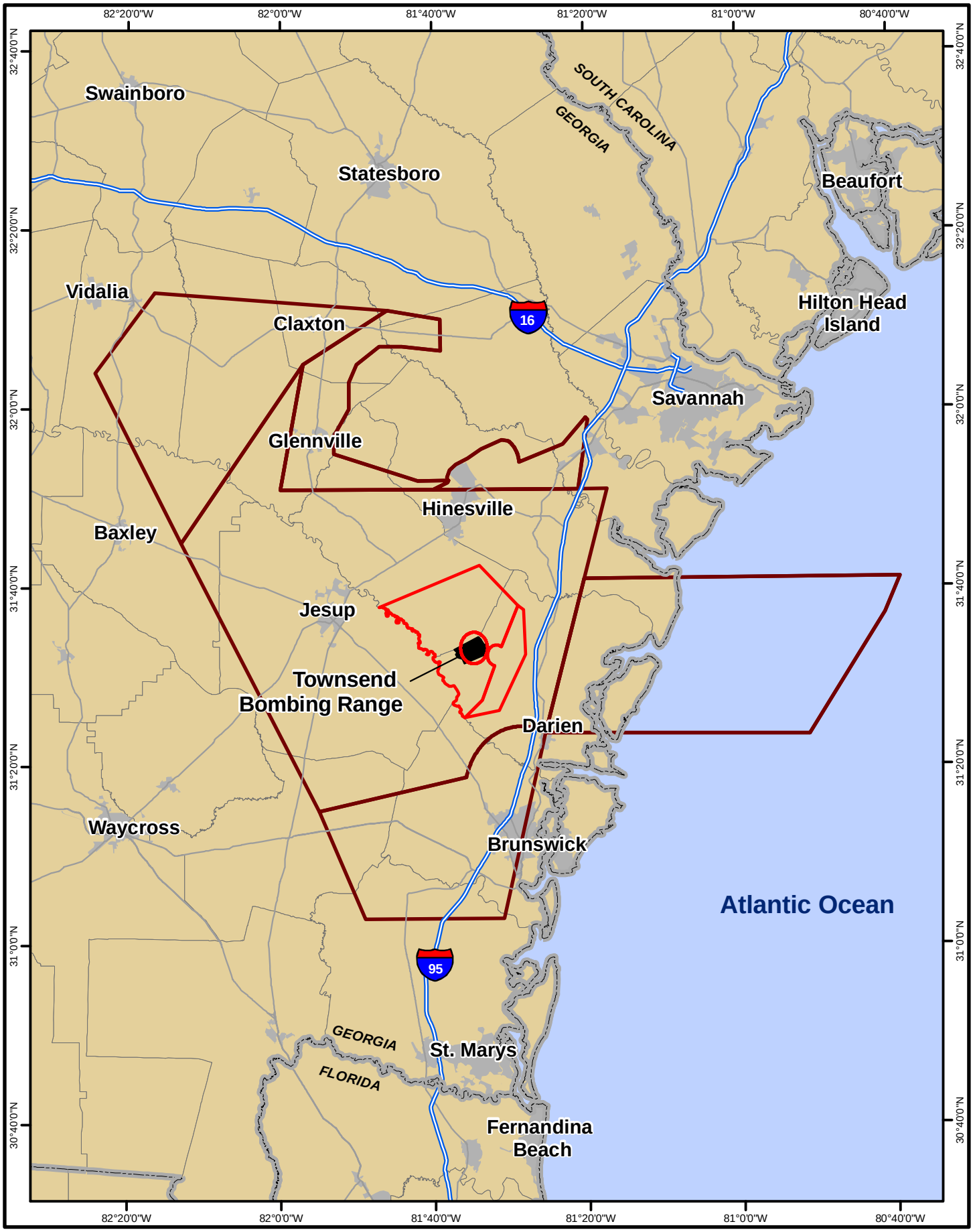

Restricted Airspace
Townsend Bombing Range
Military Operating Area (MOA)
State Boundary
Urban Area
County Boundary

Regional Location Map
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia

N

0 10 20 Miles

Source: Navy 2010, ESRI 2008

© Ecology & Environment, Inc. GIS Department Project #2846
W:\2846_Townsend\MXD\regional_location.mxd 03/22/2010

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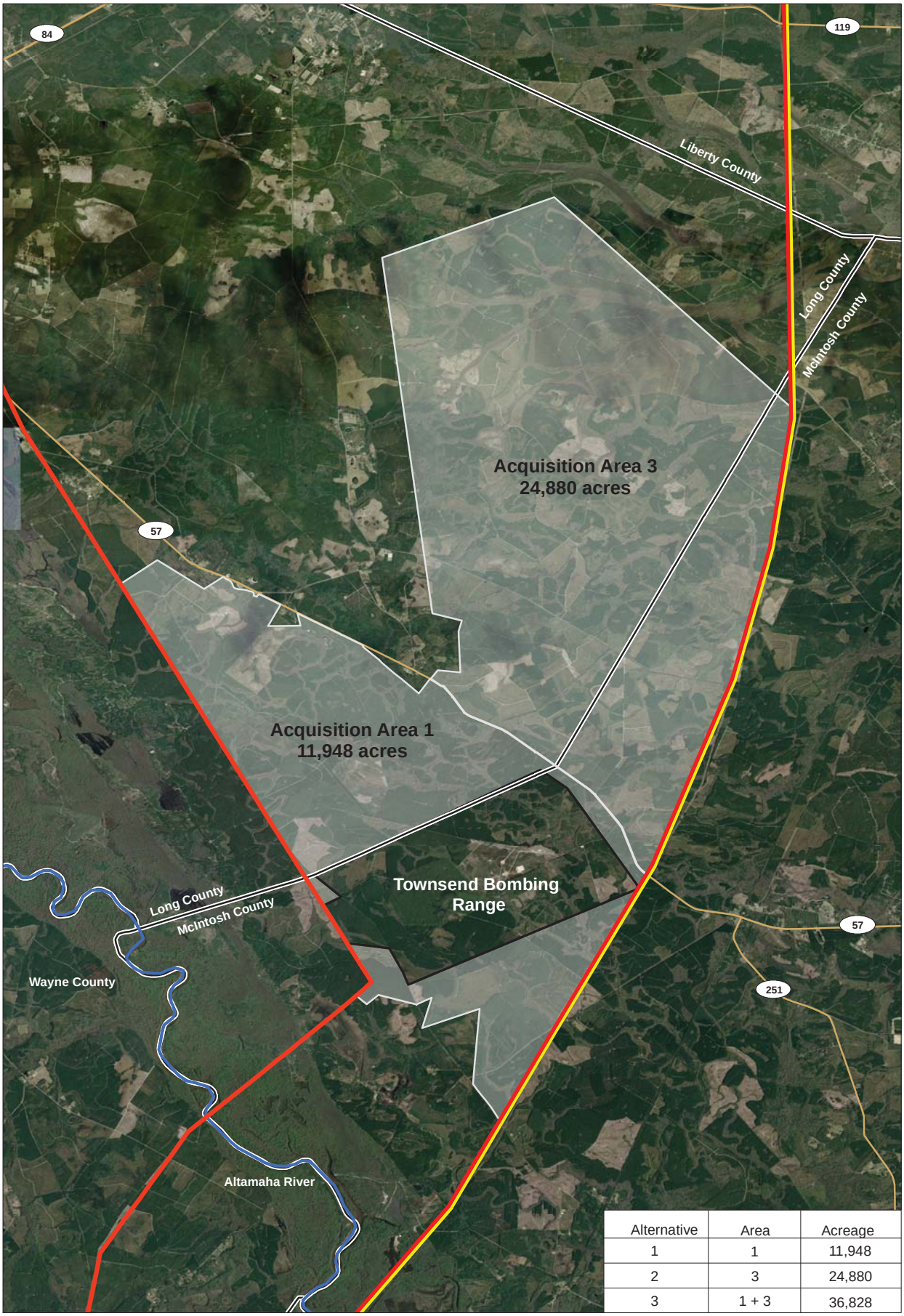

Alternative	Area	Acreage
1	1	11,948
2	3	24,880
3	1 + 3	36,828

Acquisition Area
Existing Range
Counties
Major Roads
Power Line
Shared Power Line & Natural Gas ROW
Altamaha River

Current Proposed Land Acquisition Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh County, Georgia
August 2011

N

0 1 2 Miles

Source: BingMaps 2009, US Navy 2009

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Enclosure 3
Project Response Form
Proposed Modernization and Expansion of the Townsend Bombing Range, Georgia

_____ I/We have concerns and would like to be contacted. You can contact me at the following phone number: _____

_____ I/We have concerns but do not wish to be contacted.

_____ I/We do not have concerns.

Please provide any comments and/or concerns below:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

****

CONTACT LETTER MAILED TO:

PERSONAL

_____
Signature Date

NAME AND ADDRESS (if different)

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
Signature Date

Please return completed form to:

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast
ATTN: Darrell Gundrum, Staff Archaeologist
Naval Air Station Jacksonville
Bldg 903, 1st floor
Jacksonville, FL 32212
Phone (904) 542-6844
Fax (904) 542-6349

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Appendix H
Section 106 Consultation and Programmatic Agreement

Appendix H.4
Other Consulting Parties Consultation

Follow-up Consultation

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/270
13 DEC 2011

Mr. Cory C. Collins
MWF Azalea, LLC
C/O Molpus Woodlands Group
654 N. State St.
Jackson, MS 39202

Dear Mr. Collins:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is writing in regard to the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia. Consultation regarding this undertaking was initiated previously with you and/or your organization. The USMC received the Project Response Form you forwarded to our attention on October, 5, 2011. The USMC does not require access to your property at this time to conduct the archaeological and built environment surveys noted in our September 13, 2011 correspondence.

We would, however, like to inform you of the results of the recent cultural resource investigations conducted by the USMC within portions of the proposed project area, and to update you on the status of the Programmatic Agreement (PA) being developed for this undertaking.

The USMC was able to secure Right-of-Entry for approximately 1,730-acres of land within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) in order to conduct an archaeological survey of select, proposed target locations. Nine new archaeological sites (5 prehistoric, 4 multi-component) and eleven isolated finds (8 prehistoric, 3 historic) were identified during the investigation. A description of the newly identified resources is provided in Enclosure (1). SEARCH Inc., the archaeological Contractor who conducted the survey, is currently preparing the technical report for this investigation. This report is slated for completion in spring 2012.

The built-environment survey identified one resource within the project APE that was not identified by the pre-survey records search. This resource, the Rozier Cemetery, is located within the undertaking's proposed safety buffer zone. The cemetery contains a single marker for Benjamin B. Rozier, a Third Corporal in the McIntosh Light Dragoons. The marker was placed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and it is not known if this is merely a memorial marker or whether any actual remains are present.

As you know, the USMC is pursuing development of a PA with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) to fulfill its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic

Preservation Act (NHPA). The Draft PA is provided as Enclosure (2) for your consideration and comment.

Please note the project's APE is defined as the 34,681-acres of land (Area 1 11,187-acres; Area 3 23,494-acres) proposed for acquisition in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia (see Exhibit A of Enclosure 2). Area 2, located adjacent to the Altamaha River, was initially considered as part of the proposed undertaking but has been eliminated from consideration as it fails to meet minimum training requirements and is frequently flooded and would be inaccessible for range maintenance and clearance. For operational reasons, additional modification to the footprint of Area 1 and Area 3 also have been made since our last correspondence.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has been invited to participate in the development of the PA. The ACHP has not yet indicated whether they will participate. The Draft PA shall be modified as appropriate depending on its response.

The PA will enable the USMC to take into account significant cultural resources should they exist, and to develop the means by which effects on historic properties would be avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

We greatly appreciate any comments you may have on the Draft PA. Please return any comments on the Draft PA by January 31, 2012. Please also let us know if you wish to sign the PA as a consulting party that concurs.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) staff archaeologist, at (904) 542-6844 or by e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to the attention of Mr. Gundrum at NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), P.O. Box 30, Bldg 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Sincerely,

W. A. Drawdy

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY,
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

Enclosures:
1. Archaeological Survey Results
2. Draft Programmatic Agreement

Follow-up Consultation Mailing List
(Parties on this list were mailed letter on next page)

LASTNAME	POC	ADDRESS1	ADDRESS2	CITY	STATE	ZIP_1
FIATP TIMBER LLC	MR JAMIE ULMER	C/O FOREST INVESTMENT ASSOCIATES LP	15 PIEDMONT CENTER STE 1250	ATLANTA	GA	30305
GOODWOOD GEORGIA LLC	MR JAMIE ULMER	C/O FOREST INVESTMENT ASSOCIATES LP	15 PIEDMONT CENTER STE 1250	ATLANTA	GA	30305
RTOC LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	MR CURTIS HENSYL	P O BOX 728		FERNANDINA BEACH	FL	32034
RAYONIER FOREST RESOURCES LP	MR CURTIS HENSYL	P O BOX 728		FERNANDINA BEACH	FL	32034
RAYONIER FOREST RESOURCES LP	MR CURTIS HENSYL	1901 ISLAND WALKWAY		FERNANDINA BEACH	FL	32034
MID-OHIO SECURITIES CORP	R LEE SMITH	1888 RIVER ROAD		JACKSONVILLE	FL	32207
LEE and CHRISTY SMITH		1888 RIVER ROAD		JACKSONVILLE	FL	32207
DEEFAYE HOLDINGS LLC		2928 TIBET HWY SE		LUDOWICI	GA	31316
FRANK WILLIAMS JR		PO Box 99		MERIDIAN	GA	31319
LONG COUNTY COMMISSION OFFICE	MR BOBBY WALKER	P O Box 476		LUDOWICI	GA	31316
MCINTOSH COUNTY MANAGER	MR BRETT COOK	P O BOX 452		DARIEN	GA	31305
GEORGIA CONSERVANCY	MR CLAY MOBLEY	428 BULL STREET		SAVANNAH	GA	31401
THE NATURE CONSERVANCY GEORGIA CHAPTER	MS ALISON MCGEE	P O BOX 484		DARIEN	GA	31305-0484
ALTAMAHA RIVERKEEPER	MS DEBORAH SHEPPARD	P O BOX 2642		DARIEN	GA	31305
LOWER ALTAMAHA HISTORICAL SOCIETY	ATTN: PRESIDENT	P.O. BOX 1405		DARIEN	GA	31305

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NOTE: All parties listed on previous page were mailed this letter.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION
BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29904-5001

IN REPLY REFER TO
5090
NREAO/271
13 DEC 2011

FIATP Timber LLC
Attn: Mr. Jamie Ulmer
15 Piedmont Center STE 125C
Atlanta, GA 30305

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

The United States Marine Corps (USMC) is writing in regard to the proposed expansion and modernization of the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), located in McIntosh County, Georgia. Consultation regarding this undertaking was initiated previously with you and/or your organization. The USMC is writing now to inform you of the outcome of the recent cultural resource investigations conducted by the USMC, and to update you on the status of the Programmatic Agreement (PA) being developed for this undertaking.

The USMC sought Right-of-Entry (ROE) for approximately 2,000-acres of privately owned land within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) in order to conduct an archaeological survey of select, proposed target locations. The USMC was able to secure access, and survey, approximately 1,730-acres of the land. Nine new archaeological sites (5 prehistoric, 4 multi-component) and eleven isolated finds (8 prehistoric, 3 historic) were identified during the investigation. A description of the newly identified resources is provided in Enclosure (1). SEARCH Inc., the archaeological Contractor who conducted the survey, is currently preparing the technical report for this investigation. This report is slated for completion in spring 2012.

The built-environment survey identified one resource within the project APE that was not identified by the pre-survey records search. This resource, the Rozier Cemetery, is located within the undertaking's proposed safety buffer zone. The cemetery contains a single marker for Benjamin B. Rozier, a Third Corporal in the McIntosh Light Dragoons. The marker was placed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and it is not known if this is merely a memorial marker or whether any actual remains are present.

As you know, the USMC is pursuing development of a PA with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) to fulfill its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The Draft PA is provided as Enclosure (2) for your consideration and comment.

Please note the project's APE is defined as the 34,681-acres of land (Area 1 11,187-acres; Area 3 23,494-acres) proposed for acquisition in McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia (see Exhibit A of Enclosure 2). Area 2, located adjacent to the Altamaha River, was initially

considered as part of the proposed undertaking but has been eliminated from consideration as it fails to meet minimum training requirements and is frequently flooded and would be inaccessible for range maintenance and clearance. For operational reasons, additional modification to the footprint of Area 1 and Area 3 also have been made since our last correspondence.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) has been invited to participate in the development of the PA. The ACHP has not yet indicated whether they will participate. The Draft PA shall be modified as appropriate depending on its response.

The PA will enable the USMC to take into account significant cultural resources should they exist, and to develop the means by which effects on historic properties would be avoided, minimized, or mitigated.

We greatly appreciate any comments you may have on the Draft PA. Please return any comments on the Draft PA by January 31, 2012. Please also let us know if you wish to sign the PA as a consulting party that concurs.

If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Darrell Gundrum, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) staff archaeologist, at (904) 542-6844 or by e-mail at: darrell.gundrum@navy.mil. Letter correspondence can be mailed to the attention of Mr. Gundrum at NAVFAC SE (Code EV23), P.O. Box 30, Bldg 903/Yorktown, Jacksonville, FL 32213-0030.

Sincerely,

W. A. Drawdy

WILLIAM A. DRAWDY,
MCAS BEAUFORT
By Direction

Enclosures:
1. Archaeological Survey Results
2. Draft Programmatic Agreement

Appendix H
Section 106 Consultation and Programmatic Agreement

Appendix H.5
Programmatic Agreement

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PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS AND
GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

WHEREAS, the United States Marine Corps (USMC), the lead agency, proposes to expand and modernize the Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) in Georgia to provide a modern air-to-ground training range that can safely accommodate the use of inert (non explosive) Precision Guided Munitions (PGMs) and other air-to-ground weapons; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the proposed expansion and modernization of TBR, and subsequent use of the expanded TBR footprint for military training activities, constitutes a Federal undertaking (hereafter Undertaking) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA); and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking may include the acquisition of upwards of 34,667 acres of land within Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia (Areas 1 and 3, Exhibit A), and the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as this geographical footprint; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking includes the acquisition of land and timber rights, the minor modification to existing airspace, the construction of required infrastructure (target areas, support facilities, roads, fencing, etc.), and use of the acquired land for military training; and

WHEREAS, the USMC proposes to develop up to eight target areas totaling approximately 2,000 acres of land, and the majority of land proposed for acquisition constitutes Weapon Danger Zones (WDZs), also known as safety zones, to accommodate guidance malfunctions to a 1-in-1,000,000 probability; and

WHEREAS, the proposed expansion of the TBR would be accomplished through the purchase of properties that are currently owned by private parties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Air National Guard (GA ANG) has decided to participate as a Cooperating Agency and has been invited to sign this agreement; and

WHEREAS, the USMC invited the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to participate in the development of this agreement and the ACHP declined to participate (February 15, 2012 letter); and

WHEREAS, the GA ANG, which provides daily operational control and maintenance on the existing TBR, would continue to do so on any newly acquired range lands; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges its Federal responsibility to identify and evaluate historic properties within any land that is acquired with the intent to avoid, minimize, or mitigate effects to historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the Georgia Archaeological Site Files, Georgia Historic Preservation Division records, and map review indicates the presence of archaeological sites and historic built environment (buildings, structures, objects) within the proposed APE (Exhibit B), and

WHEREAS, the USMC has consulted with federally recognized Native American Tribes (Exhibit C) with the intent to identify any historic properties or resources that have been ascribed standing as "traditional cultural properties," "sacred sites," or "sites of religious or cultural importance" and no such properties were identified by those consulting parties; and

WHEREAS, the USMC acknowledges that the effects on historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area, cannot be fully determined prior to the approval of the Undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Undertaking has the potential to adversely affect historic properties, if present within the proposed expansion area; and

WHEREAS, the USMC may purchase properties that are most advantageous to the government for the purposes of this Undertaking, and the USMC cannot be compelled to purchase properties on which historic properties are located as a means of safeguarding or treating those resources; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the USMC, GA ANG, and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (GA SHPO) agree that the Undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to satisfy the Marine Corps' NHPA Section 106 and Section 110 (16 U.S.C. 470h-2) responsibilities for all individual actions included in the Undertaking.

STIPULATIONS

The USMC shall ensure the following measures are carried out as indicated:

I. IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. Areas to be Developed

All areas to be developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be surveyed for archaeological and built environment resources, unless they have been previously surveyed, prior to any construction and/or use in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(b).

B. Weapon Danger Zones and Buffer Zones

The USMC shall, in consultation with the GA SHPO, identify areas of higher archaeological probability within any land acquired as part of this Undertaking. The USMC or its contractors shall develop archaeological probability maps for the acquired lands using a combination of

archival research, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) data to aid in the identification of archaeological resources (earthen mounds, earthworks, ditches, elevated land surfaces, etc.), soil drainage data as discussed in the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001), and data on any natural factors (closeness to water, etc.) that may have influenced settlement (prehistoric and historic).

The USMC shall develop a sampling strategy in consultation with the GA SHPO to survey any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking for use as WDZs or general buffer zones. The areas identified for survey in the sampling strategy shall be surveyed for archaeological resources in accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, as funding permits.

C. Survey Standards

The USMC will conduct the aforementioned identification investigations pursuant to accepted fieldwork standards promulgated in the "Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys" (2001), or through consultation with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes if different methods are proposed. Archaeological and built environment resources surveys will be performed by qualified personnel who meet or exceed the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

II. EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The USMC, in keeping with its Federal preservation responsibilities, shall evaluate archaeological sites and built environment resources within land acquired as part of this Undertaking for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, prioritizing such evaluations based on the potential for resources to be affected by USMC activities. Resources shall be evaluated in terms of NRHP eligibility pursuant to the National Register criteria found at 36 CFR 60.4, and appropriate guidance, published and unpublished, from the Department of Interior National Park Service National Register Program and the GA SHPO.

The USMC acknowledges the fact that any identified historic properties on properties that are not purchased by the government will not convey any historic preservation responsibilities on the private property owner after the termination of identification efforts.

III. ADVERSE EFFECTS

The USMC shall consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes to avoid or minimize adverse effects to historic properties, particularly those within proposed target areas, and areas of proposed construction (buildings, roads, fences, etc.), where effects to historic properties, should they occur, would be adverse.

If effects to historic properties located in these areas cannot be avoided or minimized, the USMC shall resolve adverse effects per 36 CFR 800.6.

The USMC acknowledges that it will treat all identified historic properties on purchased properties with the intent to maintain the qualifying characteristics of those resources.

IV. REPORTING

A. Cultural Resource Investigations

The USMC will submit to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes draft reports describing the aforementioned identification and evaluation efforts. These reports will address in detail background research, environmental and cultural contexts, fieldwork techniques, and identified archaeological or architectural historical resources. These reports will also tender recommendations regarding the eligibility of such resources, whenever possible, or propose expanded field investigations to evaluate eligibility, when warranted.

Reports documenting identification and evaluation efforts shall conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (1983) and the Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys (2001). The USMC will submit draft copies of reports to the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes for review and concurrence with any eligibility determinations. If the GA SHPO and Native American tribes fail to respond in writing within 30 days, unless more time is requested before the closure of that 30-day time period, it may be assumed that these reviewers have no comments on the report and the USMC will finalize the report. If comments are received from the GA SHPO or Native American tribes within 30-days, the USMC will address any comments and consult with the GA SHPO and appropriate Native American tribes to successfully finalize the reports.

B. Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan

The USMC will include any land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking into the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), or develop a separate Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan pursuant to SECNAVINST 4000.35A, 6(b)12 and Marine Corps Order 5090.2A, change 2, chapter 8. The ICRMP will enable land managers to efficiently manage historic properties should they exist. The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes in the preparation of the ICRMP and distribute copies for their confidential review and use.

C. Annual Report

The USMC shall prepare an Annual Report summarizing activities carried out under this PA, including any exempt activities described below in Stipulation IX. The Annual Report shall be submitted to all Signatory Parties.

V. PLANNING AND COORDINATION

The USMC will consult with the GA SHPO and any interested Native American tribes pursuant to Section 106 in the event that future actions entail the acquisition of new property and/or new construction that could affect historic properties. The USMC will maintain regular contact with the GA SHPO and provide updates on any component of cultural resources investigations, as requested.

VI. CURATION

All artifacts, field notes, maps, drawings, and data resulting from archaeological investigations (surveys, evaluation, and data recovery/mitigation efforts) conducted on government land acquired as part of this Undertaking shall be curated at a repository that meets the 36 CFR 79 standards. The only exception to this policy will be Native American cultural items (human remains, associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and cultural patrimony) as defined by, and subject to, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). If NAGPRA cultural items are found on government owned lands acquired as part of this Undertaking, attempts will be made to repatriate to the appropriate federally recognized Tribe or Tribes in accordance with NAGPRA (25 USC 3001-3013, 43 CFR & 10).

VII. INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES AND UNANTICIPATED EFFECTS

The GA ANG will periodically inspect the target areas as mission needs permit and/or require. Any inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources, or observed unanticipated effects to historic properties, made during these inspections or during routine maintenance and/or operation of the range, shall be treated in accordance with the procedures outlined in 36 CFR 800.13. If the discovery of human remains occurs on government owned land during the implementation of the Undertaking, the USMC and GA ANG shall take reasonable and prudent steps to ensure that the human remains are protected and preserved in place (if possible). If the remains are determined to be Native American, the USMC and GA ANG shall treat the remains in accordance with NAGPRA.

The GA ANG will treat all such discoveries with care, and manage these discoveries and unanticipated effects to avoid or minimize harm to historic properties, pending the outcome of consultation with the GA SHPO, any interested Native American tribes, and other interested parties regarding the significance, treatment, and/or disposition of the discoveries.

VIII. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

In the event that natural disasters or other emergency events (aircraft mishaps, hazardous spills, etc.) occur, the USMC and GA ANG may take actions that affect historic properties without consultation with the GA SHPO to preserve life, stabilize any involved historic properties, and prevent further damage to property, consistent with 36 CFR 800.12. Immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property shall be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Emergency response work may include, but is not limited to, conducting emergency clean-up operations, search and rescue operations for aircrew, establishing crash site security, and the retrieval of ordnance/equipment outside of established target impact areas that pose a threat to human health and safety. To the extent possible and practical, USMC and GA ANG emergency response teams, or other emergency response personnel, will be provided with information concerning the locations of known historic properties, and shall strive to avoid or minimize damage to historic properties and potential historic properties when responding to emergency situations.

The USMC and/or GA ANG shall notify the GA SHPO as soon as practical but no later than thirty days of the need of said emergency action.

IX. EXEMPT ACTIVITIES

The following activities and undertakings shall be exempt from survey and/or Section 106 review. The determination that an undertaking is exempt shall be made by an individual who meets or exceeds the professional standards described in 48FR44716 (Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, September 29, 1983).

A. Ordnance Removal Projects

Ordnance retrieval and/or removal projects within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that has been surveyed for archaeological resources and is devoid of historic properties shall be exempt from Section 106 consultation. The retrieval of ordnance outside of target impact areas established as part of this Undertaking that poses a threat to human health and safety shall also be exempt from the provisions of Section 106 of the NHPA per 36 CFR 800.12(d). Archaeological survey shall not be required in any portion or portions of the property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking that are later determined to be former military ranges containing Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) or Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) that would pose an unacceptable level of risk to human health and safety to survey personnel.

B. Routine Land Maintenance Activities

Routine land maintenance activities, including but not limited to grass cutting, bush hogging, tree trimming, and similar activities within the portions of the APE that have been surveyed and developed (target areas, roads, support facilities, fencing, etc.) as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

C. Routine Road Maintenance and Utility Repair Projects

Routine road maintenance and resurfacing where work is confined to previously maintained surfaces, ditches, culverts, and cut and fill slopes where there are no known historic properties or historic properties would not be affected because proposed work is clearly within a disturbed context shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Repairs and/or maintenance of utility lines taking place within existing disturbed utility trenches will also be exempt from Section 106 review.

D. Cemetery Maintenance Activities

Routine maintenance, including but not limited to clearing of vegetation, reseeding, fencing, and general maintenance work, for any cemeteries identified within land acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

E. Natural Resources Management and Forestry

Any outdoor recreational programs, such as hunting and fishing events sponsored by the USMC and/or the GA ANG on lands acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall be exempt from Section 106 review.

Due to the historical land use (Timber Industry activity) of the area, prescribed or controlled burning for species and forest management will not be subject to Section 106 review. The plowing of pre-existing firebreaks within any property acquired by the government as part of this Undertaking, and within the extant TBR, shall not require Section 106 review provided the plowing is confined to pre-existing horizontal and vertical disturbance. Timber harvesting and re-planting activity also shall not be subject to Section 106 review provided ground disturbance from this activity is not greater than that of historical land use or does not disturb areas where this activity has not previously occurred.

X. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The USMC shall ensure public access to this Programmatic Agreement (PA) as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process when the Draft Record of Decision (40 CFR 1501.7(a)(1)) is released for public comment.

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE STIPULATIONS

A. Dispute Resolution

Should a Signatory object to actions carried out or proposed with respect to the implementation of this PA, the objecting party shall provide all other Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, with written documentation of the objection. The parties will consult, as appropriate, for up to 30 days to resolve the objection.

(1) If agreement is reached, the USMC will summarize the resolution and provide the information to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur.
(2) If agreement is not reached, the USMC will refer the matter to the ACHP consistent with subpart B of this Stipulation.

Objections not resolved through discussions among the parties within the 30-day dispute resolution process defined above shall be addressed as follows.

(1) Exceptions. If the dispute involves the National Register eligibility of a property, the USMC may elect to submit the matter to the Keeper of the National Register, consistent with 36 CFR §60.9.
(2) Continuing Actions
    a. The USMC may provide the parties to the PA with information regarding actions the USMC believes could continue without interfering with the dispute resolution process.
    b. Within 15 days of receiving the USMC's plan for continuing action, the ACHP will provide comments on the USMC's plan.
    c. The USMC will take ACHP comments into account, notify the parties to the dispute of the USMC's decision on possible continuing actions, and proceed accordingly.
(3) Resolution Process
    a. The USMC shall forward relevant documentation to the ACHP with the USMC's proposed resolution.
    b. Within 30 days of receiving the USMC's proposed resolution, the ACHP shall:

i. Concur with the USMC's proposed resolution; or
ii. Provide the USMC with recommendations on the proposed resolution.

c. Within 30 days of receiving comments from the ACHP, the USMC shall:
   i. Take into account ACHP's recommendations in making a final decision on the matter; and
   ii. Provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public; and proceed consistent with its decision.

d. If the ACHP has not responded within 30 days, the USMC shall provide written documentation of the USMC's decision to the Signatory Parties, and Consulting Parties that Concur, and the public and proceed with its decision.

B. Amendments, Non-Compliance and Termination

If any Signatory or Invited Signatory party believes that the terms of this PA are not being honored or cannot be carried out, or that an amendment to its terms should be made, that signatory will immediately consult with the other signatories to consider and develop amendments to the PA per 36 CFR Part 800.6(c)(7) and Part 800.6(c)(8).

If this PA is not amended as provided for in this stipulation, Signatory or Invited Signatory parties may terminate the agreement by providing a 90-day written notice to all signatories explaining the reason(s) for termination.

If this PA is terminated and the USMC determines that the Undertaking will proceed, the USMC shall comply with 36 CFR Part 800.14(b)(2)(v).

C. Duration of the PA

This PA shall have a duration of five years beginning on the date of the final signature by the Signatory Parties. Six months prior to the expiration of the existing term of the PA, the USMC, GA ANG, GA SHPO shall review the PA for possible amendment and renewal for subsequent five year term(s).

D. Anti-Deficiency Act

The Anti-Deficiency Act 31 U.S.C. §1341 prohibits federal agencies from incurring an obligation of funds in advance of or in excess of available appropriations. Accordingly, the parties agree that any requirement for the obligation of funds arising from the terms of this agreement shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds for that purpose, and that this agreement shall not be interpreted to require the obligation or expenditure of funds in violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act.

The obligations of this PA as to the USMC are severable. If the USMC cannot perform any obligation set forth in this PA because of the unavailability of funds, the parties intend that the remainder of the PA be executed to the greatest extent practicable. The parties agree to consult on any obligation of the PA that cannot be performed because of the unavailability of funds.

E. Effective Date

This PA shall take effect on the date that it has been fully executed by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO.

F. Execution

Execution and implementation of the terms of this PA by the USMC, GA ANG, the GA SHPO, and its filing with the ACHP, evidence that the USMC has afforded the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the Undertaking and its effect(s) on historic properties, and that the USMC has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and applicable implementing regulation for all aspects of the Undertaking.

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit A: Map of Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit B: List of Recorded Cultural Resources within the Proposed Expansion Area
Exhibit C: List of Consulted Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

SIGNATORY PARTIES:

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

By: _____ Date: 11 June 2012

Brian C. Murtha
Colonel, Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, Commanding Officer

GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: _____ Date: 6 MARCH '12

Dr. David Crass
Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS AND
GEORGIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
REGARDING THE PROPOSED EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE
TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE, GEORGIA

INVITED SIGNATORY PARTIES:

GEORGIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

By: Todd A. Freeseman Date: 8 May 2012

Colonel Todd A. Freeseman, Commander
Savannah Combat Readiness Training Center

Area	Acreage
1A	6,231
1B	4,956
3	23,480

Acquisition Area 1A
Acquisition Area 1B
Acquisition Area 3
Existing Range
Counties
Major Roads
Power Line
Shared Power Line and Natural Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way
Altamaha River

Current Proposed Land Acquisition Areas
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia
February 2012

0 1 2 Miles

Source: Bing Maps 2009. Based on Lusk 2008, McFadden 2011

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Exhibit B: Record Search Results

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 1, including extant TBR.

Site No.	Site Type/Temporal Period	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC48	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic)	Not Eligible	375-x-30 (NE-SW)
9MC49	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter, prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	46-x-37 (SW-NE)
9MC260	Late 19th/early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	50-x-20 (N-S)
9MC267	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island; Middle Woodland-Deptford; Middle Mississippian-Savannah; and Late Mississippian-Irene)	Not Eligible	35-x-25 (NW-SE)
9MC268	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	40-x-15 (N-S)
9MC308	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	60-x-15
9MC309	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	15-x-10 (N-S)
9MC379	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle-to-Late Woodland-Swift Creek)	Not Eligible	40-x-20 (E-W)
9MC380	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified-projectile point)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC381	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC390	Prehistoric lithic scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	5-x-5
9MC391	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian)	Not Eligible	70-x-15 (NE-SW)
9MC392	Historic artifact scatter, prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified Archaic)	Not Eligible	80-x-90 (NW-SE)
9MC390-Resource ID 46877	Townsend Army Base Target, 1941	Not Eligible	Undocumented size

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Documented in Area 3.

Site No.	Site Type	NRHP Status	Site Size (m)
9MC51	Late 19th to early 20th century historic artifact scatter	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC176	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC177	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Late Archaic-Stallings Island)	Unknown	100-x-40
9MC178	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Unknown	1-x-1
9MC399	Prehistoric artifact scatter (unspecified)	Not Eligible	30-x-30
9MC400	Prehistoric artifact scatter (Middle Woodland-Deptford)	Not Eligible	30-x-30

Historic Resources Identified during Map Review.

Site Name	County	Area 1, 3
Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad	Long, McIntosh	Area 3
Old Barrington Road	Long, McIntosh	Area 1
Snuff Box Canal	Long, McIntosh	Area 1

Exhibit C: Consulting Parties

Federally Recognized Native American Tribes

1. Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
2. Kialegee Tribal Town
3. Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
4. Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
5. Muscogee Creek Nation
6. Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
7. Chickasaw Nation
8. Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
9. Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
10. Seminole Tribe of Florida
11. Catawba Indian Nation
12. Shawnee Tribe
13. Tuscarora Nation
14. United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee
15. Poarch Band of Creek Indians
16. Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
17. Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
18. Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
19. Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas
20. Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
21. Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina

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Appendix I

Historic Built Environment Reconnaissance Survey

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Reconnaissance Survey – Historic Built Environment

Portions of the Proposed
Townsend Bombing Range Expansion Area
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

Michelle Michael, MHP, Architectural Historian
NAVFAC Southeast
February 21, 2012

Naval Facilities Engineering Command

Executive Summary

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to consider cultural resources under their stewardship. This includes the identification, documentation, and evaluation of properties for eligibility and listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Further, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) as codified in 36 CFR 800 requires Federal Agencies to consider cultural resources when planning Federal undertakings. The Department of Defense (DoD) has issued Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16, which establishes and assigns DoD responsibility for the integrated management of cultural resources on DoD-managed lands. The U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) has also issued instruction on the management of Cultural Resources on USMC-managed lands in Operations Instruction 5090.2A, change 2 which has been issued to ensure agency compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and other cultural resources laws and regulations.

In addition to the NHPA, Federal agencies are also responsible for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA requires Federal agencies to examine the potential impacts of their proposed actions on the human environment. In compliance with NEPA an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been prepared to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of acquiring additional property and constructing the necessary infrastructure to support the mission at Townsend Bombing Range (TBR), Georgia. An EIS is a detailed public document that complies with the requirements of NEPA by assessing the potential impacts that a major federal action may have on the human environment. Potential impacts from four action alternatives and the No Action Alternative are under analysis. This analysis includes potential impacts to the following environmental areas: land use; socioeconomics; recreation; wetlands; water resources; operations and airspace; noise; biological resources; cultural resources; air quality; transportation; topography, geology, and soils; utilities and infrastructure; and, hazardous materials and waste.

A reconnaissance survey was conducted, in accordance with the NHPA, to identify and document cultural resources; specifically historic built resources within the proposed expansion areas. The NHPA requires that Federal agencies take into account historic properties that may be impacted by Federal projects or undertakings. Under the NHPA a historic property is one that has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined by the National Register, historic built resources include buildings, structures, objects, and districts. The reconnaissance survey documented all of the historic built resources within the proposed expansion boundaries. This survey report is the result of that reconnaissance survey. The following statements summarize the findings of the reconnaissance survey.

- No historic built resources within the proposed expansion areas have previously been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP.
- The historic built resources reconnaissance survey identified five (5) properties within the proposed expansion area that will require evaluation for listing in the National Register of Historic Places should the USMC move forward to acquire the parcels within which these properties lie. These properties are the Rozier Cemetery, The Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad Bed, House at 64 Low Country Lane, the Snuff Box Canal, and the Old Barrington Road.
- All the properties recorded are noted for future evaluation if the boundaries or mission changes.

Table of Contents

	Executive Summary	2
I.	Description of the Undertaking	4
II.	Area of Potential Effects (APE)	4
III.	Methodology	6
IV.	Survey Results	11
V.	Conclusion and Recommendations	27
VI.	Professional Qualifications	29
VII.	Bibliographical References	29
Appendix A:	Existing Survey Site Forms	30

List of Figures

1. USGS Map with Aerial illustrating the proposed expansion areas for Townsend Bombing Range, SEARCH, Inc. 5
2. The Walthourville Presbyterian Church. 6
3. The Woodmanston Plantation Site. 6
4. Map of National Register listed properties near proposed expansion area. 7
5. Proposed Expansion Area for Townsend Bombing Range with Potential Cultural Resources Identified by SEARCH, INC. 10
6. Map of the proposed expansion area with location information for built environment resources. 15
7. Marker for B.B. Rozier 17
8. View of Rozier Cemetery and fence 17
9. View of 825 Butter Davis Road 18
10. House on west side of Butter Davis Road 19
11. View of the Poppell House 19
12. Photo of the Cleary Davis House in the distance. 20
13. This map from Official Guide of the Railways, April 1918 20
14. The Lennie Mae Middleton House. 21
15. Middleton Memorial Methodist Church 21
16. Middleton Memorial Church Cemetery 21
17. House at 64 Low Country Lane on the south side of Hwy 57/99. 22
18. Hunt Club Building on Bert's Pasture Road. 22
19. House, 7099 Highway 99/57. 23
20. Braxton House, 1117 Steel Bridge Road 24
21. Concrete Silo. 24
22. Old Hunt Camp on Barrington 25
23. Map illustrating the locations of historic built environment resources within the proposed expansion boundaries. 28

List of Tables

1. Above-Ground Historic Resources Identified and Documented for Evaluation for the proposed Townsend Bombing Range Expansion. 12

I. Description of the Undertaking:

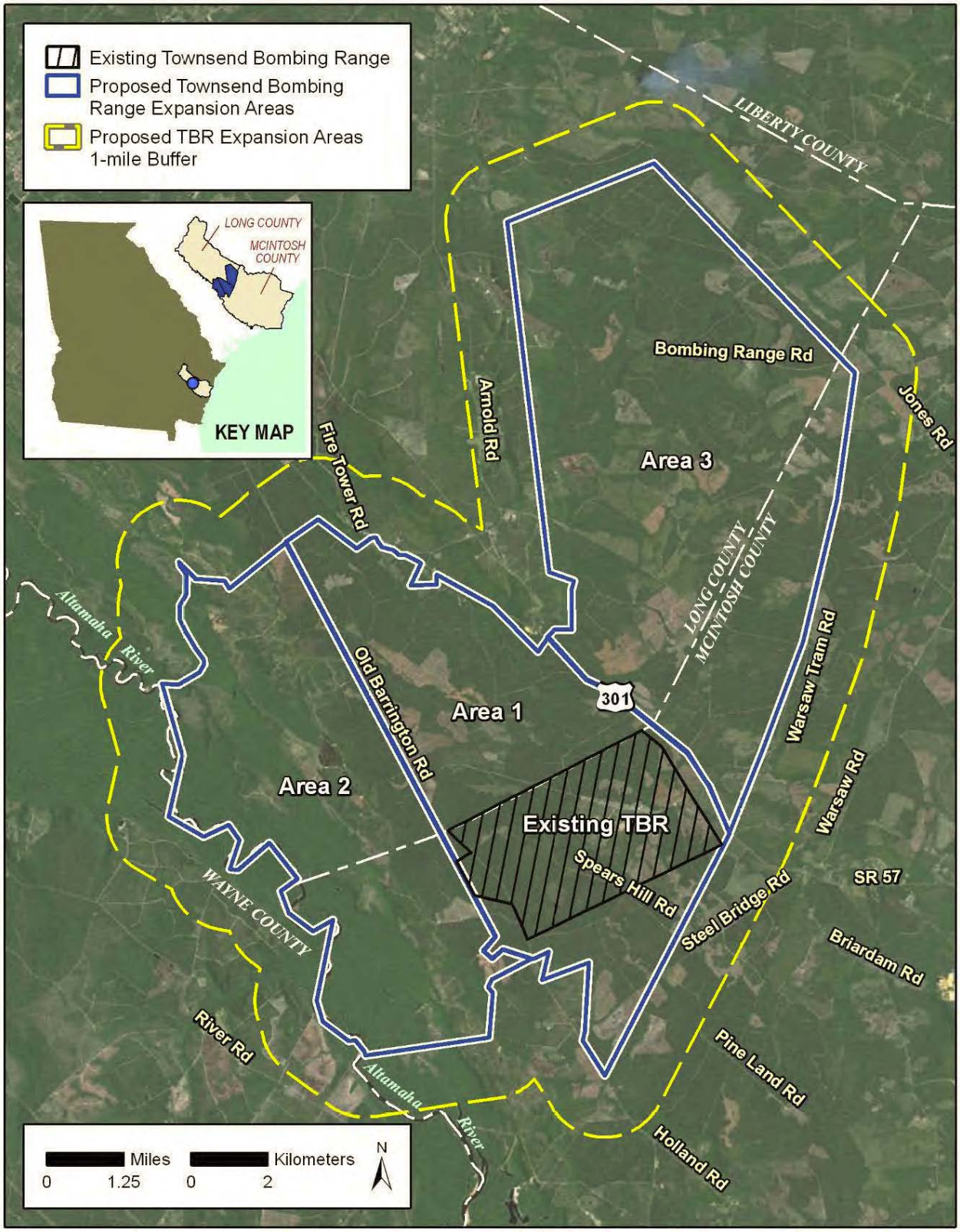
Townsend Bombing Range (TBR) was identified for expansion and modernization by the Marine Corps Requirements Oversight Council (MROC) in February 2009. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) approved an investigation of land acquisition opportunities to further the mission at TBR in December of 2009. Currently, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is underway to analyze the expansion and modernization alternatives. The EIS will assess the alternatives in regard to environmental impacts including impacts to cultural resources.

In compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), two cultural resources investigations were conducted, an archaeological investigation and a historic built environment survey. Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH) was contracted by Naval Facilities and Engineering Command Southeast (NAVFAC SE) to conduct an archaeological survey of select areas of the proposed expansion area. The staff architectural historian for NAVFAC SE conducted the built environment survey which is the focus of this report.

II. Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed TBR expansion is located in McIntosh and Long County, Georgia. These areas, comprising 51,580 acres (Figure 1), were originally considered; one of those areas (Area 2) has since been removed for consideration. The map on the following page illustrates the existing Townsend Bombing Range and the proposed expansion areas 1 and 3.

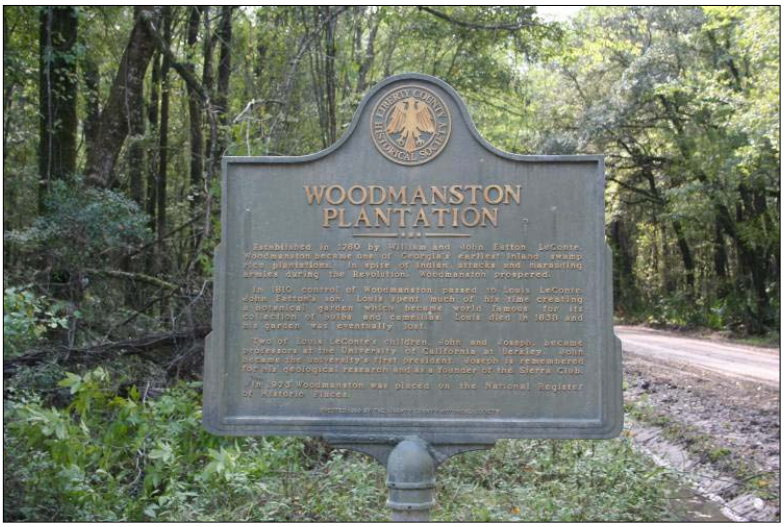
Figure 1, USGS Map with Aerial illustrating the proposed expansion areas for Townsend Bombing Range, SEARCH, Inc.



III. Methodology to Identify Historic Properties

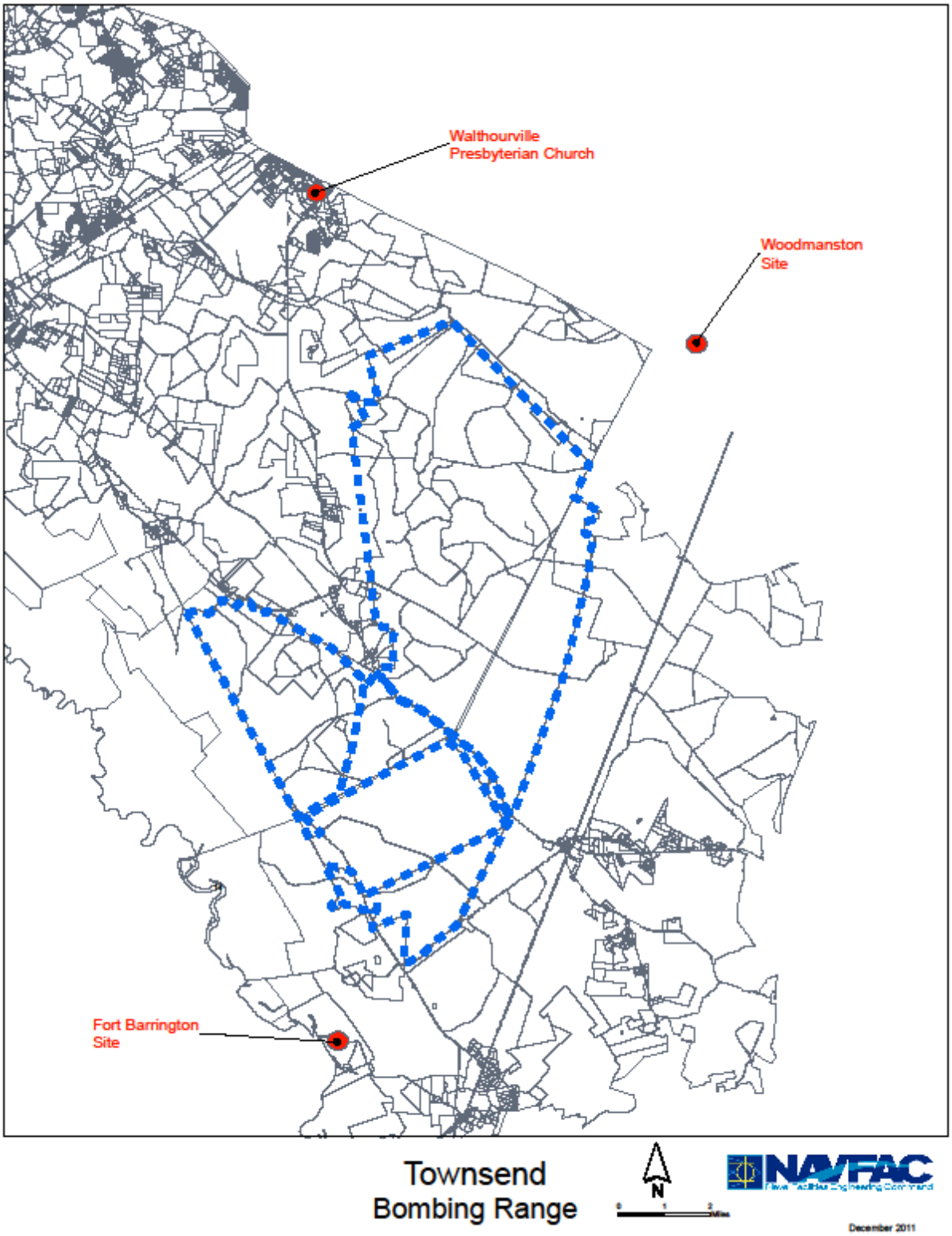
SEARCH, Inc. conducted a record search and literature review of the proposed expansion area and a one-mile buffer in early 2011 (Figure 1). This research included reviewing historic maps, USGS maps, USDA maps, existing Georgia Survey Site Files, and local history information. The preliminary research revealed that four previously recorded resources are inside the proposed boundary expansion and thirteen are within the one-mile buffer area surrounding the expansion area. The information identified during the preliminary research phase provided the basis for preparing for the reconnaissance survey.

The research phase of the project also provided information on three National Register listed properties well outside the boundaries of the proposed expansion but in the general vicinity. Walthourville Presbyterian Church (Figure 2) is approximately two to three miles north of the Area 3 boundary. The second property is the Woodmanston Site (Figure 3), located east of Barrington Ferry Road in Liberty County, approximately two miles northeast of the northeast boundary of Area 3. The final National Register property is Fort Barrington site located southeast of the proposed expansion. The proposed expansion of Townsend Bombing Range will not impact any of these National Register listed historic properties (Figure 4).



Figures 2 and 3, The Walthourville Presbyterian Church (left) and the Woodmanston Plantation Site (above) are both listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Figure 4. Map of National Register listed properties near proposed expansion area.



In preparation for the reconnaissance survey research was conducted in the Georgia Survey Site Files available online and the McIntosh and Long County public libraries. Full size 1978 USGS maps (East of Ludowici Quad, the Bugg Island Quad, and the Townsend Quad) were acquired for field maps. These maps provide location information of buildings and structures constructed prior to 1978. Review of the 1978 USGS Maps revealed that there were no recorded buildings within the APE boundaries extant in 1978 and only one recorded cemetery within the APE boundary. Georgia Department of Transportation Maps were also referenced for field assistance. NAVFAC SE sought right-of-entry for the private property within the proposed expansion area. Right-of-entry was obtained for 24,031.22 acres in Area 1 and 3 of the 36,828 acres proposed for acquisition to expand the range. No buildings or structures were observed on USGS Maps, aerial photography, or from the public right of way of the remaining 12,796.78 acres. If any of the additional 12,796.78 acres is acquired by the Department of the Navy in the future, additional cultural resources investigations will be required to ensure compliance with the NHPA. For the purposes of this report the field survey area is defined as the 24,031.22 acres where right-of-entry was granted and areas visible from the public right-of-way.

During the reconnaissance survey an effort was made to locate all seventeen of the resources identified in the preliminary archival research. All roadways within the survey area were traveled in search of above-ground historic resources. In addition, all public roads were traveled within and adjacent to the boundary expansion. The initial field investigation determined that several of the resources in the preliminary research were outside of the proposed boundaries and would not require survey at this time. These resources were mapped and noted for future reference. It is important to note that if the boundaries are changed in the future these resources may require evaluation. The results of the survey found five resources within the expansion area that warrant intensive survey.

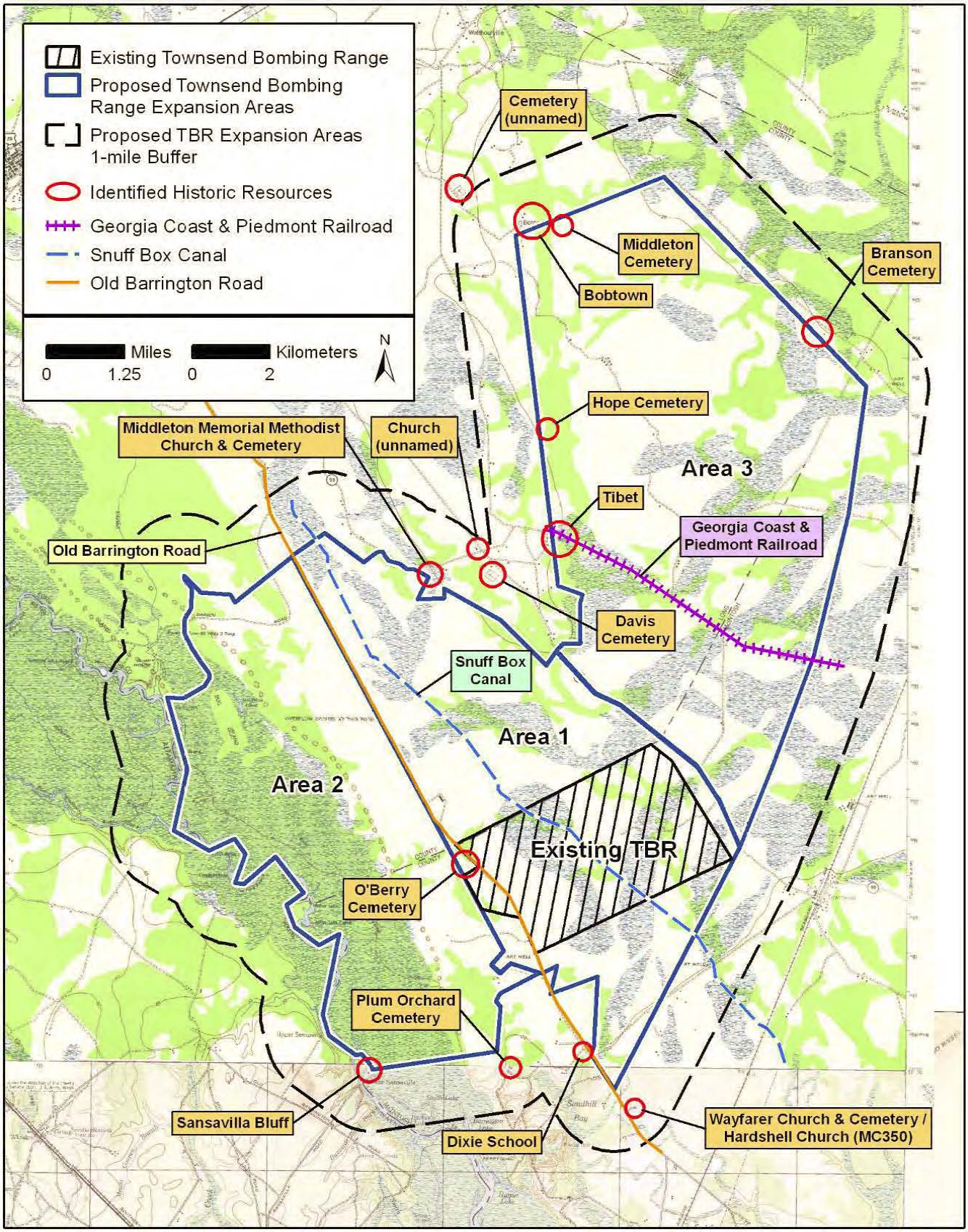
The reconnaissance survey was conducted between August and October, 2011. After the initial site visit was completed and visible properties mapped on the USGS maps the McIntosh County and Long County public records were reviewed online. These records were reviewed to assess property boundaries and secure estimated construction dates for all of the properties in the APE over fifty years old. Tax records can sometimes substantiate an estimated construction date but it is important to note that the accuracy of Tax Records vary from county to county.

An additional records search was conducted online and at public libraries for previous historic resources surveys. The records search uncovered a 1989 county-wide survey for McIntosh County and various survey records associated with historic building investigations. A search of the SHPO survey files revealed 53 built resources previously surveyed in Long County and 758 resources previously surveyed in McIntosh County. The SHPO was contacted and confirmed that the online files and 1989 survey are complete records for both counties. None of the previously recorded resources in Long County fall within the APE for the Townsend Bombing Range Expansion. There were three previously recorded resources near but outside the APE for Townsend Bombing Range Expansion; Bobtown Hunting Club, Middleton Memorial Church Cemetery, and Davis Cemetery. In McIntosh County, again none of the previously recorded resources fall within the APE, but four are near but outside the APE boundary; the Townsend Bombing Range Target, the Townsend Air Strip, a Concrete Silo, and remains of a single

dwelling (not located). All were determined "potentially eligible" for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in the previous survey. Potentially eligible is usually denoted when additional research and contextual information is required before a final determination can be made. In the case of all of these properties additional research is necessary to determine eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Cemeteries are not typically eligible for listing in the National Register, however, their historic significance and importance to the community is unquestioned.

Three additional trips at one-to-two days each were conducted to complete the reconnaissance survey, accurately map resources of potential eligibility, photograph resources when possible, and locate all the resources. The map below (Figure 5) illustrates the findings of the preliminary research provided by SEARCH; please note that Area 2 is no longer considered within the APE for the Townsend Bombing Range Expansion project.

Figure 5, Proposed Expansion Area for Townsend Bombing Range with Potential Cultural Resources Identified by SEARCH, INC.



IV. Survey Findings:

The reconnaissance survey resulted in the identification of five historic built resources where right-of-entry was granted within the APE. It is important to note and understand that right-of-entry was not granted for the entire APE. Therefore, the historian observed private property only from the public right of way or public road where right-of-entry was not granted; in those instances, only structures and buildings that were visible from the public right-of-way were noted. Private property may contain outbuildings, more than one primary building, and even cemeteries, however these were only noted if easily visible from the right of entry or through identification in the public records. If these properties are potentially impacted by future Federal undertakings additional research and documentation may be necessary to determine if the properties are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The survey set out to identify and document all seventeen of the resources outlined in the preliminary research provided by SEARCH, Inc. The resources not able to be located and documented in the field included Bobtown, (no buildings are shown on the 1978 USGS maps), Tibet, and Dixie School. Middleton Cemetery in the northern portion of the APE is located on private property and could not be accessed. Sansavilla Bluff is located in Wayne County and no longer included in the APE. Unnamed Cemetery on Tidwell Ford Road is well outside the boundary; and Unnamed Church located on the northwest side of King and Arnold Roads was no longer extant on that site. These seven resources were eliminated from the survey.

During the reconnaissance survey several resources were observed that were not in the preliminary research. In all, fourteen additional resources were identified and mapped during the reconnaissance survey. Many of these resources once identified were determined to be outside the proposed expansion boundary and were therefore eliminated from the survey. Some of these are very close to the boundary and may require additional analysis if the project moves forward and the boundaries are expanded or changed.

The table below (Table 1) lists the resources (North to South) identified and documented during the reconnaissance survey and includes resources identified during the archival research and field research. The survey area for Table 1 includes the original APE including Areas 1, 2, and 3 as well as the buffer area used in the archival research; this is illustrated in Figure 6 on page 15. The location of the resources including County, Relationship to the Proposed Expansion Area and nearest road or physical address is included in the table. The source of preliminary research and whether or not the resource has been recorded with the Georgia State Survey program is also in the table. The last category, titled “evaluation required” simply means that a full evaluation and determination of eligibility will be required prior to any impact by a Federal agency. The proposed expansion project will have to be approved and a determination of the impacts prior to evaluation of the resources. The property surveyed during this phase is on private property. Figure 6 illustrates the original APE for the expansion, property, where right of entry was granted is colored yellow and gold. The numbers illustrated on the map were assigned by NAVFAC SE for identification purposes.

Table 1: Above-Ground Historic Resources Identified and Documented for Evaluation for the proposed Townsend Bombing Range Expansion.

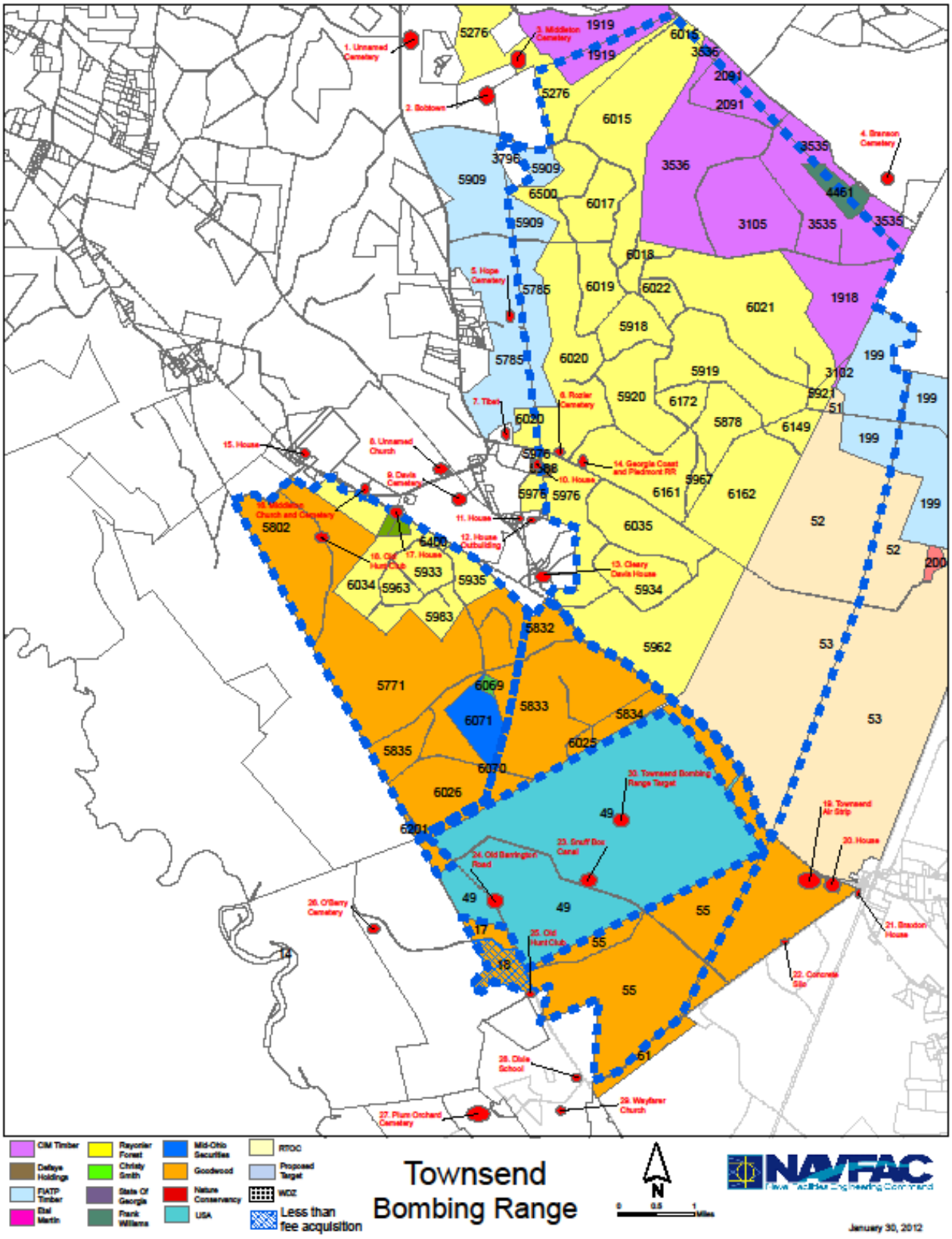
	Site Name	County	Area	Location	Source of Preliminary Information	Previously Recorded Resource?	Evaluation Required
1	Unnamed Cemetery	Long	Outside 3	Exact location unknown, approximate location outside boundary	SEARCH	No	No
2	Bobtown	Long	Outside 3	Vicinity Bobtown Road	SEARCH	No	No
3	Middleton Cemetery	Long	Outside 3	North of Bobtown Rd.	SEARCH USGS Map	No	No
4	Branson Cemetery	Long	Outside 3	End of Branson Cemetery Road	USGS Map	No	No
5	Hope Cemetery	Long	Outside 3	Hope Cemetery Road	USGS Map	No	No
6	Rozier Cemetery	Long	3	NW of Intersection of New and GC & P Roads	Property Managers Map	No	Yes
7	Tibet	Long	Outside 3	Butter Davis and Arnold Road	SEARCH	No	No
8	Unnamed Church	Long	Outside 3		SEARCH	No	No
9	Davis Cemetery	Long	Outside 3	End of Davis Cemetery Road	SEARCH, NAHGIS, USGS Map	Yes	No
10	House	Long	Outside 3	825 Butter Davis Road	Field Inspection	No	No
11	House	Long	Outside 3	Butter Davis Road	Field Inspection	No	No
12	House/Outbuilding	Long	Outside 3	Young Road	Field Inspection	No	No
13	Cleary Davis House	Long	Outside 3	King Road	Field Inspection	No	No
14	Georgia Coast and Piedmont RR	Long, McIntosh	3	Parallel to Townsend Road	SEARCH	No	Yes

	Site Name	County	Area	Location	Source of Preliminary Information	Previously Recorded Resource?	Evaluation Required
15	House	Long	Outside 1	Hwy 57/99 at intersection with Lennie Mae Road	Field Inspection	No	No
16	Middleton Church and Cemetery	Long	Outside 1	Hwy 57/99 At intersection with Tibet Road	SEARCH NAHRGIS USGS Map	Yes	No
17	House	Long	1	64 Low Country Lane	Field Inspection	No	Yes
18	Hunt Club	Long	1	Berts Pasture Road	SEARCH Field Inspection	No	No
19	Townsend Air Strip	McIntosh	Outside 1	West Side HWY 57, Townsend	NAHRGIS USGS Map	Yes	No
20	House	McIntosh	Outside 1	West Side HWY 57, Townsend	Field Inspection	No	No
21	Braxton House	McIntosh	Outside 1	1117 Steel Bridge Road	NAHRGIS	Yes	No
22	Concrete Silo	McIntosh	Outside 1	Steel Bridge Road	NAHRGIS	Yes	No
23	Snuff Box Canal	Long, McIntosh	1		SEARCH NAHRGIS	Yes	Yes
24	Old Barrington Road	Long, McIntosh	1, 2	Old Barrington Road, Blue's Reach Road	SEARCH NAHRGIS	No	Yes
25	Old Hunt Club	McIntosh	Outside 1	Old Barrington Road	Field Inspection	No	No
26	O'Berry Cemetery	McIntosh	Outside 1	O'Berry Cemetery Road	SEARCH Property Managers	No	No

					Map		
	Site Name	County	Area	Location	Source of Preliminary Information	Previously Recorded Resource?	Evaluation Required
27	Plum Orchard Cemetery	McIntosh	Outside 2	Plum Orchard Cemetery Road	SEARCH	No	No
28	Dixie School	McIntosh	Outside 1	West of Steel Bridge Road	SEARCH	No	No
29	Wayfarer Church	McIntosh	Outside 1	Hardshell Road	SEARCH NAHRGIS	Yes	No
30	TBR Target	McIntosh	Outside 1	Inside Existing TBR	NAHRGIS	Yes	No
31	Sansavilla Bluff	Wayne	Outside 2	Altamaha River	SEARCH	No	No

The table above illustrates that five (5) resources found within the APE (properties visible from the public right-of-way or right-of-entry granted) will require an evaluation and determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP, however, this is not a requirement for the completion of the EIS. These resources include Rozier Cemetery, Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad, House at 64 Low Country Lane, Snuff Box Canal, and the Old Barrington Road. If the additional 12,796.78 acres are acquired for the expansion project, that area will also require survey to ensure that historic built resources are considered as part of the action. Further, if the expansion area changes, is altered, or expanded, additional resources may require evaluation.

Figure 6, Map of the proposed expansion area with location information for historic built resources.



The following list of resources summarizes the finding of the reconnaissance survey.

1. **Unnamed Cemetery**, Long County, Outside Area 3. This cemetery is reportedly well outside the boundaries of the expansion area and was not located during the survey.

2. **Bobtown,** Long County, Outside Area 3, Vicinity of Bobtown Road. The preliminary research located Bobtown on the 1943 Ludowici USGS Map. The community included approximately ten structures as depicted on the map without major roads. The 1978 USGS map illustrates no structures in the Bobtown vicinity. The resource survey confirmed that no pre-1963 buildings associated with the community are extant. No evaluation is required at this time because the resource falls outside the proposed expansion boundaries.

3. **Middleton Cemetery,** Long County, Outside Area 3. This cemetery is illustrated on both the 1973 East of Ludowici USGS Map and the Georgia Department of Transportation Map. The cemetery appears to be at the end of a trail that leads north from Bobtown Road approximately one mile west of the intersection of Bobtown Road and Tibet Road. The trail that leads to the cemetery is on private property and could not be accessed for a site inspection. The Long County Cemetery Survey includes the Middleton Cemetery which is also known as the Bobtown Cemetery. Reportedly, there are thirteen markers, belonging to the Branson, Devries, Middleton, DeLoach, and William's families. It is outside the proposed boundary and will not require evaluation at this time.

4. **Branson Cemetery,** Long County, Outside Area 3. The cemetery is located at the end of Branson Cemetery Road near the intersection with Barrington Ferry Road. There is a gate posted "No Trespassing" on Branson Cemetery Road that prohibits access to the cemetery. The cemetery is outside the proposed boundary and will not require evaluation at this time.

5. **Hope Cemetery,** Long County, Outside Area 3. The cemetery is located at the end of Hope Cemetery Road approximately 1/2 of a mile east of Tibet Road. Online and research specifically on findagrave.com lists ten internments at Hope Cemetery, the earliest being 1915. The surnames associated with the cemetery are Hope, Davis, Collins, and Townsend. This cemetery is just outside the proposed expansion Area 3.

6. **Rozier Cemetery,** Long County, Inside Area 3. This cemetery was not illustrated on any of the USGS Maps, Georgia DoT Maps, or within the local cemetery surveys. It was however, labeled as "Historic Grave" on the maps provided by the property manager. The cemetery is located northwest of the intersection of GC & P Road and New Road within the Rayonier Property. The cemetery is fenced with a wood and wire fence. It is overgrown with hardwood and pine. There is one grave marker, it is a standard round-top, marble marker provided by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC). It is inscribed as follows,

B.B. Rozier
Co. K 5th GA CAV
CSA
By UDC

The National Association of the Daughters of the Confederacy was organized in Nashville, Tennessee 1894. The name was changed to the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1895. The objectives of the organization according to the website http://www.hqudc.org/ are as follows:

- To collect and preserve the material necessary for a truthful history of the War Between the States and to protect, preserve, and mark the places made historic by Confederate valor.
- To assist descendants of worthy Confederates in securing a proper education.
- To fulfill the sacred duty of benevolence toward the survivor of the War and those dependent upon them.
- To honor the memory of those who served and those who fell in the service of the Confederate States of America.
- To record the part played during the War by Southern women, including their patient endurance of hardship, their patriotic devotion during the struggle, and their untiring efforts during the post-War reconstruction of the South.
- To cherish the ties of friendship among the members of the Organization

The marker placed here for B.B. Rozier was placed in accordance with the UDC objective to "honor the memory of those who served and those who fell in the service of the Confederate States of America". It is not known if the local UDC chapter placed the marker or if the family requested the marker and placed it. The Librarian at the UDC Headquarters in Richmond, Virginia may be able to provide additional information. Several attempts to make contact were made up to publication of this report and will continue until contact is made.

Figures 7-8, Marker for B.B. Rozier (left) and view of the cemetery and fence (right)

Research found a Benjamin B. Rozier enlisted in the 5th Georgia Calvary on May 21, 1862. He was a third Corporal (Officer) in the McIntosh Light Dragoons. Preliminary research indicates that he did not die in battle but this is inconclusive pending additional research and confirmation. This is the only marker evident in the cemetery and it is located in the southwest corner of the cemetery. It is not known if there are other graves. Additional research will be required should land acquisition occur to determine how many graves, or if any graves are at this location.

7. **Tibet,** Long County, Outside Area 3. Tibet appears on the 1943 Ludowici USGS map outside the western boundary of Area 3. The community was composed of several structures and buildings and Davis Cemetery. Tibet's lifeblood was the naval store

industry that boomed with the arrival of the railroad in the 1890s. Tibet was a stop on the Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad and the location of a turpentine distillery in the early 1900s (Sullivan 1992). There is little remaining from Tibet except for the Davis Cemetery. Most of the buildings and structures in the vicinity do not appear to be over fifty years of age. Additional research and documentation is necessary to determine if any of the extant buildings are historically associated with Tibet or the Turpentine Industry. This area is outside the proposed expansion.

8. **Unnamed Church**, Long County, Outside Area 3. Preliminary research indicated that this church was located at the northwest side of the intersection of King Road and Arnold Road. There was no church found at this location and it is not evident on the 1978 East of Ludowici USGS Map. This location is outside of the proposed expansion boundary.

9. **Davis Cemetery,** Long County, Outside Area 3. The Davis Cemetery is located at the end of Davis Cemetery Road, west of the intersection with King Road. It is a well-maintained, fenced cemetery with approximately 144 graves. The earliest grave is that of Jordan Ernest Poppell who died in 1880. Burials are still taking place in this cemetery. Cemeteries are generally not eligible for listing in the NRHP but are irreplaceable resources to the families and communities they honor and represent. The Davis Cemetery is outside the proposed expansion boundary.

10. **House** (825 Butter Davis Road), Long County, Outside Area 3

Figure 9, View of 825 Butter Davis

There is no information available for the house at 825 Butter Davis Road. It is not shown on the USGS Maps and it was not previously surveyed. The house is on private property but is visible from Butter Davis Road. The Long County Tax records list a building described as an "old house" but list the construction date as 1991. There are a couple of possibilities in this case, the date is incorrect or the house was moved to this location in 1991. From the distance the house appears to date from the 19th century. Closer inspection is needed to provide a more accurate construction date. The house at 825 Butter Davis Road is outside of the proposed expansion area.

11. **House** (Butter Davis Road), Long County, Outside Area 3.

Figure 10, House on west side of Butter Davis Road.

This house is located on the west side of Butter Davis Road just north of the intersection with Young's Road. It is set well back from the road and surrounded by a picket fence. It is located on private property but is visible from a distance from the road. The house appears to be a one-story gable-and-wing house form with a rear gable ell. The tax records state that the house was built in 1978 though it appears approximately 20 years earlier than the tax date. Additional research will be necessary to determine the construction date and the history. This property is outside the proposed expansion area.

12. **Poppell House and Outbuilding** (Young's Road), Long County, Outside Area 3.

Figure 11, View of the Poppell House with mobile home and outbuilding.

The house and outbuilding on Young's Road are located on private property but were observed from Young's Road. Both buildings are visible on the 1978 Townsend USGS Map. The earliest deed on the tax records is 1921 transferring the property from E.V. Baggs to Mary E. Poppell. Both buildings appear to be late nineteenth or early twentieth century buildings. Physically inspecting the property is necessary to narrow down the estimated construction date. The tax records list it as "Old House" with a default date of 1991. There is also a mobile home on the site which is mid-late twentieth century and not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it is a common form and type without individual significance. The house is a single-story, side-gable frame house with no windows on the front elevation. Three plank doors are evident and the end of the porch has been enclosed.

The outbuilding is behind the mobile home and not visible except that it is frame with metal gable roof. This property is outside the proposed expansion area.

13. **Cleary Davis House** (King Road), Long County, Outside Area 3.

Figure 12, Photo of the Cleary Davis House in the distance.

The Cleary Davis House is barely visible from the road. A long tree surrounded drive leads to the house. From the road the house appears to be over fifty years old. The tax records substantiate that age by recording the house was built around 1900. The tax records also list six outbuildings associated with the property dating from the late twentieth century. The property is outside the proposed expansion area.

14. **Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad**, Long and McIntosh County, Area 3.

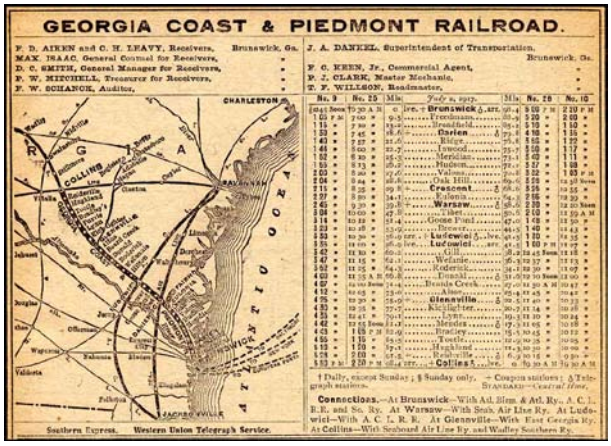


Figure 13, This map from Official Guide of the Railways, April 1918, shows Tibet as a stop on the GC & P Railroad.

The Georgia Coast and Piedmont Railroad was built to transport timber from the inland area to the coast. The GC & P as it was known was built between 1894 and 1904 from Collins to Darien. The rail was abandoned around 1918. The tracks have been removed and all that remains is the rail bed. The rail bed is a structure but without the tracks or support structures and buildings to provide the context for the rail line it does not appear to meet the criteria for significance as required by the NRHP, however a full evaluation and determination of eligibility will be required if the proposed expansion is approved.

15. **Lennie Mae Middleton House** (8501 Hwy 57 across from Lennie Mae Road), Long County, Outside Area 1.

Figure 14, The Lennie Mae Middleton

This house is an excellent example of a small vernacular side-gable form. It is a one-story, three-bay, side-gable frame house with an attached full-width shed porch and metal roof. Additional research and documentation is required to determine if this house meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP. The property is outside the proposed expansion area.

16. **Middleton Church and Cemetery**, Long County, Outside Area 1.

Figure15-16, Middleton Memorial Methodist Church and Cemetery

The Middleton Memorial Church and cemetery are located on the west side of Highway 57/99 at the intersection with Tibet Road. A cornerstone on the building provides that the Middleton Memorial Methodist Church was established at this location in 1925 and the current church building is a result of a 1966 remodeling. As such the building is not quite fifty years old and does not meet the minimum criteria for NRHP listing. Recommend reevaluating the church in 2016 when the church turns fifty years of age. The adjacent cemetery pre-dates the church and the establishment date. There are approximately 229 graves in the Middleton Memorial Cemetery the earliest recorded is the grave of William M. Middleton, Sr. who died in 1871. The church and cemetery are outside the proposed expansion area.

17. **House** (64 Low Country Lane), Long County, Area 1. House, 67 Low Country Lane, South Side of HWY 57/99.

Figure 17, House at 64 Low Country Lane on the south side of Hwy 57/99.

This house is on private property and not accessible. The description was gathered from information visible from the street and from the public property records. The house is a two-story, three-bay, side-gable frame Colonial Revival-style house with two-story attached porch. The porch is supported on the first floor by brick piers and square columns, the square columns continue up through the second floor. A plain balustrade adorns the second floor porch. Both façade stories have a central door flanked by one bay of windows on either side. The first floor has a half-glazed replacement door flanked by paired six-over-six double-hung windows with shutters. The second floor façade has a full-glazed multi-light door flanked by single, six-over-six double-hung windows. The roof is pierced by a central brick chimney. A frame open shed addition has been added to the south end. There are other buildings on the property but they are not visible from the public right-of-way. The property is inside the proposed expansion area. This property will require evaluation for listing in the NRHP if the land is acquired.

18. **Hunt Club** (Bert's Pasture Road), Long County, Area 1.

Figure 18, Hunt Club Building on Bert's Pasture Road.

This Hunt Club Building, located within Area 1 of the proposed expansion, is a simple gable-front, one-room building. It appears to be constructed from salvaged materials and is utilitarian in nature. The building appears to date from the 1970s. It is associated with the hunting activities in Long County and southeast Georgia. However, it does not appear to meet the general age criteria for listing in the NRHP nor does it appear to meet the criteria

for Criteria Consideration G, a property that has achieved significance within the last fifty years. Therefore, this building is not considered a historic property as defined by the NHPA. Recommend evaluation once the fifty year age is met if the property is acquired by a federal agency.

19. **Townsend Air Strip**, McIntosh County, Outside Area 1. Townsend Landing Strip (former) Army Base, located on the south side of HWY 57 just west of the intersection with Steel Bridge Road. This property was not accessible, a "No Trespassing" sign and Closed Gate prohibited entry. The property was surveyed in 1989 by William Chapman. That report stated the Army Air Strip was built in 1941 to facilitate training during World War II. It continued to be used for reserve training until 1989. The airstrip, a Quonset hut, and a gable-front house that was used for an office is all that remains from the Army Air Strip days. This property is outside the proposed expansion area.

20. **House** (Hwy 99/57, Townsend), McIntosh County, Outside Area 1.

Figure 19, House, 7099 Highway 99/57.

The house at 7099 Highway 99/57 just west of Townsend is private property and only visible from the public right-of-way. It is a one-story, three-bay, gable-front, frame house that appears to date from the 1940s. The gable-front porch is enclosed with screen and there are single and paired windows. The house has recently received a new metal roof not illustrated here. The McIntosh County Tax Records list it as constructed in 1954 but it appears older than 1954. The gable-front house is a common house form in Georgia and throughout the southeastern United States therefore, it does not appear that this house would be eligible for listing in the NRHP. This house is outside the proposed expansion area.

21. **Braxton House**, 1117 Steel Bridge Road, McIntosh County, Outside Area 1.

Figure 20, Braxton House, 1117 Steel Bridge Road.

This house is located at 1117 in the curve of Steel Bridge Road. Constructed around 1920 this is a two-story, gable-and-wing house with a screened porch. It was surveyed in 1989 and was recommended potentially eligible based on its rare gable-and-wing house type within the county. Additional research into the gable-and-wing context in McIntosh County as well as the history of the house is required to determine if the house meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP. The house is outside and across the street from the proposed expansion area.

22. **Concrete Silo**, McIntosh County, Area 1. Concrete Silo. The concrete silo is sited on the north side of Cox Road, south of the existing Townsend Bombing Range site. It is a single structure constructed of poured concrete reinforced with steel re-barr. It is fourteen sections high with each section being three feet high. It is likely a remnant of a dairy farm in the area dating from the 1930s and 1940s. The Silo stands just outside of the proposed expansion area.

Figure 21. Concrete Silo.

23. **Snuff Box Canal**, Long and McIntosh County, Area 1. The Snuff Box Canal is a seventeen-mile-long ditch constructed by the Union Camp Corporation in the 1960s to drain the area and facilitate timber growth and harvesting. The canal was recorded in 1989 by Chapman and Associates as "a striking landscape feature". However, it was incorrectly recorded as constructed in the 1940s. Buddy Sullivan references the Snuff Box Canal in his publication, "Early Days in the Georgia Tidewater: The Story of McIntosh County and Sapelo Island", and states that the canal represented the first water control project of this magnitude completed in forestry and was the most ambitious single undertaking completed by the Union Camp Corporation. This was undoubtedly a major accomplishment for Union Camp but using canals for forest drainage was not an uncommon practice in the coastal areas of the southeast United States. "Drainage to lower the water table or remove standing water is used in timber management, especially to establish pine on the southeastern coast plain. Drainage

involves ditching, or widening, or straightening, and deepening of existing stream channels." (Wenger, p. 671). The Snuff Box Canal is located in a particularly swampy area of McIntosh County. It was essential to the production of the pine plantation to drain the area and maintain it for growth and harvesting. Although the Snuff Box Canal is a striking landscape feature and a major project for the Union Camp Corporation it does not appear to be a significant historic structure as defined by the NRHP. Part of this structure runs through the expansion area, a determination of eligibility will be required should any future Federal project have the potential to impact this resource.

24. **Old Barrington Road**, Long and McIntosh County, Area 1. Old Barrington Road (DT) runs north/south through the Area 1 expansion area. Also known as Blues Reach Road, this road has historically served the area and continues to do so today. Known locally as an old Indian trail that ran through Long and McIntosh Counties. The road paralleled the Altamaha River and navigated the swamps to provide access from Darien northward to the Barrington Ferry on the river, south of Fort Barrington (Sullivan, 1992). The road serves as the southern boundary of Area 1. A determination of eligibility will be required should any future Federal project have the potential to impact this resource.

25. **Old Hunt Club** (Barrington Road), Long County, Outside Area 1. Old Hunt Club Building. This small building is located outside Area 1 and was posted with "No Trespassing" signs. The building appears to be similar to many hunt club buildings, constructed from salvaged materials and unpainted. Additional research will be required to determine first, the age of the building, and second its relevance within the regions hunt club context. The building is close but outside the boundary of Area 1.

Figure 22, Old Hunt Camp on Barrington Road.

26. **O'Berry Cemetery**, McIntosh County, Outside Area 1. This cemetery is not illustrated on any of the historic maps. Preliminary Research found it reported in the Cemeteries of McIntosh County, Georgia (Gladstone 2000), which states that there is as sign on an oak tree that reads "Old Cemetery". The only location information was that it is adjacent to the paper company gate on Miller Lake Road. Figure 3 in this report illustrates O'Berry Cemetery near the southwestern boundary of the present range. This information is incorrect. The cemetery was correctly mapped on a timber map provided by the property manager. This map provided enough information to locate and document the cemetery. It is accurately mapped on Figure 6. The cemetery is located on the east side of O'Berry Cemetery Road north of the intersection with Rozier Town Road. The cemetery is fenced but there are no markers, the only identification is a sign on a tree stating "O'Berry Cemetery". Reportedly, there are thirteen markers, belonging to the O'Berry Family. This cemetery is outside the proposed expansion area.

27. **Plum Orchard Cemetery**, McIntosh County, Outside Area 1. The Plum Orchard Cemetery is located at the end of Plum Orchard Cemetery Road. It is a well-maintained cemetery and contains a variety of markers including wooden, marble, and concrete. The oldest marker

dates to the 1890s. Prevalent names include O'Berry, Rozier, and Ryals. This cemetery is outside the proposed expansion area.

28. **Dixie School**, McIntosh County, Outside Area 1. Preliminary Research found the Dixie School on the 1929 McIntosh County Soil Survey. It was placed on the west side of the intersection of Steel Bridge Road and Blues Reach Road. This resource was not found. The condition of the area during the survey was very overgrown for surface inspection. The location of the Dixie School is outside the proposed boundary for the expansion.

29. **Wayfarer Church**, McIntosh County, Outside Area 1 Wayfarer Church and Cemetery. This property is well outside the boundary but worthy of mention. This church is located southwest of the Area 1 boundary and appears to meet the requirements for listing in the NRHP.

30. **Townsend Bombing Range Target**, McIntosh County, Inside Area 1. The target is identified on the 1978 USGS Map for Townsend. It was also surveyed as part of the 1989 county-wide survey conducted by William Chapman and Associates. That survey recommended that the target is likely not eligible for listing. The target described in the survey dates from World War II. During World War II, Townsend Bombing Range encompassed tens of thousands of acres. The range has significantly decreased since that time and the training and targets have changed to meet the mission. Due to the changes in the environment and the range it is likely that there is not sufficient integrity for the target to meet the requirements of the NRHP. The target is part of the existing range, not the expansion area; therefore it is not part of this project or the Environmental Impact Statement.

31. **Sansavilla Bluff**, Wayne County, Outside Area 2. Resource is located in Area 2 along the Altamaha River, which is no longer under consideration for this project; therefore, this resource was not located or evaluated.

V. **Conclusion and Recommendations**

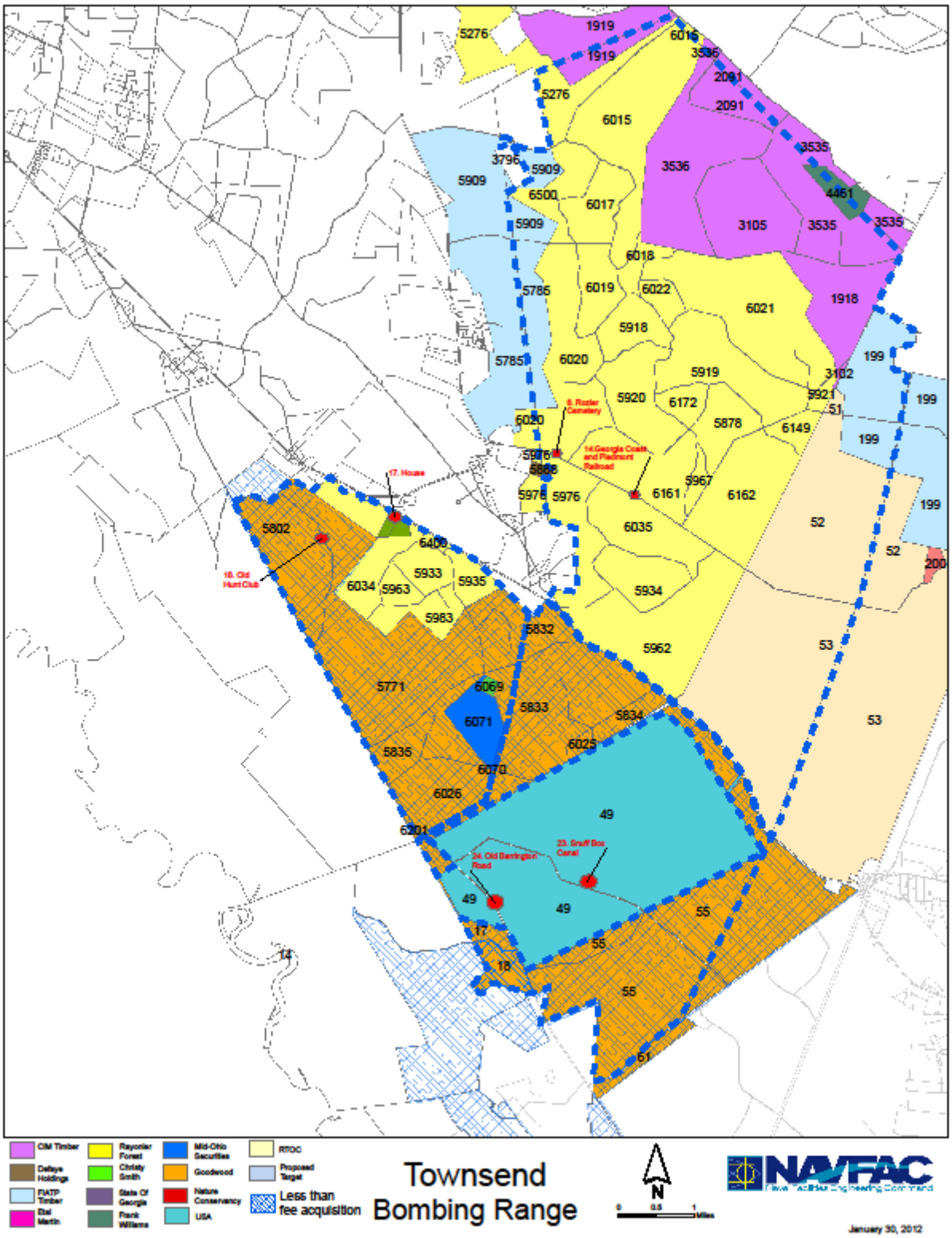
After completing the reconnaissance survey and researching historic architecture in McIntosh County and Long County, Georgia, six resources were identified inside the proposed expansion area, where right-of-entry was granted or properties were visible from the public right-of-way. Five of these will warrant evaluation should the property be acquired. The map (Figure 23) on the following page illustrates the location of each of the six properties listed below and their location within the proposed expansion area.

These properties are listed below with recommendations.

1. Rozier Cemetery (6), Long County, Area 3, Rayonier Property, Requires Further Evaluation.
2. Georgia Railroad (14), Area 3, Private Property, Does not appear to meet the National Register Criteria for eligibility. An evaluation is required to support the preliminary assessment.
3. House (17) (64 Low Country Lane), Long County, Area 1, Private Property. Requires further evaluation to determine eligibility under Criteria A, B, and C.
4. Hunt Club (18), Bert's Pasture Road, Long County, Area 1, Goodwood Property. Does not appear to meet the National Register criteria for eligibility. No further work until building reaches fifty years of age.
5. Snuff Box Canal (23), Area 1, McIntosh and Long County, Goodwood Property, USA Property, and Private Property. Does not appear to meet the National Register Criteria for eligibility. An evaluation is required to support the preliminary assessment.
6. Old Barrington Road (24), Area 1 and 2, McIntosh and Long County, Goodwood Property and Private Property. Has the potential to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP. Requires further evaluation to determine eligibility under Criteria A.

These properties represent those identified within those portions of the APE for which right of entry was granted or that could be viewed from public right-of-ways. Further, property within the proposed expansion where right of entry was not obtained will also require survey for historic properties if obtained in the future. It is also important to note that that, per 36 CFR 800.5 (2) Examples of Adverse Effects, effects can also be atmospheric, therefore, the introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the properties significant historic features can result in an adverse effect. Therefore, potentially eligible properties outside the boundaries of the proposed expansion may require evaluation and a determination of effect if the undertaking will exceed the current boundaries either physically, visually, or audibly.

Figure 23, Map illustrating the locations of historic built resources within and around the proposed expansion boundaries.



VI. **Professional Qualifications**

Michelle A. Michael, Architectural Historian with NAVFAC SE meets the professional qualifications for Architectural History. Ms. Michael has a Masters in Historic Preservation from the University of Georgia and seventeen years experience in the field of historic preservation and architectural history.

VII. Bibliographical References

Chapman & Associates, 1989 House Survey, McIntosh County.

County Public Records, Office of the Tax Assessor, McIntosh County, Georgia.

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation.

Department of the Interior, National Park Service. National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Form.

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia's Natural Archaeological and Historic Resources Geographic Information System, Long County and McIntosh County Records.

Long County Public Records, Office of the Tax Assessor, Long County, Georgia.

Long County Public Records, Office of the Register of Deeds, Long County, Georgia.

Lower Altamaha Historical Society, Cemeteries of McIntosh County, Brunswick, GA: Reagan Printing Company, Inc. 2000

Shirk, Elizabeth, Environmental Review Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, email correspondence, February 14, 2012.

Sullivan, Buddy, Early Days on the Georgia Tidewater: The Story of McIntosh County and Sapelo Island, McIntosh County Board of Commissioners, 1992.

Appendix A: Existing Survey Site Files

Georgia Historic Resources
Historic Preservation Division,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Resource ID	220209
County	Long
Item 1. Resource Name	LG-01 Middleton Memorial Methodist Church Cemetery
Item 3. Resource Address/Location	Highway 57 at Tibet Road
Item 4. Owner's Name and Address	
Item 5. Classification	Site
Item 7. Current Use	Funerary-Cemetery
Item 7. Original Use	Funerary-Cemetery
Item 8. Date of Construction (or estimate)	c1885
Item 9. Major Changes	**Altered:** **Description Date** **Additions:** **Description Date** **Moved:** **Description Date** **Destroyed:** **Description: Date:**
Item 10. Architect/engineer/designer	Unknown
Item 11. Contractor/builder/craftsman	Unknown
Item 12. Style	No academic style
Item 13. Building Type	Not applicable
Item 14. Original Floor Plan	
Item 15. Plan Shape	
Item 16. Number Of Stories	
Item 17. Facade Symmetry	
Item 17. Front Door(s)	Not applicable
Item 18. Roof Type	
Item 18. Roof Material	
Item 19. Chimney placement and Material	
Item 20. Type Of Construction	
Item 21. Exterior material(s)	
Item 22. Foundation material(s)	

	Lateral exterior [Brick]
Item 20. Type Of Construction	Balloon frame/platform frame
Item 21. Exterior material(s)	Wood-Weatherboard/clapboard/beveled siding
Item 22. Foundation material(s)	Brick
Item 23. Porches	Wrap-around [Front] [1 story] [Full] [Wood] [Shed/pent]
Item 24. Windows	Double-hung sash [Flat-headed] [3/1] [Rectangular]
Item 25. Additional physical description	Exposed rafter tails. Craftsman style doors with lights. Side shed addition. Potentially 4 units. Circular wooden porch piers.
Item 26. Pictures	LG-03-01 front.jpg (100k) LG-03-02 left.jpg (113k) LG-03-03 right.jpg (107k)
Item 27. Description of outbuildings (if any)	
Item 29. Description of Landscape Features	Yard setting-Informal/picturesque
Item 30. Count	**Number of Buildings:** 1 **Number of Structures:** 0 **Number of Outbuildings:** 0 **Number of Sites:** 0 **Number of Landscape features:** 0
Item 31. Description of the environment	Rural-Non-agricultural [Mixed old and new]
Item 32. Archeological Potential	
Item 33. History	
Item 34. Historical theme(s)	Architecture
Item 34. Distinctive aspects of GA's history	
Item 35. Significance	
Item 36. Sources of Information	
Item 37. Prepared By	AEB FindIt University of Georgia Athens GA 30602
Item 38. Date Of Survey	**Survey Resurvey** 2009
Item 39. Government preservation	

Item 39. Government preservation activity	
Item 40. National Register Eligibility	Appears to meet Nat. Reg. criteria
Item 41. USGS quadrangle name	Bug Island
Item 41. UTM Reference and XY Coordinates	**Zone** / **Easting** / **Northing**: 17 / 439731 / 3497950 **X Coordinate** / **Y Coordinate**: -81.63542 / 31.61679
Item 42. Tax map number	
Item 43. Recognition and Date	**Recognition** / **Date**
Item 43. State Agency	
Item 43. Condition	**Condition** / **Due To** / **Threatened By**

- **TIP:** To print this report select Print from the browser 'File' menu.
- These results are based on survey data in the database at the time of the search. Not all areas of the state have been surveyed, and not all surveyed areas have been surveyed to current standards. Unsurveyed resources meeting the parameters of your search/query may exist in surveyed and unsurveyed areas.
- This is a product of Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources GIS developed by The Carl Vinson Institute of Government, ITOS Division at The University of Georgia. The University of Georgia expressly disclaims responsibility for damages or liability that may arise from the use of this report.

Georgia Historic Resources
Historic Preservation Division,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Resource ID	220234
County	Long
Item 1. Resource Name	LG-06 Davis Cemetery
Item 3. Resource Address/Location	Davis Cemetery Road
Item 4. Owner's Name and Address	
Item 5. Classification	Site
Item 7. Current Use	Funerary-Cemetery
Item 7. Original Use	Funerary-Cemetery
Item 8. Date of Construction (or estimate)	c1863
Item 9. Major Changes	**Altered:** **Description Date** **Additions:** **Description Date** **Moved:** **Description Date** **Destroyed:** **Description: Date:**
Item 10. Architect/engineer/designer	Unknown
Item 11. Contractor/builder/craftsman	Unknown
Item 12. Style	No academic style
Item 13. Building Type	Not applicable
Item 14. Original Floor Plan	
Item 15. Plan Shape	
Item 16. Number Of Stories	
Item 17. Facade Symmetry	
Item 17. Front Door(s)	Not applicable
Item 18. Roof Type	
Item 18. Roof Material	
Item 19. Chimney placement and Material	
Item 20. Type Of Construction	
Item 21. Exterior material(s)	
Item 22. Foundation material(s)	

Item 23. Porches	
Item 24. Windows	
Item 25. Additional physical description	Approximately 75-100 graves. Has wooden markers. Oldest observed grave dating to 1863. Common names include: Davis, Poppell, Rozier. Contains hand-etched graves. Contains graves of WWII veterans.
Item 26. Pictures	LG-06-01.jpg (108k) LG-06-02.jpg (109k) LG-06-03.jpg (112k) LG-06-04.jpg (126k)
Item 27. Description of outbuildings (if any)	
Item 29. Description of Landscape Features	Rural landscape/agricultural fields-Cemetery
Item 30. Count	**Number of Buildings:** 0 **Number of Structures:** 0 **Number of Outbuildings:** 0 **Number of Sites:** 1 **Number of Landscape features:** 0
Item 31. Description of the environment	Rural-Forested/wooded [Mixed old and new]
Item 32. Archeological Potential	
Item 33. History	
Item 34. Historical theme(s)	Religion Social/cultural development
Item 34. Distinctive aspects of GA's history	
Item 35. Significance	
Item 36. Sources of Information	
Item 37. Prepared By	AEB FindIt University of Georgia Athens GA 30602
Item 38. Date Of Survey	**Survey** **Resurvey** 2009
Item 39. Government preservation activity	
Item 40. National Register Eligibility	May meet National Register criteria
Item 41. USGS quadrangle name	Townsend

Item 41. UTM Reference and XY Coordinates	**Zone**	**Easting**	**Northing**
	17	441695	3497814
	X Coordinate	**Y Coordinate**	
	-81.61471	31.61566	
Item 42. Tax map number			
Item 43. Recognition and Date	**Recognition Date**		
Item 43. State Agency			
Item 43. Condition	**Condition Due To Threatened By**		

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Georgia Historic Resources
Historic Preservation Division,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Resource ID	46877
County	McIntosh
Item 1. Resource Name	Townsend Army Base Target
Item 3. Resource Address/Location	S side Warsaw Tram Road, West of Townsend Air Strip Townsend
Item 4. Owner's Name and Address	
Item 5. Classification	Site
Item 7. Current Use	Vacant/not in use
Item 7. Original Use	
Item 8. Date of Construction (or estimate)	c1941
Item 9. Major Changes	**Altered:** **Description** **Date** **Additions:** **Description** **Date** **Moved:** **Description** **Date** **Destroyed:** **Description:** **Date:**
Item 10. Architect/engineer/designer	
Item 11. Contractor/builder/craftsman	
Item 12. Style	
Item 13. Building Type	
Item 14. Original Floor Plan	
Item 15. Plan Shape	
Item 16. Number Of Stories	
Item 17. Facade Symmetry	
Item 17. Front Door(s)	
Item 18. Roof Type	
Item 18. Roof Material	
Item 19. Chimney placement and Material	
Item 20. Type Of Construction	
Item 21. Exterior material(s)	
Item 22. Foundation material(s)	
Item 23. Porches	

Item 24. Windows	
Item 25. Additional physical description	An elevated mound used for aerial bombardment for training from the 1940s to 1960s, when the base was closed.
Item 26. Pictures	GHR Scanned Form.PDF (202k)
Item 27. Description of outbuildings (if any)	
Item 29. Description of Landscape Features	
Item 30. Count	**Number of Buildings:** 0 **Number of Structures:** 0 **Number of Outbuildings:** 0 **Number of Sites:** 1 **Number of Landscape features:** 0
Item 31. Description of the environment	Rural-Non-agricultural [Mixed old and new]
Item 32. Archeological Potential	
Item 33. History	Part of the Townsend Army Air Base, now abandoned. Elevated mound used for aerial bombardment for training from the 1940s to the 1960s, when the base, one of a number McIntosh County once had, was closed.
Item 34. Historical theme(s)	Military
Item 34. Distinctive aspects of GA's history	
Item 35. Significance	History-Activity [Good example/illustration] an unusual landscape feature and remnant of an air base, once of a number McIntosh Co. once had
Item 36. Sources of Information	
Item 37. Prepared By	WRC Chapman & Associates 667 Cobb Street Athens, GA 30606
Item 38. Date Of Survey	**Survey Resurvey** 1989
Item 39. Government preservation activity	
Item 40. National Register Eligibility	Appears not to meet Nat. Reg. criteria -- significance
Item 41. USGS quadrangle name	Townsend
Item 41. UTM Reference and XY Coordinates	**Zone** 17 **Easting** 445100 **Northing** 3491920 **X Coordinate** -81.578481307849 **Y Coordinate** 31.562654921941

Item 42. Tax map number	
Item 43. Recognition and Date	**Recognition Date**
Item 43. State Agency	
Item 43. Condition	**Condition Due To Threatened By**

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Georgia Historic Resources
Historic Preservation Division,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Resource ID	46855
County	McIntosh
Item 1. Resource Name	Townsend Air Strip / Army Base
Item 3. Resource Address/Location	S side of Rt. 99, .5 mi. W of intersection with RR line. Townsend
Item 4. Owner's Name and Address	State of Georgia Georgia Forestry Commission County Office Townsend, GA
Item 5. Classification	Building
Item 7. Current Use	Governmental/public-Government office-County
Item 7. Original Use	Military-Military facility-Army
Item 8. Date of Construction (or estimate)	c1941
Item 9. Major Changes	**Altered:** **Description** **Date** numerous alterations suggested, but no specifics given **Additions:** **Description** **Date** **Moved:** **Description** **Date** **Destroyed:** **Description:** **Date:**
Item 10. Architect/engineer/designer	
Item 11. Contractor/builder/craftsman	
Item 12. Style	No academic style
Item 13. Building Type	
Item 14. Original Floor Plan	
Item 15. Plan Shape	Rectangular
Item 16. Number Of Stories	One
Item 17. Facade Symmetry	
Item 17. Front Door(s)	
Item 18. Roof Type	
Item 18. Roof Material	Metal-Corrugated sheet
Item 19. Chimney placement and Material	No chimney observed
Item 20. Type Of Construction	Metal/steel framing

Item 21. Exterior material(s)	Metal-Sheet metal/corrugated metal
Item 22. Foundation material(s)	Concrete
Item 23. Porches	
Item 24. Windows	
Item 25. Additional physical description	Look-out tower and one quonset hut (corrugated metal) are left. The airstrip and site are generally maintained.
Item 26. Pictures	GHR Scanned Form.PDF (304k)
Item 27. Description of outbuildings (if any)	Garage [large garage located on site for modern bulldozers]
Item 29. Description of Landscape Features	Yard setting-Casual/unplanned pavement
Item 30. Count	**Number of Buildings:** 2 **Number of Structures:** 0 **Number of Outbuildings:** 1 **Number of Sites:** 0 **Number of Landscape features:** 0
Item 31. Description of the environment	Rural-Non-agricultural [Mixed old and new] near woods
Item 32. Archeological Potential	
Item 33. History	Townsend was in important training base during WWII. The base was used for reserve training until recently. The air strip, look-out tower, quonset hut, and general site are all that remain of what was once a much larger institution. A bombing target remains to the west.
Item 34. Historical theme(s)	Military
Item 34. Distinctive aspects of GA's history	
Item 35. Significance	History-Activity [Good example/illustration] site is recognizable as a WW II training base
Item 36. Sources of Information	
Item 37. Prepared By	MEA Chapman & Associates 667 Cobb Street Athens, GA 30606
Item 38. Date Of Survey	**Survey Resurvey** 1989
Item 39. Government preservation activity	
Item 40. National Register	

Eligibility	More information needed		
Item 41. USGS quadrangle name	Townsend		
Item 41. UTM Reference and XY Coordinates	**Zone**	**Easting**	**Northing**
	17	449560	3489520
	X Coordinate	**Y Coordinate**	
	-81.53136536271	31.5412052824	
Item 42. Tax map number			
Item 43. Recognition and Date	**Recognition**	**Date**	
Item 43. State Agency			
Item 43. Condition	**Condition**	**Due To**	**Threatened By**

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Georgia Historic Resources
Historic Preservation Division,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Resource ID	46840
County	McIntosh
Item 1. Resource Name	concrete silo
Item 3. Resource Address/Location	W side of Rt. 251 between Cox and Townsend, approx. 2 mi. SW of Townsend Townsend
Item 4. Owner's Name and Address	
Item 5. Classification	Structure
Item 7. Current Use	Vacant/not in use
Item 7. Original Use	Agriculture/food processing-Agricultural outbuildings-Silo
Item 8. Date of Construction (or estimate)	c1930 -- 1950
Item 9. Major Changes	**Altered:** **Description Date** **Additions:** **Description Date** **Moved:** **Description Date** **Destroyed:** **Description: Date:**
Item 10. Architect/engineer/designer	
Item 11. Contractor/builder/craftsman	
Item 12. Style	
Item 13. Building Type	
Item 14. Original Floor Plan	
Item 15. Plan Shape	Circular
Item 16. Number Of Stories	
Item 17. Facade Symmetry	
Item 17. Front Door(s)	
Item 18. Roof Type	
Item 18. Roof Material	
Item 19. Chimney placement and Material	No chimney observed
Item 20. Type Of Construction	Poured concrete (bearing wall)
Item 21. Exterior material(s)	Concrete-Poured wall

Item 22. Foundation material(s)	Concrete
Item 23. Porches	
Item 24. Windows	
Item 25. Additional physical description	cold poured concrete; consists of 14 sections 3 ft. high each - diameter approx. 18 ft.
Item 26. Pictures	GHR Scanned Form.PDF (243k)
Item 27. Description of outbuildings (if any)	
Item 29. Description of Landscape Features	Forest/woods-Natural overgrown property
Item 30. Count	**Number of Buildings:** 0 **Number of Structures:** 1 **Number of Outbuildings:** 0 **Number of Sites:** 0 **Number of Landscape features:** 0
Item 31. Description of the environment	Rural-Non-agricultural [Old resources]
Item 32. Archeological Potential	
Item 33. History	Silo is connected to farm improvements of 1930s-40s and the building of the Snuff Box Canal. Remnant of short-lived dairy farming in area.
Item 34. Historical theme(s)	Architecture Agriculture
Item 34. Distinctive aspects of GA's history	
Item 35. Significance	History-Activity remnant of short-lived dairy industry in county
Item 36. Sources of Information	William Haynes (Local historian) - History Description
Item 37. Prepared By	MEA Chapman & Associates 667 Cobb Street Athens, GA 30606
Item 38. Date Of Survey	**Survey** **Resurvey** 1989
Item 39. Government preservation activity	
Item 40. National Register Eligibility	More information needed
Item 41. USGS quadrangle name	Townsend
	Zone **Easting** **Northing**

Item 41. UTM Reference and XY Coordinates	17	447420	3487600
	X Coordinate	**Y Coordinate**	
	-81.553806290103	31.523786701498	
Item 42. Tax map number			
Item 43. Recognition and Date	**Recognition Date**		
Item 43. State Agency			
Item 43. Condition	**Condition Due To Threatened By**		

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Georgia Historic Resources
Historic Preservation Division,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Resource ID	46832
County	McIntosh
Item 1. Resource Name	Snuff Box Drainage Canal Site
Item 3. Resource Address/Location	At intersection of Heron Rd. and Snuff Box Canal Townsend
Item 4. Owner's Name and Address	
Item 5. Classification	Structure
Item 7. Current Use	Agriculture/food processing-Irrigation facility
Item 7. Original Use	Agriculture/food processing-Irrigation facility
Item 8. Date of Construction (or estimate)	1940
Item 9. Major Changes	**Altered:** **Description Date** **Additions:** **Description Date** **Moved:** **Description Date** **Destroyed:** **Description: Date:**
Item 10. Architect/engineer/designer	
Item 11. Contractor/builder/craftsman	
Item 12. Style	
Item 13. Building Type	
Item 14. Original Floor Plan	
Item 15. Plan Shape	
Item 16. Number Of Stories	
Item 17. Facade Symmetry	
Item 17. Front Door(s)	
Item 18. Roof Type	
Item 18. Roof Material	
Item 19. Chimney placement and Material	
Item 20. Type Of Construction	
Item 21. Exterior material(s)	
Item 22. Foundation material(s)	

Item 23. Porches	
Item 24. Windows	
Item 25. Additional physical description	cement bridge over canal present
Item 26. Pictures	GHR Scanned Form.PDF (250k)
Item 27. Description of outbuildings (if any)	
Item 29. Description of Landscape Features	Forest/woods-Natural Rural landscape/agricultural fields-Drainage/irrigation Snuff Box Swamp on NE side of canal woods on either side of canal
Item 30. Count	**Number of Buildings:** 0 **Number of Structures:** 1 **Number of Outbuildings:** 0 **Number of Sites:** 0 **Number of Landscape features:** 0
Item 31. Description of the environment	Rural-Non-agricultural [Mixed old and new]
Item 32. Archeological Potential	
Item 33. History	The Snuff Box Canal was a drainage canal built to improve productivity of agricultural lands. It was actually a late development, dating to the late 1940's. The canal is still a striking presence as a landscape feature.
Item 34. Historical theme(s)	Commerce Agriculture
Item 34. Distinctive aspects of GA's history	
Item 35. Significance	extraordinary landscape feature
Item 36. Sources of Information	William Haynes (Local historian) - History Description
Item 37. Prepared By	MEA Chapman & Associates 667 Cobb Street Athens, GA 30606
Item 38. Date Of Survey	**Survey Resurvey** 1989
Item 39. Government preservation activity	
Item 40. National Register Eligibility	May meet National Register criteria
Item 41. USGS quadrangle name	Cox

Zone	Easting	Northing

Item 41. UTM Reference and XY Coordinates	17	452000	3480360
	X Coordinate	**Y Coordinate**	
	-81.505217224116	31.458863659809	
Item 42. Tax map number			
Item 43. Recognition and Date	**Recognition**	**Date**	
Item 43. State Agency			
Item 43. Condition	**Condition**	**Due To**	**Threatened By**

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Appendix J

Air Quality Calculations

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Table 1
Summary of Constructions Emissions by Alternative
Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

Alternative	Emissions (tons)						Emissions (metric tons)
	NO_x	VOC	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
1	4.5	1.6	8.4	0.010	10	1.4	820
2	3.9	1.4	7.3	0.009	8.4	1.2	716
3	8.3	3.0	16	0.018	17	2.6	1,532
4	5.3	1.9	10	0.012	11	1.7	965

Table 2
Construction Emissions - Alternative 1
Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

Non-Road Combustion Emissions[1]

Construction Activity	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	No of Units	Daily Oper. Per Unit (hrs/day)	Working Days per Unit (days)	Equip. Engine Size (hp)	Load Factor	Emission Factor[2] (g/hp-hr)							Emissions (tons)						GHG Emissions (metric tons)
								NO_x	VOC	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2	NO_x	VOC	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
Clearing[3]	Chain Saw	Gasoline	8	6	82	6.6	0.70	1.353	59.788	289.454	0.008	9.748	9.748	685.997	0.027	1.2	5.8	0.0002	0.20	0.20	12
	Backhoe/Loader	Diesel	2	8	82	98	0.21	5.021	1.033	6.128	0.008	0.912	0.912	692.767	0.15	0.031	0.18	0.0002	0.027	0.027	19
	Skid steer Loader	Diesel	2	8	21	168	0.59	5.510	0.978	3.883	0.007	0.667	0.667	623.483	0.20	0.036	0.14	0.0003	0.024	0.024	21
	Dozer	Diesel	4	6	33	299	0.58	2.184	0.184	0.742	0.006	0.148	0.148	536.249	0.33	0.028	0.11	0.0009	0.022	0.022	74
	Dump Truck (12 CY)	Diesel	6	8	82	275	0.21	1.535	0.152	0.444	0.005	0.084	0.084	536.351	0.38	0.038	0.11	0.0013	0.021	0.021	122
	Subtotal							**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**6.4**	**0.0028**	**0.29**	**0.29**	**248**
Cut, Fill, Excavate, Borrow[4]	Skid steer Loader	Diesel	3	8	46	67	0.23	5.709	1.272	6.308	0.008	0.965	0.965	692.019	0.11	0.024	0.12	0.0002	0.018	0.018	12
	Dump Truck (12 CY)	Diesel	6	8	46	710	0.59	2.807	0.169	1.581	0.006	0.169	0.169	536.047	2.9	0.17	1.6	0.0061	0.17	0.17	496
	Backhoe/Loader	Diesel	2	8	46	98	0.21	5.021	1.033	6.128	0.008	0.912	0.912	692.767	0.084	0.017	0.10	0.0001	0.015	0.015	10
	Excavator	Diesel	2	8	8	513	0.59	2.565	0.166	1.010	0.006	0.154	0.154	536.307	0.11	0.0071	0.043	0.0003	0.0066	0.0066	21
	Dozer	Diesel	2	8	8	620	0.59	2.855	0.171	1.599	0.006	0.171	0.171	536.294	0.15	0.0088	0.083	0.0003	0.0088	0.0088	25
	Small Generator	Diesel	10	8	4	10	0.43	5.754	0.823	4.637	0.007	0.609	0.609	587.780	0.0087	0.0012	0.007	0.0000	0.0009	0.0009	1
	Subtotal							**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.3**	**0.23**	**2.0**	**0.0070**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**565**
Grading/Site Prep (grading, drainage, utilities, etc.)[4]	Dozer	Diesel	2	6	6	90	0.59	2.907	0.245	2.709	0.007	0.359	0.359	595.388	0.012	0.0010	0.011	0.00003	0.0015	0.0015	2
	Skid steer Loader	Diesel	4	4	17	67	0.23	5.709	1.272	6.308	0.008	0.965	0.965	692.019	0.026	0.0059	0.029	0.00004	0.0045	0.0045	3
	Backhoe/Loader	Diesel	2	6	12	98	0.21	5.021	1.033	6.128	0.008	0.912	0.912	692.767	0.016	0.0034	0.020	0.00003	0.0030	0.0030	2
	Small Generator	Diesel	2	4	17	10	0.43	5.754	0.823	4.637	0.007	0.609	0.609	587.780	0.004	0.0005	0.0030	0.000005	0.0004	0.0004	0.3
	Subtotal							**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.059**	**0.011**	**0.064**	**0.00010**	**0.0093**	**0.0093**	**8**
TOTAL								**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.5**	**1.6**	**8.4**	**0.010**	**0.52**	**0.52**	**820**

Notes:

1. Estimates of the type of equipment, number of units, daily operation, working days per unit, equipment engine size, and load factor are based on listing in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008).
2. Emission factors from USEPA's NONROAD emission model for CY 2014.
3. For Alternative 1, the total disturbed area for the construction period is estimated at 200 acres. It is estimated that 80% (i.e., 160 acres) would be cleared. The working days for each unit were adjusted to account for the difference in acreage listed in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008), which was 176 acres.
4. For Alternative 1, the total disturbed area for the construction period is estimated at 200 acres. It is estimated that 8% (i.e., 16 acres) would be graded. The working days for each unit were adjusted to account for the difference in acreage listed in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008), which was 17.6 acres.

Fugitive Dust Emissions[4]

Area of Disturbance (acres)	Duration of Disturbance (months)	$PM_{2.5}$ to PM_{10} Ratio[5]	Emission Factor[6] (tons per acre-month)		Emissions (tons)	
			PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
15	5.5	0.1	0.11	0.011	9.1	0.91

Notes:

4. Estimates of the area and duration of disturbance based on listing in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008).
5. Ratio from Executive Summary of "Analysis of the Fine Fraction of Particulate Matter in Fugitive Dust - Final Report" (Western Governors' Association Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP), October 2005).
6. PM_{10} emission factor from Table 3.2 of "WRAP Fugitive Dust Handbook" (Western Governer's Association, September 2006). $PM_{2.5}$ emission factor calculated using $PM_{2.5}$ to PM_{10} ratio and PM_{10} emission factor.

TOTAL EMISSIONS:

Emissions (tons)						Emissions (metric tons)
NO_x	VOC	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
4.5	1.6	8.4	0.010	10	1.4	820

Table 3
Construction Emissions - Alternative 2
Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

Non-Road Combustion Emissions[1]

Construction Activity	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	No of Units	Daily Oper. Per Unit (hrs/day)	Working Days per Unit (days)	Equip. Engine Size (hp)	Load Factor	Emission Factor[2] (g/hp-hr)							Emissions (tons)						GHG Emissions (metric tons)
								NO_x	VOC	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2	NO_x	VOC	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
Clearing[3]	Chain Saw	Gasoline	8	6	72	6.6	0.70	1.353	59.788	289.454	0.008	9.748	9.748	685.997	0.024	1.1	5.1	0.0001	0.17	0.17	11
	Backhoe/Loader	Diesel	2	8	72	98	0.21	5.021	1.033	6.128	0.008	0.912	0.912	692.767	0.13	0.027	0.16	0.0002	0.024	0.024	16
	Skid steer Loader	Diesel	2	8	19	168	0.59	5.510	0.978	3.883	0.007	0.667	0.667	623.483	0.18	0.032	0.13	0.0002	0.022	0.022	19
	Dozer	Diesel	4	6	29	299	0.58	2.184	0.184	0.742	0.006	0.148	0.148	536.249	0.29	0.024	0.10	0.0008	0.020	0.020	65
	Dump Truck (12 CY)	Diesel	6	8	72	275	0.21	1.535	0.152	0.444	0.005	0.084	0.084	536.351	0.34	0.033	0.10	0.0011	0.018	0.018	107
	Subtotal							**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**5.6**	**0.0025**	**0.26**	**0.26**	**218**
Cut, Fill, Excavate, Borrow[4]	Skid steer Loader	Diesel	3	8	40	67	0.23	5.709	1.272	6.308	0.008	0.965	0.965	692.019	0.09	0.021	0.10	0.0001	0.016	0.016	10
	Dump Truck (12 CY)	Diesel	6	8	40	710	0.59	2.807	0.169	1.581	0.006	0.169	0.169	536.047	2.5	0.15	1.4	0.0053	0.15	0.15	431
	Backhoe/Loader	Diesel	2	8	40	98	0.21	5.021	1.033	6.128	0.008	0.912	0.912	692.767	0.073	0.015	0.09	0.0001	0.013	0.013	9
	Excavator	Diesel	2	8	7	513	0.59	2.565	0.166	1.010	0.006	0.154	0.154	536.307	0.10	0.0062	0.038	0.0002	0.0058	0.0058	18
	Dozer	Diesel	2	8	7	620	0.59	2.855	0.171	1.599	0.006	0.171	0.171	536.294	0.13	0.0077	0.072	0.0003	0.0077	0.0077	22
	Small Generator	Diesel	10	8	4	10	0.43	5.754	0.823	4.637	0.007	0.609	0.609	587.780	0.0087	0.0012	0.007	0.0000	0.0009	0.0009	1
	Subtotal							**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.9**	**0.20**	**1.7**	**0.0061**	**0.19**	**0.19**	**491**
Grading/Site Prep (grading, drainage, utilities, etc.)[4]	Dozer	Diesel	2	6	5	90	0.59	2.907	0.245	2.709	0.007	0.359	0.359	595.388	0.010	0.0009	0.010	0.00002	0.0013	0.0013	2
	Skid steer Loader	Diesel	4	4	15	67	0.23	5.709	1.272	6.308	0.008	0.965	0.965	692.019	0.023	0.0052	0.026	0.00003	0.0039	0.0039	3
	Backhoe/Loader	Diesel	2	6	11	98	0.21	5.021	1.033	6.128	0.008	0.912	0.912	692.767	0.015	0.0031	0.018	0.00002	0.0027	0.0027	2
	Small Generator	Diesel	2	4	15	10	0.43	5.754	0.823	4.637	0.007	0.609	0.609	587.780	0.003	0.0005	0.0026	0.000004	0.0003	0.0003	0.3
	Subtotal							**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.052**	**0.010**	**0.056**	**0.00009**	**0.0083**	**0.0083**	**7**
TOTAL								**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.9**	**1.4**	**7.3**	**0.009**	**0.46**	**0.46**	**716**

Notes:

1. Estimates of the type of equipment, number of units, daily operation, working days per unit, equipment engine size, and load factor are based on listing in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008).
2. Emission factors from USEPA's NONROAD emission model for CY 2014.
3. For Alternative 2, the total disturbed area for the construction period is estimated at 174 acres. It is estimated that 80% (i.e., 139 acres) would be cleared. The working days for each unit were adjusted to account for the difference in acreage listed in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008), which was 176 acres.
4. For Alternative 2, the total disturbed area for the construction period is estimated at 174 acres. It is estimated that 8% (i.e., 14 acres) would be graded. The working days for each unit were adjusted to account for the difference in acreage listed in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008), which was 17.6 acres.

Fugitive Dust Emissions[4]

Area of Disturbance (acres)	Duration of Disturbance (months)	$PM_{2.5}$ to PM_{10} Ratio[5]	Emission Factor[6] (tons per acre-month)		Emissions (tons)	
			PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
15	4.8	0.1	0.11	0.011	7.9	0.79

Notes:

4. Estimates of the area and duration of disturbance based on listing in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008).
5. Ratio from Executive Summary of "Analysis of the Fine Fraction of Particulate Matter in Fugitive Dust - Final Report" (Western Governors' Association Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP), October 2005).
6. PM_{10} emission factor from Table 3.2 of "WRAP Fugitive Dust Handbook" (Western Governer's Association, September 2006). $PM_{2.5}$ emission factor calculated using $PM_{2.5}$ to PM_{10} ratio and PM_{10} emission factor.

TOTAL EMISSIONS:

Emissions (tons)						Emissions (metric tons)
NO_x	VOC	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
3.9	1.4	7.3	0.009	8.4	1.2	716

Table 4
Construction Emissions - Alternative 3
Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

Non-Road Combustion Emissions[1]

Construction Activity	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	No of Units	Daily Oper. Per Unit (hrs/day)	Working Days per Unit (days)	Equip. Engine Size (hp)	Load Factor	Emission Factor[2] (g/hp-hr)							Emissions (tons)						GHG Emissions (metric tons)
								NO_x	VOC	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2	NO_x	VOC	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
Clearing[3]	Chain Saw	Gasoline	8	6	155	6.6	0.70	1.353	59.788	289.454	0.008	9.748	9.748	685.997	0.051	2.3	11	0.0003	0.37	0.37	24
	Backhoe/Loader	Diesel	2	8	155	98	0.21	5.021	1.033	6.128	0.008	0.912	0.912	692.767	0.28	0.058	0.34	0.0005	0.051	0.051	35
	Skid steer Loader	Diesel	2	8	40	168	0.59	5.510	0.978	3.883	0.007	0.667	0.667	623.483	0.39	0.068	0.27	0.0005	0.047	0.047	40
	Dozer	Diesel	4	6	62	299	0.58	2.184	0.184	0.742	0.006	0.148	0.148	536.249	0.62	0.052	0.21	0.0017	0.042	0.042	138
	Dump Truck (12 CY)	Diesel	6	8	155	275	0.21	1.535	0.152	0.444	0.005	0.084	0.084	536.351	0.73	0.072	0.21	0.0024	0.040	0.040	230
	Subtotal							**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.1**	**2.5**	**12**	**0.0053**	**0.55**	**0.55**	**467**
Cut, Fill, Excavate, Borrow[4]	Skid steer Loader	Diesel	3	8	86	67	0.23	5.709	1.272	6.308	0.008	0.965	0.965	692.019	0.20	0.045	0.22	0.0003	0.034	0.034	22
	Dump Truck (12 CY)	Diesel	6	8	86	710	0.59	2.807	0.169	1.581	0.006	0.169	0.169	536.047	5.4	0.32	3.0	0.011	0.32	0.32	927
	Backhoe/Loader	Diesel	2	8	86	98	0.21	5.021	1.033	6.128	0.008	0.912	0.912	692.767	0.16	0.032	0.19	0.0002	0.028	0.028	20
	Excavator	Diesel	2	8	14	513	0.59	2.565	0.166	1.010	0.006	0.154	0.154	536.307	0.19	0.012	0.075	0.0004	0.012	0.012	36
	Dozer	Diesel	2	8	14	620	0.59	2.855	0.171	1.599	0.006	0.171	0.171	536.294	0.26	0.015	0.14	0.0005	0.015	0.015	44
	Small Generator	Diesel	10	8	7	10	0.43	5.754	0.823	4.637	0.007	0.609	0.609	587.780	0.015	0.0022	0.012	0.0000	0.0016	0.0016	1
	Subtotal							**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.2**	**0.43**	**3.7**	**0.0130**	**0.41**	**0.41**	**1,050**
Grading/Site Prep (grading, drainage, utilities, etc.)[4]	Dozer	Diesel	2	6	11	90	0.59	2.907	0.245	2.709	0.007	0.359	0.359	595.388	0.022	0.0019	0.021	0.00005	0.0028	0.0028	4
	Skid steer Loader	Diesel	4	4	31	67	0.23	5.709	1.272	6.308	0.008	0.965	0.965	692.019	0.048	0.011	0.053	0.00007	0.0081	0.0081	5
	Backhoe/Loader	Diesel	2	6	23	98	0.21	5.021	1.033	6.128	0.008	0.912	0.912	692.767	0.031	0.0065	0.038	0.00005	0.0057	0.0057	4
	Small Generator	Diesel	2	4	31	10	0.43	5.754	0.823	4.637	0.007	0.609	0.609	587.780	0.007	0.0010	0.0055	0.000008	0.0007	0.0007	0.6
	Subtotal							**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.109**	**0.020**	**0.118**	**0.00018**	**0.017**	**0.017**	**14**
TOTAL								**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.3**	**3.0**	**16**	**0.018**	**0.98**	**0.98**	**1,532**

Notes:

1. Estimates of the type of equipment, number of units, daily operation, working days per unit, equipment engine size, and load factor are based on listing in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008).
2. Emission factors from USEPA's NONROAD emission model for CY 2014.
3. For Alternative 3, the total disturbed area for the construction period is estimated at 379 acres. It is estimated that 80% (i.e., 303 acres) would be cleared. The working days for each unit were adjusted to account for the difference in acreage listed in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008), which was 176 acres.
4. For Alternative 3, the total disturbed area for the construction period is estimated at 379 acres. It is estimated that 8% (i.e., 30 acres) would be graded. The working days for each unit were adjusted to account for the difference in acreage listed in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008), which was 17.6 acres.

Fugitive Dust Emissions[4]

Area of Disturbance (acres)	Duration of Disturbance (months)	$PM_{2.5}$ to PM_{10} Ratio[5]	Emission Factor[6] (tons per acre-month)		Emissions (tons)	
			PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
15	10	0.1	0.11	0.011	17	1.7

Notes:

4. Estimates of the area and duration of disturbance based on listing in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008).
5. Ratio from Executive Summary of "Analysis of the Fine Fraction of Particulate Matter in Fugitive Dust - Final Report" (Western Governors' Association Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP), October 2005).
6. PM_{10} emission factor from Table 3.2 of "WRAP Fugitive Dust Handbook" (Western Governer's Association, September 2006). $PM_{2.5}$ emission factor calculated using $PM_{2.5}$ to PM_{10} ratio and PM_{10} emission factor.

TOTAL EMISSIONS:

Emissions (tons)						Emissions (metric tons)
NO_x	VOC	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
8.3	3.0	16	0.018	17	2.6	1,532

Table 5
Construction Emissions - Alternative 4
Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

Non-Road Combustion Emissions[1]

Construction Activity	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	No of Units	Daily Oper. Per Unit (hrs/day)	Working Days per Unit (days)	Equip. Engine Size (hp)	Load Factor	Emission Factor[2] (g/hp-hr)							Emissions (tons)						GHG Emissions (metric tons)
								NO_x	VOC	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2	NO_x	VOC	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
Clearing[3]	Chain Saw	Gasoline	8	6	98	6.6	0.70	1.353	59.788	289.454	0.008	9.748	9.748	685.997	0.032	1.4	6.9	0.0002	0.23	0.23	15
	Backhoe/Loader	Diesel	2	8	98	98	0.21	5.021	1.033	6.128	0.008	0.912	0.912	692.767	0.18	0.037	0.22	0.0003	0.032	0.032	22
	Skid steer Loader	Diesel	2	8	25	168	0.59	5.510	0.978	3.883	0.007	0.667	0.667	623.483	0.24	0.043	0.17	0.0003	0.029	0.029	25
	Dozer	Diesel	4	6	39	299	0.58	2.184	0.184	0.742	0.006	0.148	0.148	536.249	0.39	0.033	0.13	0.0011	0.026	0.026	87
	Dump Truck (12 CY)	Diesel	6	8	98	275	0.21	1.535	0.152	0.444	0.005	0.084	0.084	536.351	0.46	0.046	0.13	0.0015	0.025	0.025	146
	Subtotal							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1.3**	**1.6**	**7.6**	**0.0034**	**0.35**	**0.35**	**295**
Cut, Fill, Excavate, Borrow[4]	Skid steer Loader	Diesel	3	8	54	67	0.23	5.709	1.272	6.308	0.008	0.965	0.965	692.019	0.13	0.028	0.14	0.0002	0.021	0.021	14
	Dump Truck (12 CY)	Diesel	6	8	54	710	0.59	2.807	0.169	1.581	0.006	0.169	0.169	536.047	3.4	0.20	1.9	0.0072	0.20	0.20	582
	Backhoe/Loader	Diesel	2	8	54	98	0.21	5.021	1.033	6.128	0.008	0.912	0.912	692.767	0.098	0.020	0.12	0.0002	0.018	0.018	12
	Excavator	Diesel	2	8	9	513	0.59	2.565	0.166	1.010	0.006	0.154	0.154	536.307	0.12	0.0080	0.049	0.0003	0.0074	0.0074	23
	Dozer	Diesel	2	8	9	620	0.59	2.855	0.171	1.599	0.006	0.171	0.171	536.294	0.17	0.0099	0.093	0.0003	0.0099	0.0099	28
	Small Generator	Diesel	10	8	5	10	0.43	5.754	0.823	4.637	0.007	0.609	0.609	587.780	0.0109	0.0016	0.009	0.0000	0.0012	0.0012	1
	Subtotal							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3.9**	**0.27**	**2.3**	**0.0082**	**0.26**	**0.26**	**661**
Grading/Site Prep (grading, drainage, utilities, etc.)[4]	Dozer	Diesel	2	6	7	90	0.59	2.907	0.245	2.709	0.007	0.359	0.359	595.388	0.014	0.0012	0.013	0.00003	0.0018	0.0018	3
	Skid steer Loader	Diesel	4	4	20	67	0.23	5.709	1.272	6.308	0.008	0.965	0.965	692.019	0.031	0.0069	0.034	0.00004	0.0052	0.0052	3
	Backhoe/Loader	Diesel	2	6	15	98	0.21	5.021	1.033	6.128	0.008	0.912	0.912	692.767	0.021	0.0042	0.025	0.00003	0.0037	0.0037	3
	Small Generator	Diesel	2	4	20	10	0.43	5.754	0.823	4.637	0.007	0.609	0.609	587.780	0.004	0.0006	0.0035	0.000005	0.0005	0.0005	0.4
	Subtotal							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.070**	**0.013**	**0.076**	**0.00012**	**0.0112**	**0.0112**	**9**
TOTAL								-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5.3**	**1.9**	**10**	**0.012**	**0.62**	**0.62**	**965**

Notes:

1. Estimates of the type of equipment, number of units, daily operation, working days per unit, equipment engine size, and load factor are based on listing in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008).
2. Emission factors from USEPA's NONROAD emission model for CY 2014.
3. For Alternative 4, the total disturbed area for the construction period is estimated at 237 acres. It is estimated that 80% (i.e., 190 acres) would be cleared. The working days for each unit were adjusted to account for the difference in acreage listed in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008), which was 176 acres.
4. For Alternative 4, the total disturbed area for the construction period is estimated at 237 acres. It is estimated that 8% (i.e., 19 acres) would be graded. The working days for each unit were adjusted to account for the difference in acreage listed in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008), which was 17.6 acres.

Fugitive Dust Emissions[4]

Area of Disturbance (acres)	Duration of Disturbance (months)	$PM_{2.5}$ to PM_{10} Ratio[5]	Emission Factor[6] (tons per acre-month)		Emissions (tons)	
			PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
15	6.5	0.1	0.11	0.011	10.7	1.1

Notes:

4. Estimates of the area and duration of disturbance based on listing in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008).
5. Ratio from Executive Summary of "Analysis of the Fine Fraction of Particulate Matter in Fugitive Dust - Final Report" (Western Governors' Association Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP), October 2005).
6. PM_{10} emission factor from Table 3.2 of "WRAP Fugitive Dust Handbook" (Western Governer's Association, September 2006). $PM_{2.5}$ emission factor calculated using $PM_{2.5}$ to PM_{10} ratio and PM_{10} emission factor.

TOTAL EMISSIONS:

Emissions (tons)						Emissions (metric tons)
NO_x	VOC	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	CO_2
5.3	1.9	10	0.012	11	1.7	965

Table 6
Prescribed Fires - Operational Emissions
Proposed Modernization and Expansion of Townsend Bombing Range

Alternative	Acquisition Areas	Area Affected by Each Alternative: Area of Classified Softwood Forest Product (acres)	Area Affected by Each Alternative: Fraction of Area with Prescribed Burning Each Year	Area Affected by Each Alternative: Annual Area of Prescribed Burns (acres)	Current Annual Baseline Area of Prescribed Burns (acres)	New Total Annual Area of Prescribed Burns[1] (acres)	Vegetation Fraction[2]: Long Needle (Pine)	Vegetation Fraction[2]: Palmetto /Gallberry	Area of Prescrived Burn by Vegetation Type (acre/yr): Long Needle (Pine)	Area of Prescrived Burn by Vegetation Type (acre/yr): Palmetto /Gallberry	Fuel Loading[3] (ton/acre): Long Needle (Pine)	Fuel Loading[3] (ton/acre): Palmetto /Gallberry	Fuel Amount (ton/yr): Long Needle (Pine)	Fuel Amount (ton/yr): Palmetto /Gallberry
1	1A+1B	8,881	33.3%	2,957	1,310	4,267	0.83	0.17	3,542	725	3.48	4.87	12,326	3,533
2	3	18,092	33.3%	6,025	1,310	7,335	0.83	0.17	6,088	1,247	3.48	4.87	21,185	6,072
3	1A+1B+3	26,973	33.3%	8,982	1,310	10,292	0.83	0.17	8,542	1,750	3.48	4.87	29,727	8,521
4	1B+3	22,044	33.3%	7,341	1,310	8,651	0.83	0.17	7,180	1,471	3.48	4.87	24,987	7,162
No Action	-	0	33.3%	0	1,310	1,310	0.83	0.17	1,087	223	3.48	4.87	3,784	1,085

Notes:
1. Total area includes areas from each alternative added to the baseline area.
2. Estimates of vegetation fraction based on listing in Appendix C of the "Environmental Assessment U.S Marine Corps and U.S. Navy Operations at for the Townsend Bombing Range, GA" (October 2008).
3. Fuel loading based on Table 1 in "NWCG Fireline Handbook Fireline Handbook - Appendix B: Fire Behavior" (National Wildfire Coordinating Group, April 2006).

Emission Factors for Prescribed Burning of Long Needle Conifer (Pine)[4] (g/kg): VOC	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	Emission Factors for Prescribed Burning of Palmetto/Gallberry[4] (g/kg): VOC	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
3.5	200.00	40.0	40.00	0.0	150.00	15.0	15.00

Notes:
4. Emission factors from USEPA's AP-42, Section 13.2: "Wildfires And Prescribed Burning".

Alternative	Emissions (tons): VOC	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
1	43	2,995	546	546
2	74	5,148	938	938
3	104	7,224	1,317	1,317
4	87	6,072	1,107	1,107
No Action	13	919	168	168

Appendix K

Soil Maps

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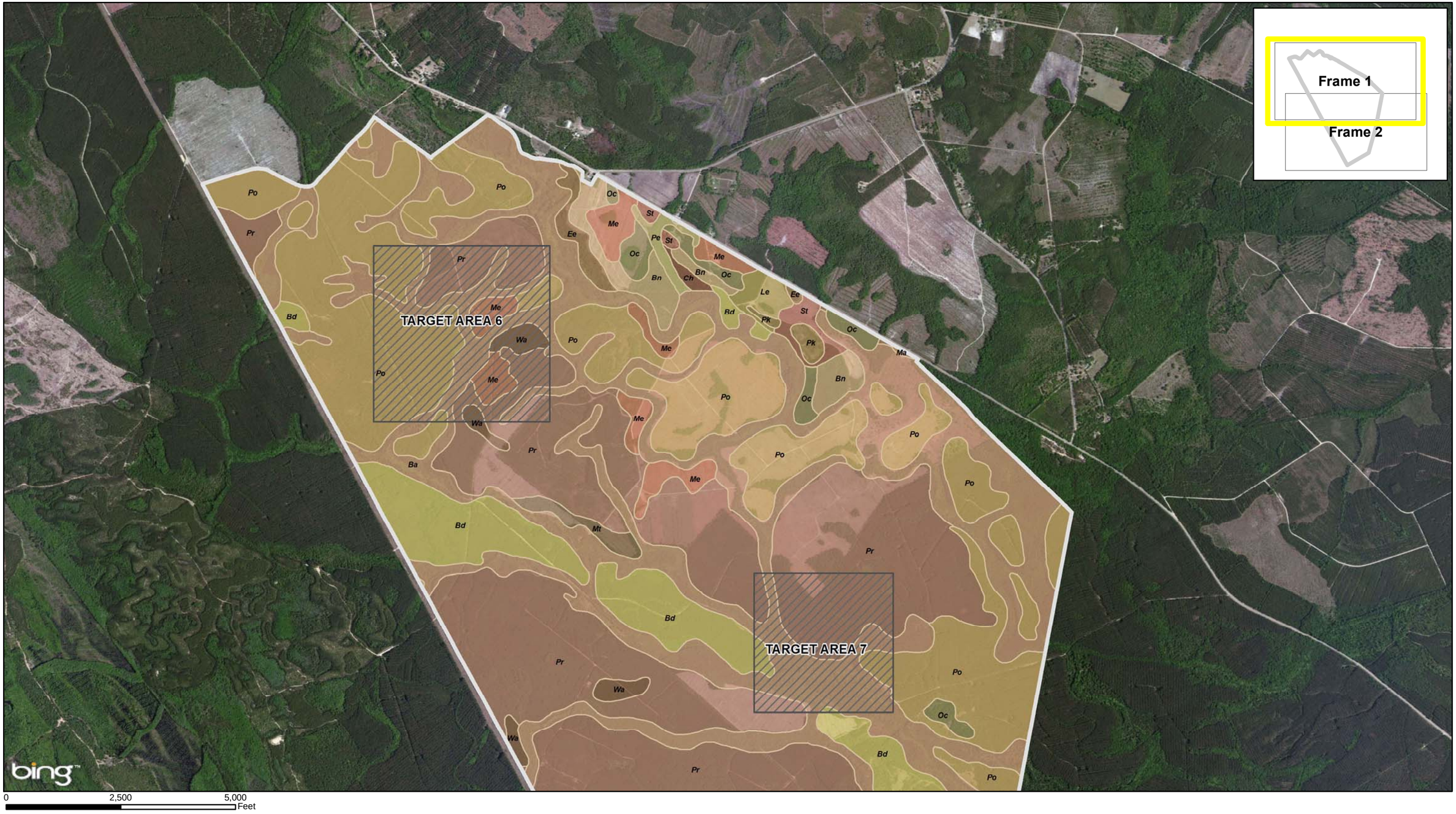

Acquisition Area

Target Area

Counties

Ba-Bayboro loam

Bd-Bladen fine sandy loam

Bn-Blanton sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Ch-Chipley sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes

Ee-Ellabelle loamy sand

Le-Leefield loamy sand

Ma-Mandarin fine sand

Me-Mascotte fine sand

Mt-Meggett fine sandy loam

Oc-Ocilla loamy fine sand

Pe-Pelham loamy sand

Pk-Pits

Po-Pooler fine sandy loam

Pr-Pooler-Bladen complex

Rb-Riceboro loamy fine sand

St-Stilson loamy sand

Wa-Wahee sandy loam

Appendix K
Acquisition Area 1A Soils
Frame 1
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

Source: NRCS 2002a, Based on Lusk 2009, McFadden 2011

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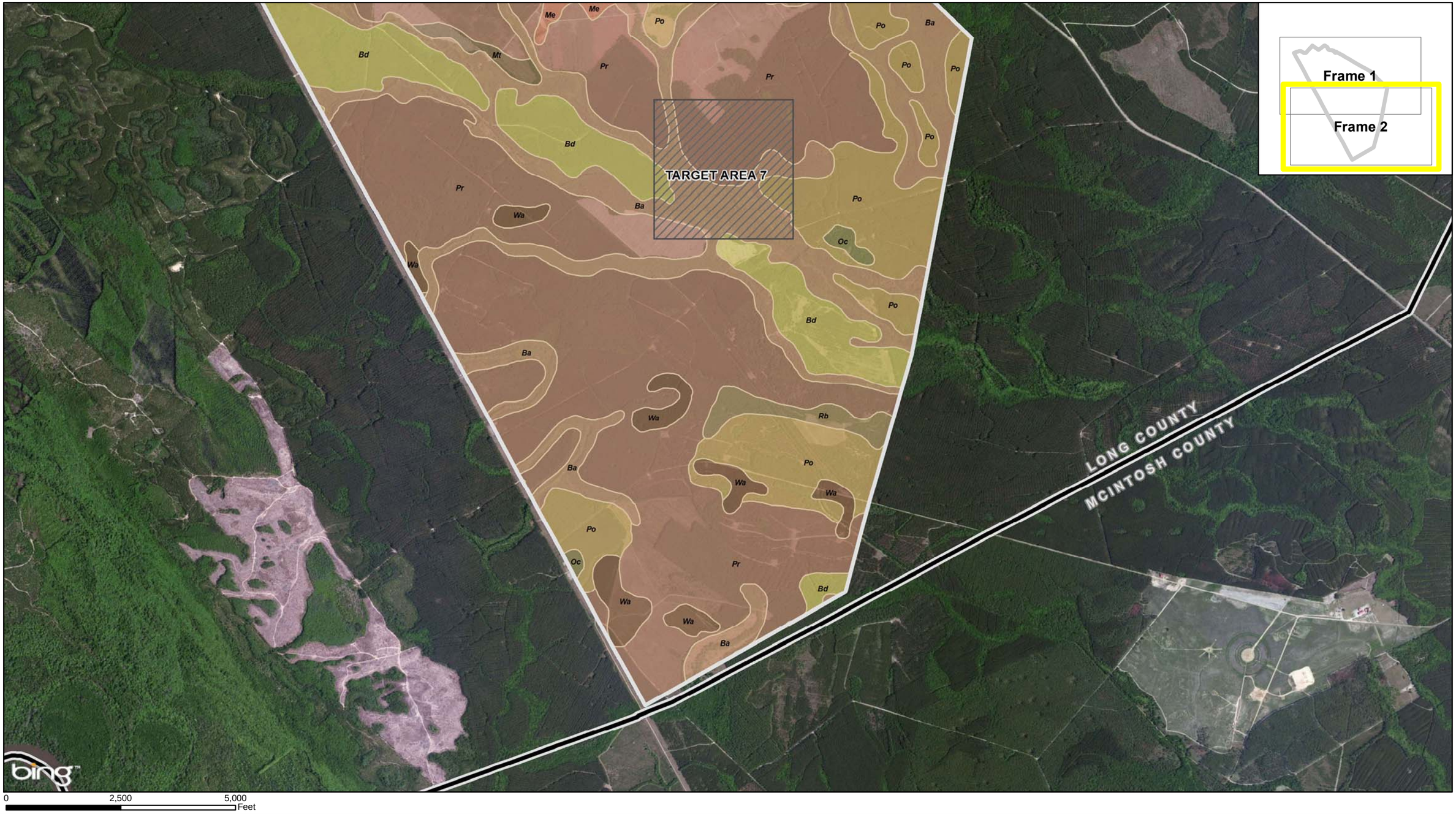

Acquisition Area

Target Area

Counties

Ba-Bayboro loam
Bd-Bladen fine sandy loam
Bn-Blanton sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
Ch-Chipley sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes
Ee-Ellabelle loamy sand

Le-Leefield loamy sand
Ma-Mandarin fine sand
Me-Mascotte fine sand
Mt-Meggett fine sandy loam
Oc-Ocilla loamy fine sand

Pe-Pelham loamy sand
Pk-Pits
Po-Pooler fine sandy loam
Pr-Pooler-Bladen complex
Rb-Riceboro loamy fine sand

St-Stilson loamy sand
Wa-Wahee sandy loam

Appendix K
Acquisition Area 1A Soils
Frame 2
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

Source: NRCS 2002a, Based on Lusk 2009, McFadden 2011

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Acquisition Area

Target Area

Counties

Ba-Bayboro loam
Bd-Bladen fine sandy loam
BhA-Bayboro clay loam
BjA-Bladen loam and clay loam
BkA-Bladen-Coxville fine sandy loams
DmA-Dunbar fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 % slopes
EoA-Eulonia-Fairhope fine sandy loams, 0 to 2 % slopes
EpA-Eulonia-Fairhope loamy fine sands, thick surfaces, 0 to 2 % slopes
LrA-Leon fine sand
LuA-Lynchburg loamy fine sand, thick surface, clayey substratum, 0 to 2 % slopes
NOTCOM-Not Complete
ObA-Ona fine sand
Oc-Ocilla loamy fine sand
PeA-Plummer sands
Po-Pooler fine sandy loam
Pr-Pooler-Bladen complex
Rb-Riceboro loamy fine sand
Wa-Wahee sandy loam
Wes-Weston loamy fine sand
Wet-Weston very coarse sand
Wst-Weston loamy sand, thick surface

Appendix K
Acquisition Area 1B Soils
Frame 1
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

Source: NRCS 2002a, Based on Lusk 2009, McFadden 2011

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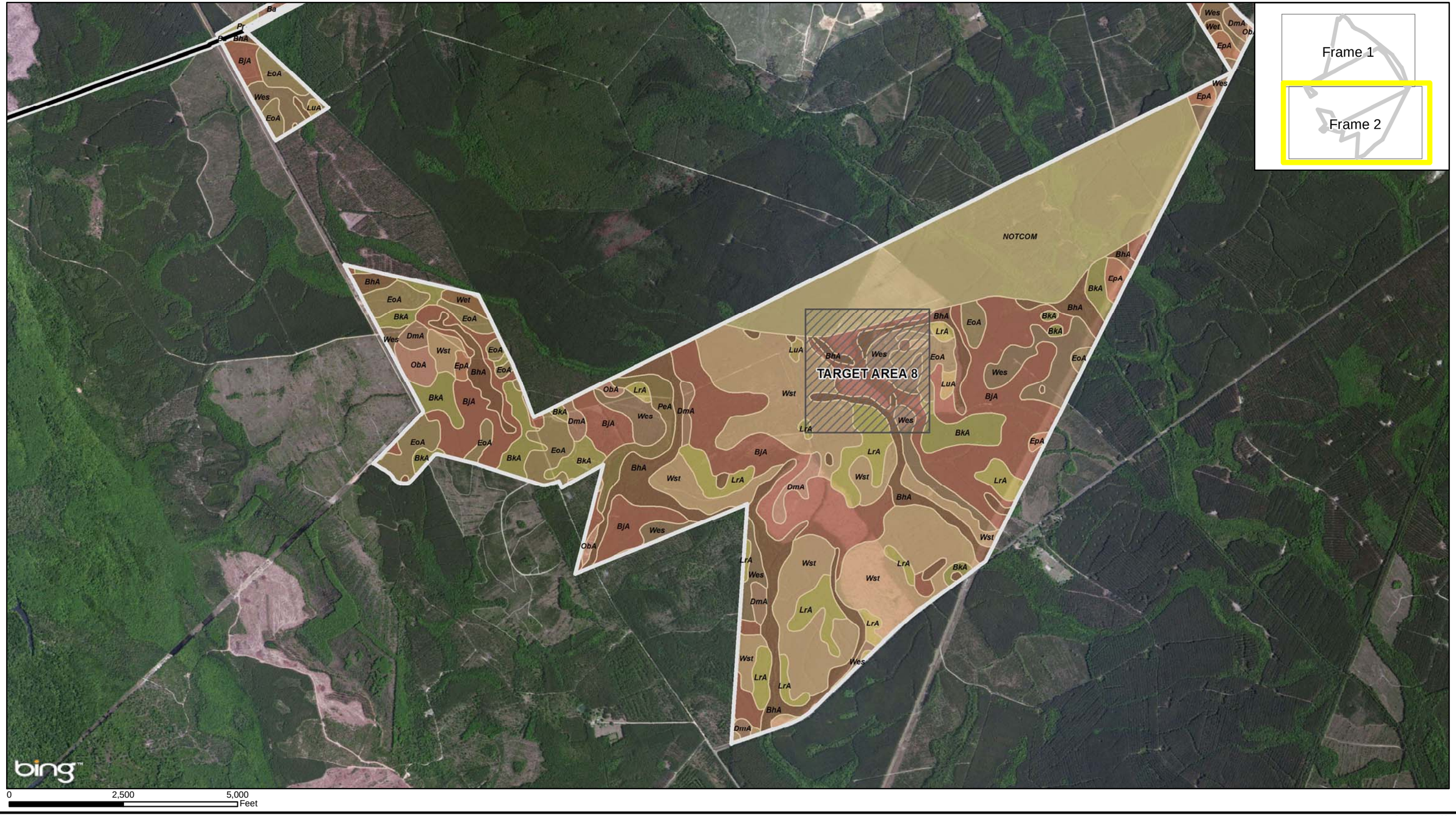

Acquisition Area

Target Area

Counties

Ba-Bayboro loam
Bd-Bladen fine sandy loam
BhA-Bayboro clay loam
BjA-Bladen loam and clay loam
BkA-Bladen-Coxville fine sandy loams
DmA-Dunbar fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 % slopes
EoA-Eulonia-Fairhope fine sandy loams, 0 to 2 % slopes
EpA-Eulonia-Fairhope loamy fine sands, thick surfaces, 0 to 2 % slopes
LrA-Leon fine sand
LuA-Lynchburg loamy fine sand, thick surface, clayey substratum, 0 to 2 % slopes
NOTCOM-Not Complete
ObA-Ona fine sand
Oc-Ocilla loamy fine sand
PeA-Plummer sands
Po-Pooler fine sandy loam
Pr-Pooler-Bladen complex
Rb-Riceboro loamy fine sand
Wa-Wahee sandy loam
Wes-Weston loamy fine sand
Wet-Weston very coarse sand
Wst-Weston loamy sand, thick surface

Appendix K
Acquisition Area 1B Soils
Frame 2
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

Source: NRCS 2002a, Based on Lusk 2009, McFadden 2011

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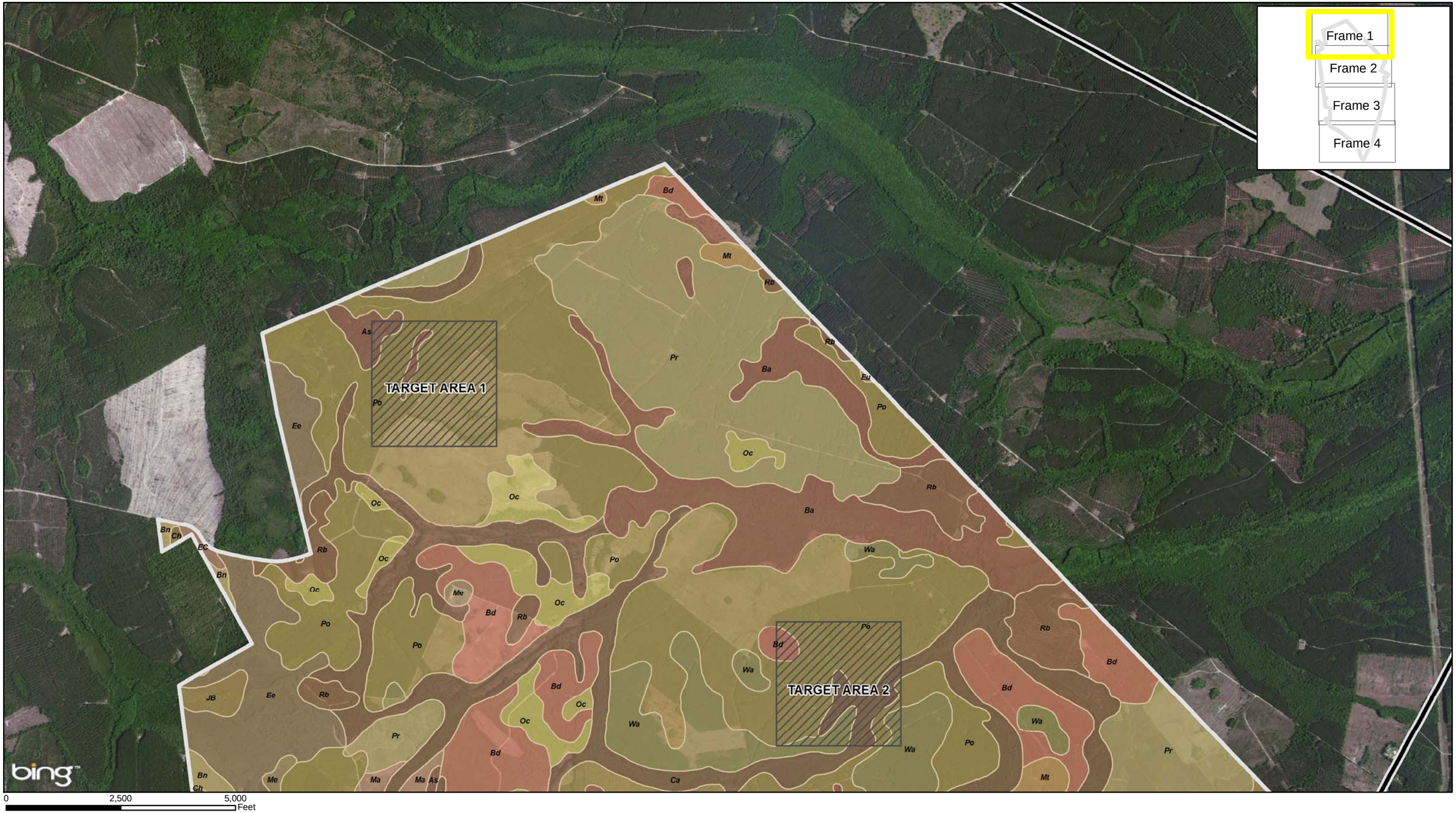

Acquisition Area

Target Area

Counties

As-Albany loamy fine sand, 0 to 2% slopes
Ba-Bayboro loam
Bd-Bladen fine sandy loam
BhA-Bayboro clay loam
BjA-Bladen loam and clay loam
BkA-Bladen-Coxville fine sandy loams
Bn-Blanton sand, 0 to 3% slopes
Ca-Cape Fear fine sandy loam
Ch-Chipley sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes
DmA-Dunbar fine sandy loam, 0 to 2% slopes
EC-Echaw and Centenary fine sands
Ee-Ellabelle loamy sand
EoA-Eulonia-Fairhope fine sandy loams, 0 to 2% slopes
EpA-Eulonia-Fairhope loamy fine sands, thick surfaces, 0 to 2% slopes
EpB-Eulonia-Fairhope loamy fine sands, thick surfaces, 2 to 5% slopes
Eu-Eulonia fine sandy loam
JB-Johnston and Bibb soils
LpA-Lakeland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
LrA-Leon fine sand
LuA-Lynchburg loamy fine sand
MBA-Meggett loam
Ma-Mandarin fine sand
Me-Mascotte fine sand
Mt-Meggett fine sandy loam
ObA-Ona fine sand
Oc-Ocilla loamy fine sand
PeA-Plummer sands
Po-Pooler fine sandy loam
Por-Portsmouth loam
Pr-Pooler-Bladen complex
Wst-Weston loamy sand, thick surface
Rb-Riceboro loamy fine sand
Wa-Wahee sandy loam
Wes-Weston loamy fine sand

Appendix K
Acquisition Area 3 Soils
Frame 1
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

Source: NRCS 2002a, Based on Lusk 2009, McFadden 2011

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Acquisition Area

Target Area

Counties

As-Albany loamy fine sand, 0 to 2% slopes
Ba-Bayboro loam
Bd-Bladen fine sandy loam
BhA-Bayboro clay loam
BjA-Bladen loam and clay loam
BkA-Bladen-Coxville fine sandy loams
Bn-Blanton sand, 0 to 3% slopes
Ca-Cape Fear fine sandy loam
Ch-Chipley sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes
DmA-Dunbar fine sandy loam, 0 to 2% slopes
EC-Echaw and Centenary fine sands
Ee-Ellabelle loamy sand
EoA-Eulonia-Fairhope fine sandy loams, 0 to 2% slopes
EpA-Eulonia-Fairhope loamy fine sands, thick surfaces, 0 to 2% slopes
EpB-Eulonia-Fairhope loamy fine sands, thick surfaces, 2 to 5% slopes
Eu-Eulonia fine sandy loam
JB-Johnston and Bibb soils
LpA-Lakeland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
LrA-Leon fine sand
LuA-Lynchburg loamy fine sand
MBA-Meggett loam
Ma-Mandarin fine sand
Me-Mascotte fine sand
Mt-Meggett fine sandy loam
ObA-Ona fine sand
Oc-Ocilla loamy fine sand
PeA-Plummer sands
Po-Pooler fine sandy loam
Por-Portsmouth loam
Pr-Pooler-Bladen complex
Wst-Weston loamy sand, thick surface
Rb-Riceboro loamy fine sand
Wa-Wahee sandy loam
Wes-Weston loamy fine sand

Appendix K
Acquisition Area 3 Soils
Frame 2
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

Source: NRCS 2002a, Based on Lusk 2009, McFadden 2011

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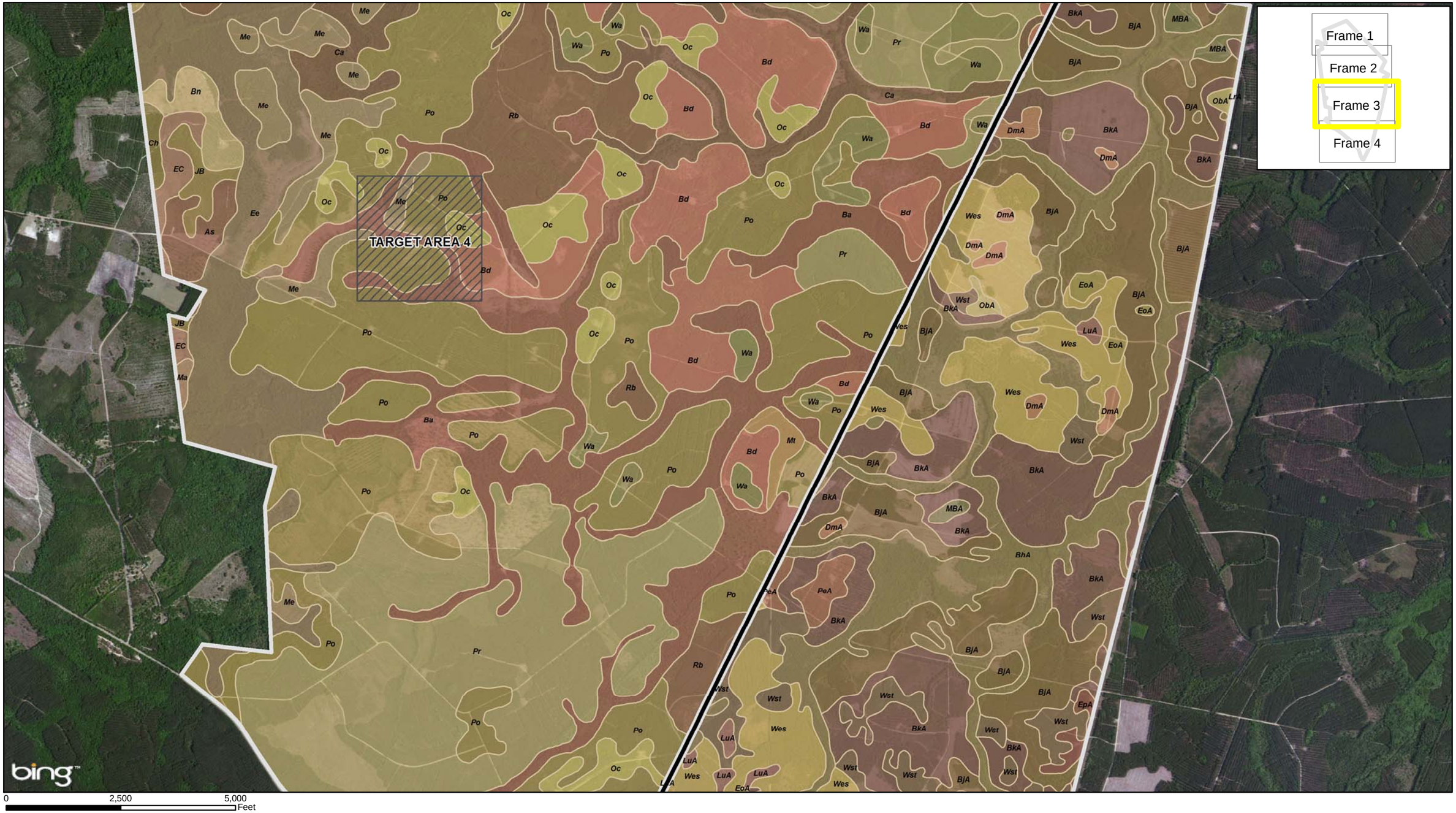

Acquisition Area

Target Area

Counties

As-Albany loamy fine sand, 0 to 2% slopes
Ba-Bayboro loam
Bd-Bladen fine sandy loam
BhA-Bayboro clay loam
BjA-Bladen loam and clay loam
BkA-Bladen-Coxville fine sandy loams
Bn-Blanton sand, 0 to 3% slopes
Ca-Cape Fear fine sandy loam
Ch-Chipley sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes
DmA-Dunbar fine sandy loam, 0 to 2% slopes
EC-Echaw and Centenary fine sands
Ee-Ellabelle loamy sand
EoA-Eulonia-Fairhope fine sandy loams, 0 to 2% slopes
EpA-Eulonia-Fairhope loamy fine sands, thick surfaces, 0 to 2% slopes
EpB-Eulonia-Fairhope loamy fine sands, thick surfaces, 2 to 5% slopes
Eu-Eulonia fine sandy loam
JB-Johnston and Bibb soils
LpA-Lakeland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
LrA-Leon fine sand
LuA-Lynchburg loamy fine sand
MBA-Meggett loam
Ma-Mandarin fine sand
Me-Mascotte fine sand
Mt-Meggett fine sandy loam
ObA-Ona fine sand
Oc-Ocilla loamy fine sand
PeA-Plummer sands
Po-Pooler fine sandy loam
Por-Portsmouth loam
Pr-Pooler-Bladen complex
Wst-Weston loamy sand, thick surface
Rb-Riceboro loamy fine sand
Wa-Wahee sandy loam
Wes-Weston loamy fine sand

Appendix K
Acquisition Area 3 Soils
Frame 3
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

Source: NRCS 2002a, Based on Lusk 2009, McFadden 2011

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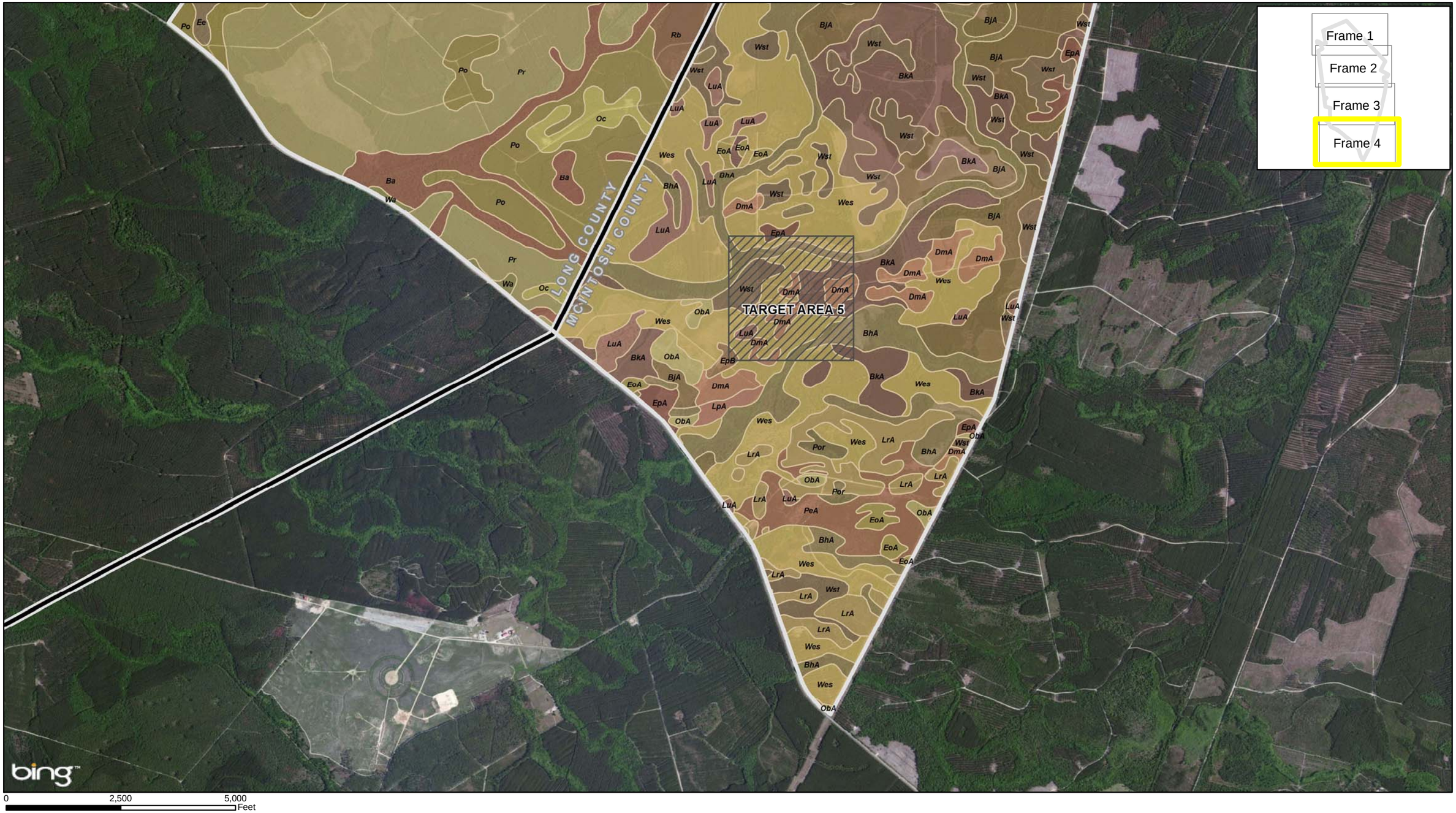

Acquisition Area

Target Area

Counties

As-Albany loamy fine sand, 0 to 2% slopes
Ba-Bayboro loam
Bd-Bladen fine sandy loam
BhA-Bayboro clay loam
BjA-Bladen loam and clay loam
BkA-Bladen-Coxville fine sandy loams
Bn-Blanton sand, 0 to 3% slopes
Ca-Cape Fear fine sandy loam
Ch-Chipley sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes
DmA-Dunbar fine sandy loam, 0 to 2% slopes
EC-Echaw and Centenary fine sands
Ee-Ellabelle loamy sand
EoA-Eulonia-Fairhope fine sandy loams, 0 to 2% slopes
EpA-Eulonia-Fairhope loamy fine sands, thick surfaces, 0 to 2% slopes
EpB-Eulonia-Fairhope loamy fine sands, thick surfaces, 2 to 5% slopes
Eu-Eulonia fine sandy loam
JB-Johnston and Bibb soils
LpA-Lakeland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
LrA-Leon fine sand
LuA-Lynchburg loamy fine sand
MBA-Meggett loam
Ma-Mandarin fine sand
Me-Mascotte fine sand
Mt-Meggett fine sandy loam
ObA-Ona fine sand
Oc-Ocilla loamy fine sand
PeA-Plummer sands
Po-Pooler fine sandy loam
Por-Portsmouth loam
Pr-Pooler-Bladen complex
Wst-Weston loamy sand, thick surface
Rb-Riceboro loamy fine sand
Wa-Wahee sandy loam
Wes-Weston loamy fine sand

Appendix K
Acquisition Area 3 Soils
Frame 4
Townsend Bombing Range
McIntosh and Long Counties, Georgia

Source: NRCS 2002a, Based on Lusk 2009, McFadden 2011

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Appendix L

Environmental Activities Database Searches

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TBR EIS
McIntosh, GA

Inquiry Number: 3147495.1s
August 18, 2011

EDR DataMap™ Environmental Atlas™

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

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Milford, CT 06461
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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FOCUS MAP SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
FEDERAL RECORDS	
NPL	0
Proposed NPL	0
Delisted NPL	0
NPL LIENS	0
CERCLIS	0
CERC-NFRAP	0
LIENS 2	0
CORRACTS	0
RCRA-TSDF	0
RCRA-LQG	0
RCRA-SQG	0
RCRA-CESQG	0
RCRA-NonGen	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0
US INST CONTROL	0
ERNS	0
HMIRS	0
DOT OPS	0
US CDL	0
US BROWNFIELDS	0
DOD	1
FUDS	0
LUCIS	0
CONSENT	0
ROD	0
UMTRA	0
ODI	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0
MINES	0
TRIS	0
TSCA	0
FTTS	0
HIST FTTS	0
SSTS	0
ICIS	0
PADS	0
MLTS	0
RADINFO	0
FINDS	0
RAATS	0
COAL ASH EPA	0
FEMA UST	0
COAL ASH DOE	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0
US HIST CDL	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0
STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS	
SHWS	0

FOCUS MAP SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
GA NON-HSI	0
SWF/LF	0
NPDES	0
SWRCY	0
HIST LF	0
LUST	0
UST	0
DEL SHWS	0
AST	0
SPILLS	0
INST CONTROL	0
DRYCLEANERS	0
BROWNFIELDS	0
AIRS	0
TIER 2	0
VIC	0
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	0
COAL ASH	0

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV	0
INDIAN ODI	0
INDIAN LUST	0
INDIAN UST	0
INDIAN VCP	0

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants	0

NOTES:

Sites may be listed in more than one database

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

MCINTOSH, GA
TOWNSEND, GA 31331

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records within the requested search area for the following databases:

FEDERAL RECORDS

NPL	National Priority List
Proposed NPL	Proposed National Priority List Sites
Delisted NPL	National Priority List Deletions
NPL LIENS	Federal Superfund Liens
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CERC-NFRAP	CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned
LIENS 2	CERCLA Lien Information
CORRACTS	Corrective Action Report
RCRA-TSDF	RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal
RCRA-LQG	RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-SQG	RCRA - Small Quantity Generators
RCRA-CESQG	RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
RCRA-NonGen	RCRA - Non Generators
US ENG CONTROLS	Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROL	Sites with Institutional Controls
ERNS	Emergency Response Notification System
HMIRS	Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
DOT OPS	Incident and Accident Data
US CDL	Clandestine Drug Labs
US BROWNFIELDS	A Listing of Brownfields Sites
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
LUCIS	Land Use Control Information System
CONSENT	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD	Records Of Decision
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
ODI	Open Dump Inventory
DEBRIS REGION 9	Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
MINES	Mines Master Index File
TRIS	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
FTTS	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
HIST FTTS	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
SSTS	Section 7 Tracking Systems
ICIS	Integrated Compliance Information System

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PADS	PCB Activity Database System
MLTS	Material Licensing Tracking System
RADINFO	Radiation Information Database
FINDS	Facility Index System/Facility Registry System
RAATS	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
COAL ASH EPA	Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
FEMA UST	Underground Storage Tank Listing
COAL ASH DOE	Sleam-Electric Plan Operation Data
FEDERAL FACILITY	Federal Facility Site Information listing
PCB TRANSFORMER	PCB Transformer Registration Database
US HIST CDL	National Clandestine Laboratory Register
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

SHWS	Hazardous Site Inventory
GA NON-HSI	Non-Hazardous Site Inventory
SWF/LF	Solid Waste Disposal Facilities
NPDES	NPDES Wastewater Permit List
SWRCY	Recycling Center Listing
HIST LF	Historical Landfills
LUST	List of Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
UST	Underground Storage Tank Database
DEL SHWS	Delisted Hazardous Site Inventory Listing
AST	Above Ground Storage Tanks
SPILLS	Spills Information
INST CONTROL	Public Record List
DRYCLEANERS	Drycleaner Database
BROWNFIELDS	Brownfields Public Record List
AIRS	Permitted Facility and Emissions Listing
TIER 2	Tier 2 Data Listing
VIC	Voluntary Cleanup Program site
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	Financial Assurance Information Listing
COAL ASH	Coal Ash Disposal Site Listing

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV	Indian Reservations
INDIAN ODI	Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
INDIAN LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
INDIAN UST	Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
INDIAN VCP	Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants	EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified.

The Map ID column refers to the Map ID-Focus Map(s) of the listed site.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FEDERAL RECORDS

DOD: Consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

A review of the DOD list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/31/2005 has revealed that there is 1 DOD site within the searched area.

Site	Address	Map ID
TOWNSEND RANGE		0-30,31,32,34,35,36,37,39,40

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Please refer to the end of the findings report for unmapped orphan sites due to poor or inadequate address information.

Section 1

Overview and Key Map

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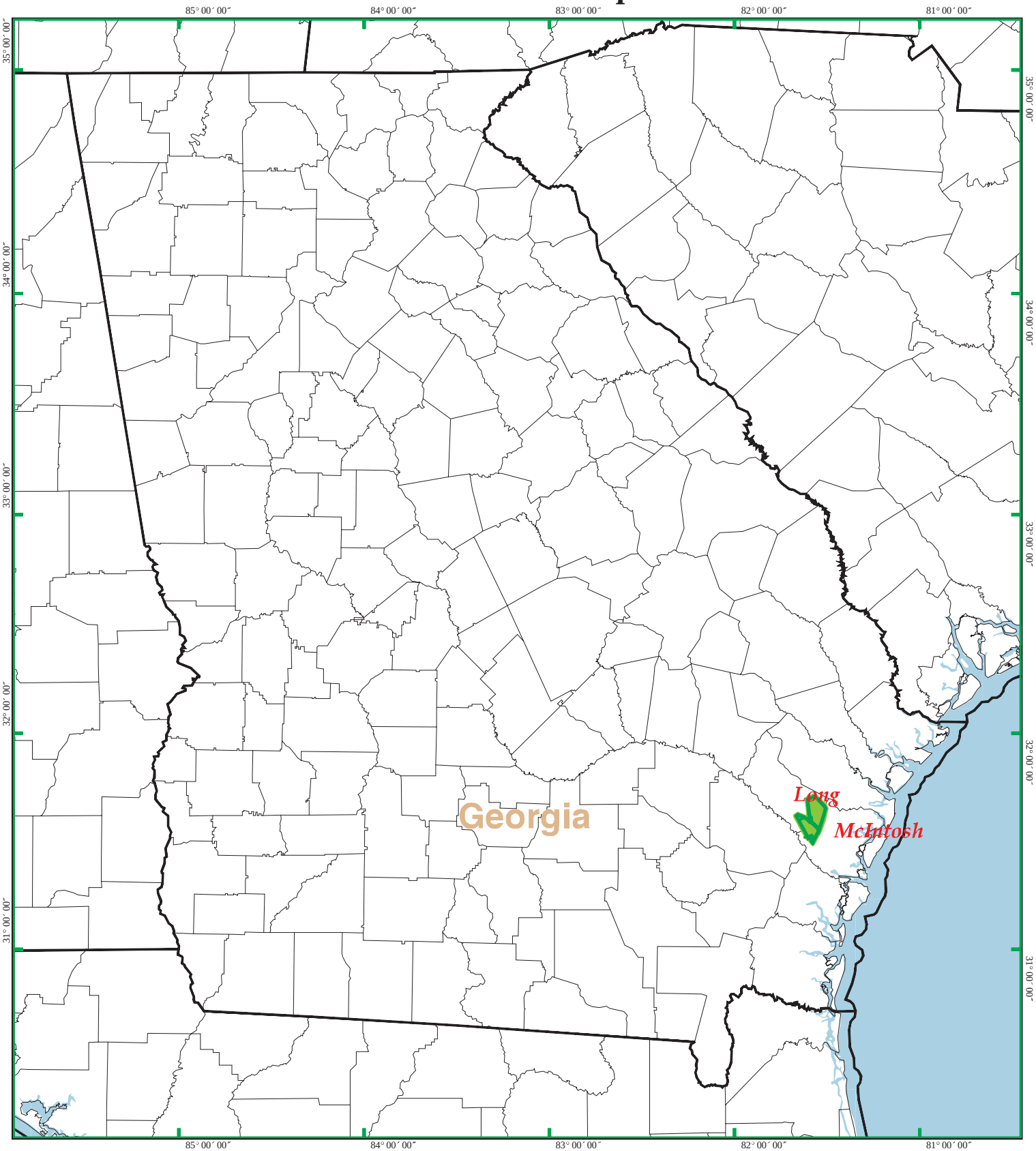
Overview Map



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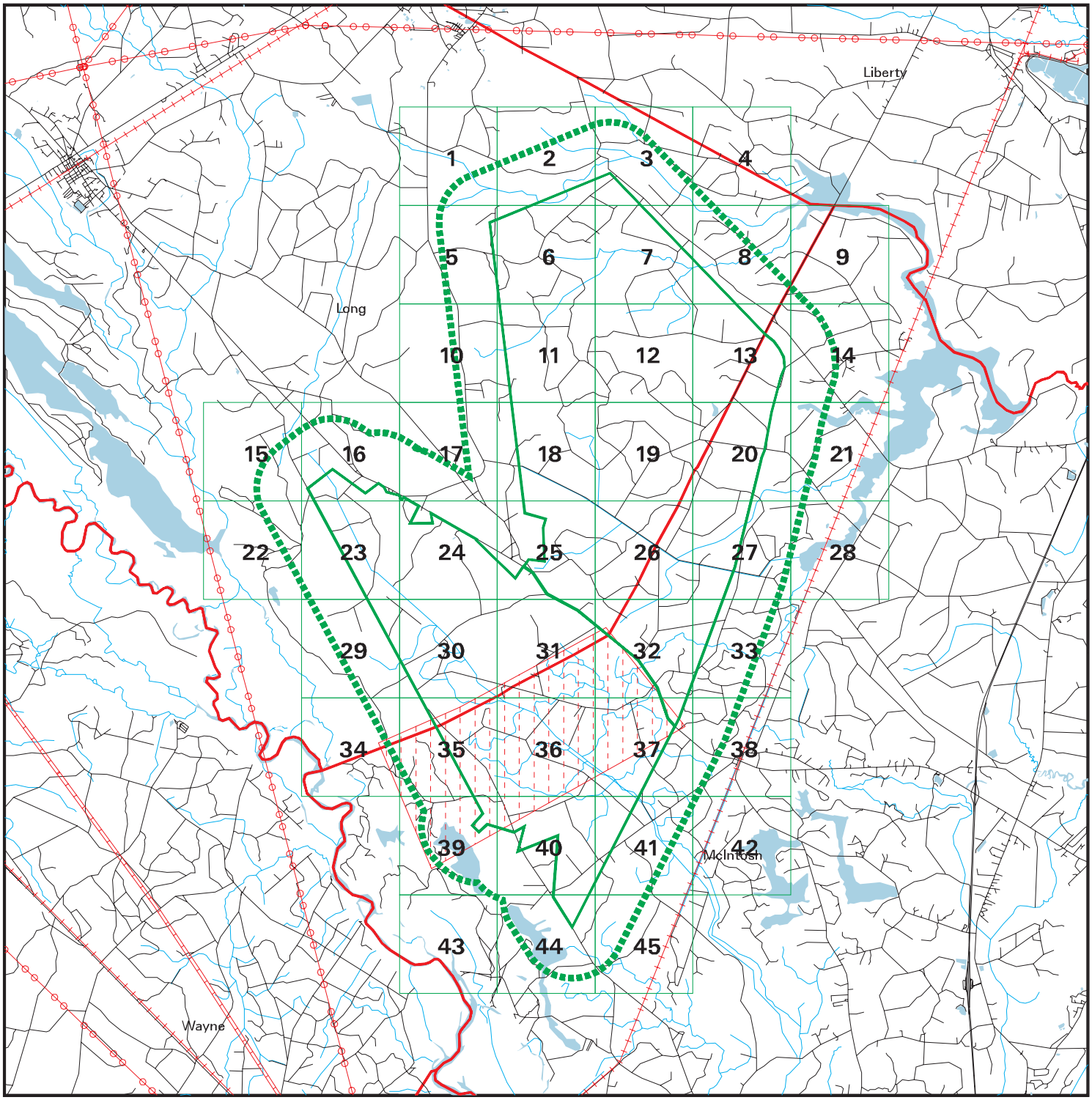
TBR EIS

EDR Environmental Data Resources Inc

N

Key Map



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Legend

Roads
Major Roads
Contour Lines
Waterways
Railroads
Study Boundary
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites

N

0 1 2 4

Scale in Miles

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Section 2

Focus Maps and Findings

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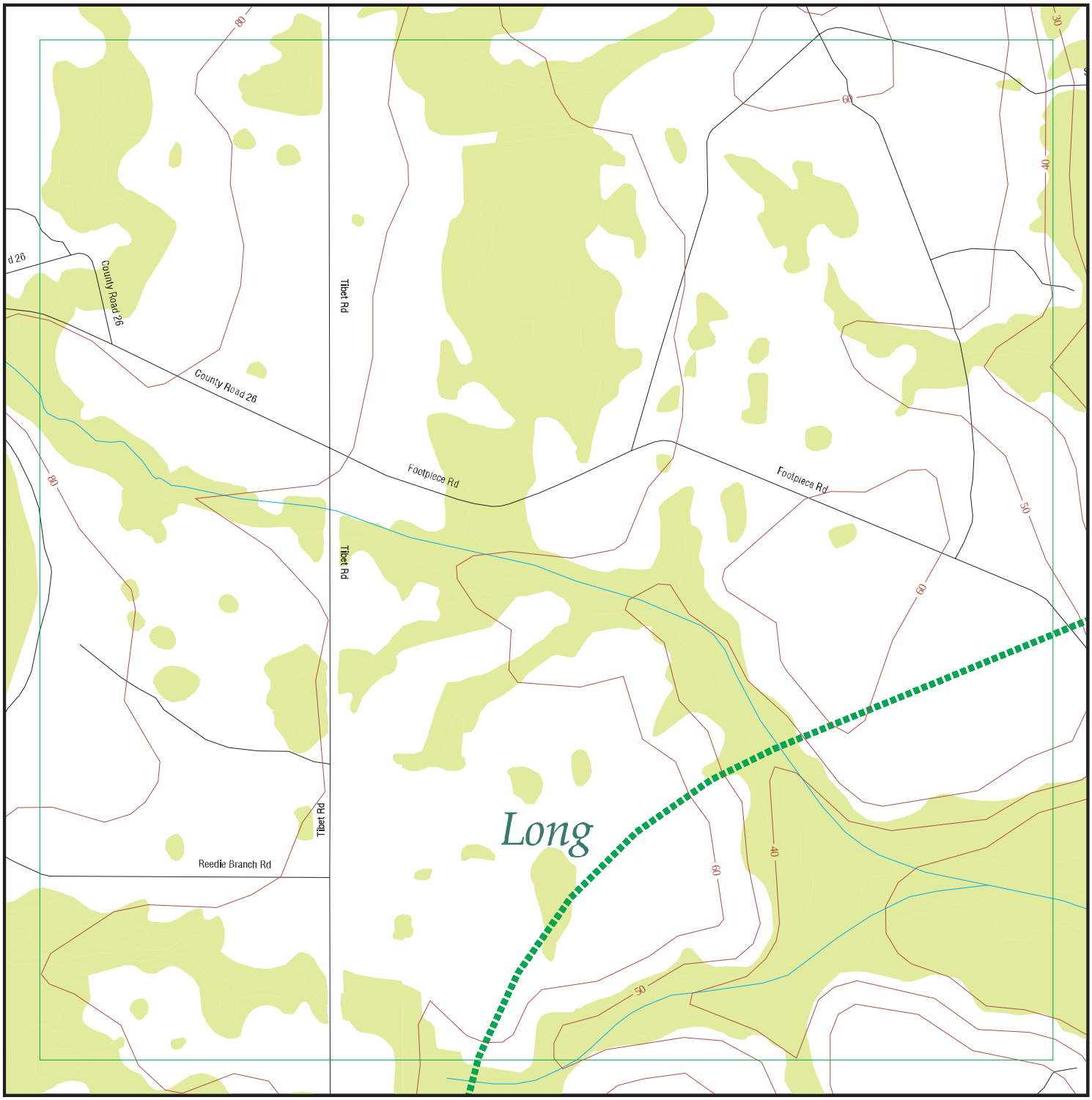
Focus Map 1



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TBR EIS

Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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Count: 17 records

FOCUS MAP 1 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	1014349591	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	US BROWNFIELDS
LUDOWICI	1003869779	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 2

EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads
Major Roads
Contour Lines
National Wetlands Inventory
Waterways
Railroads
Study Boundary
100-Yr Flood Zones
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites
Sensitive Receptors

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N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

Count: 15 records

FOCUS MAP 2 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 3

EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

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N

0 1/4 1/2

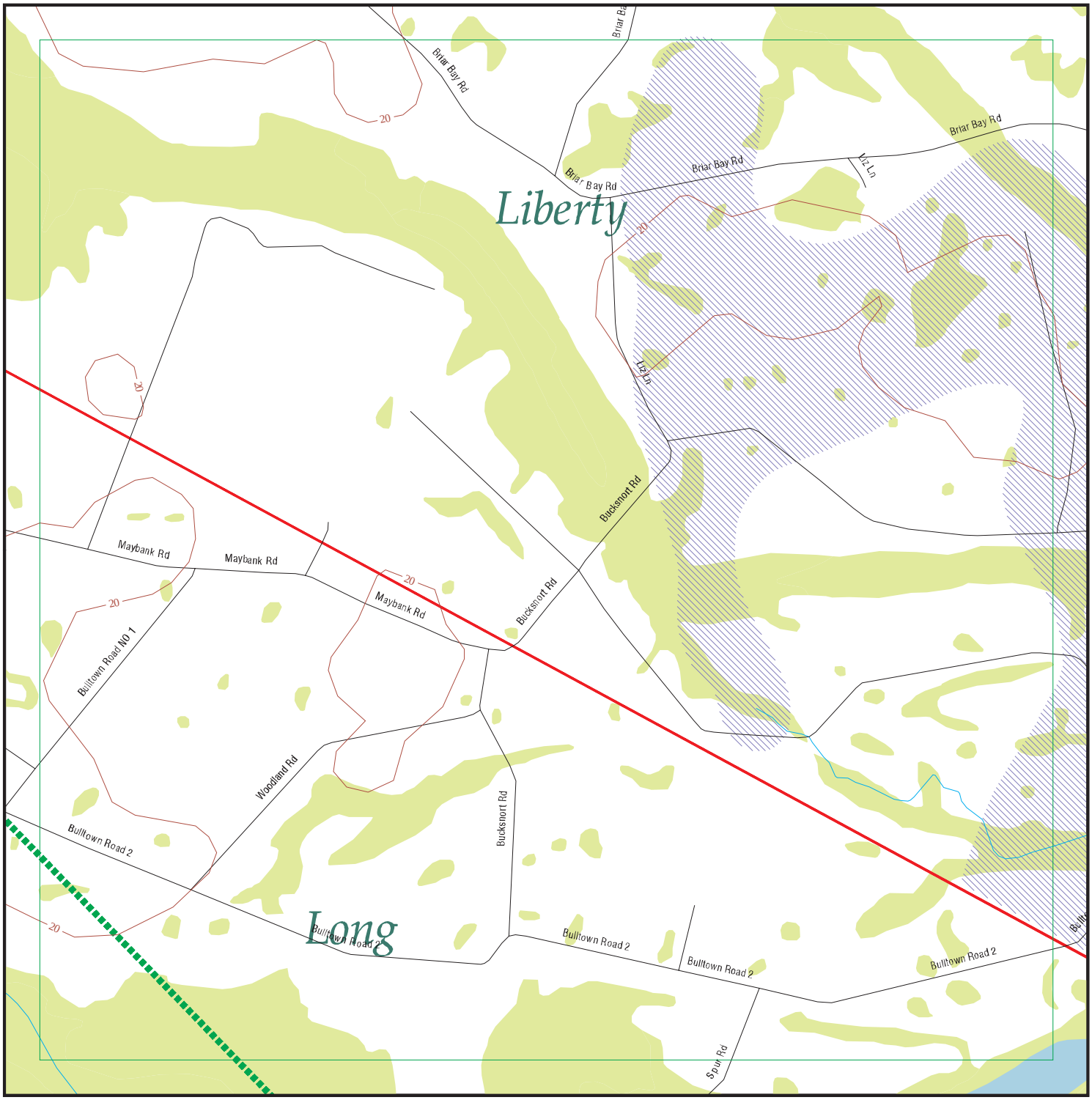
Scale in Miles

Count: 17 records

FOCUS MAP 3 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
RICEBORO	A100332659	CLLYDE'S MARKET #30	10880 COASTAL HWY	31323	AST
RICEBORO	A100332672	QUAN'S FOOD MART	11223 COASTAL HWY	31323	AST

Focus Map 4



EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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Count: 17 records

FOCUS MAP 4 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
RICEBORO	A100332659	CLLYDE'S MARKET #30	10880 COASTAL HWY	31323	AST
RICEBORO	A100332672	QUAN'S FOOD MART	11223 COASTAL HWY	31323	AST

Focus Map 5

EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

- Roads
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- National Wetlands Inventory
- Waterways
- Railroads
- Study Boundary
- 100-Yr Flood Zones
- Powerlines
- Pipelines
- Fault Lines
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Water
- Superfund Sites
- Federal DOD Sites
- Listed Sites
- Sensitive Receptors

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N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

Count: 15 records

FOCUS MAP 5 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 6

EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

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N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

Count: 15 records

FOCUS MAP 6 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 7

EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads
Major Roads
Contour Lines
National Wetlands Inventory
Waterways
Railroads
Study Boundary
100-Yr Flood Zones
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites
Sensitive Receptors

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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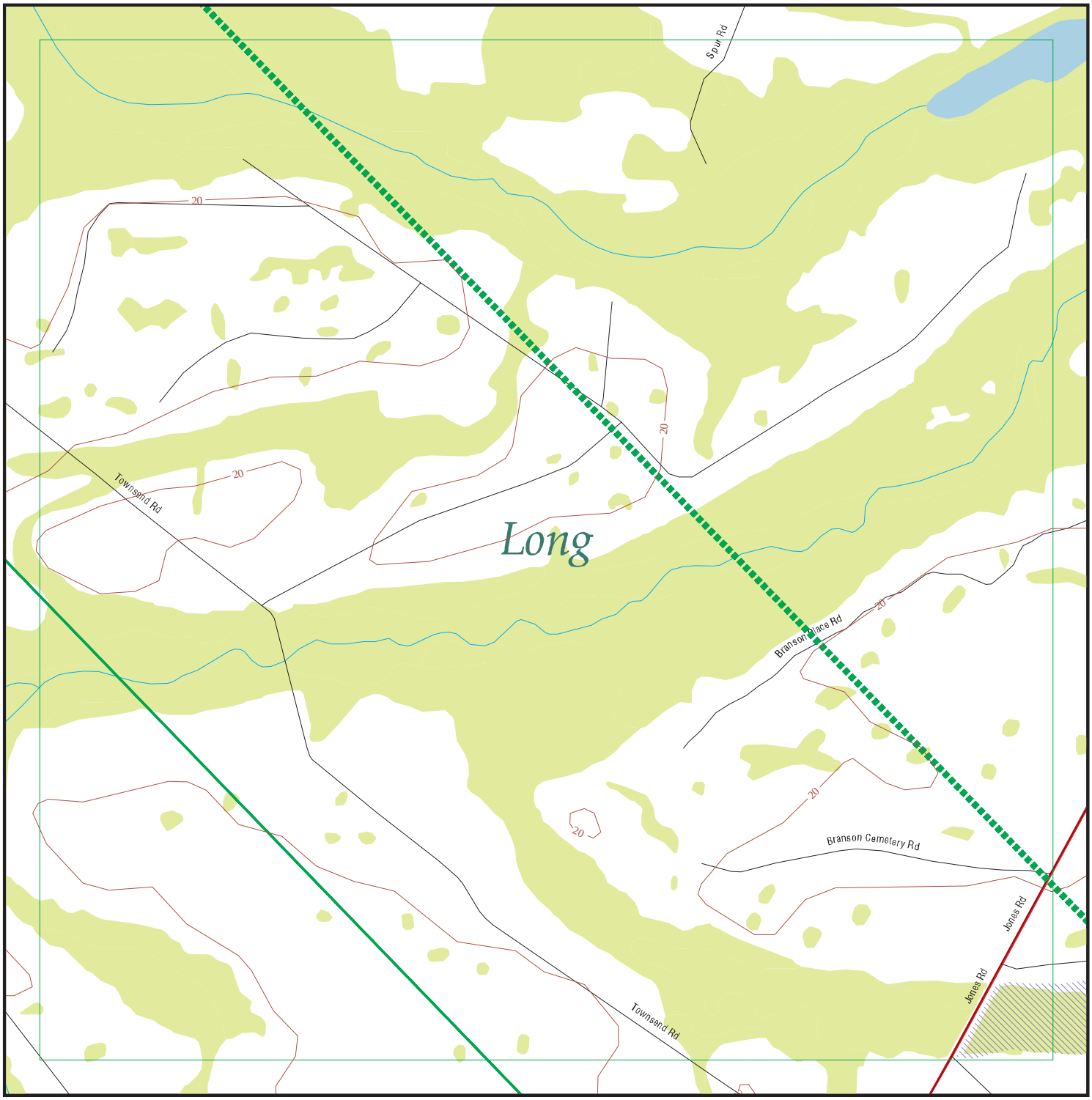
Count: 15 records

FOCUS MAP 7 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 8



EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads
Major Roads
Contour Lines
National Wetlands Inventory
Waterways
Railroads
Study Boundary
100-Yr Flood Zones
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites
Sensitive Receptors

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N

0 1/4 1/2

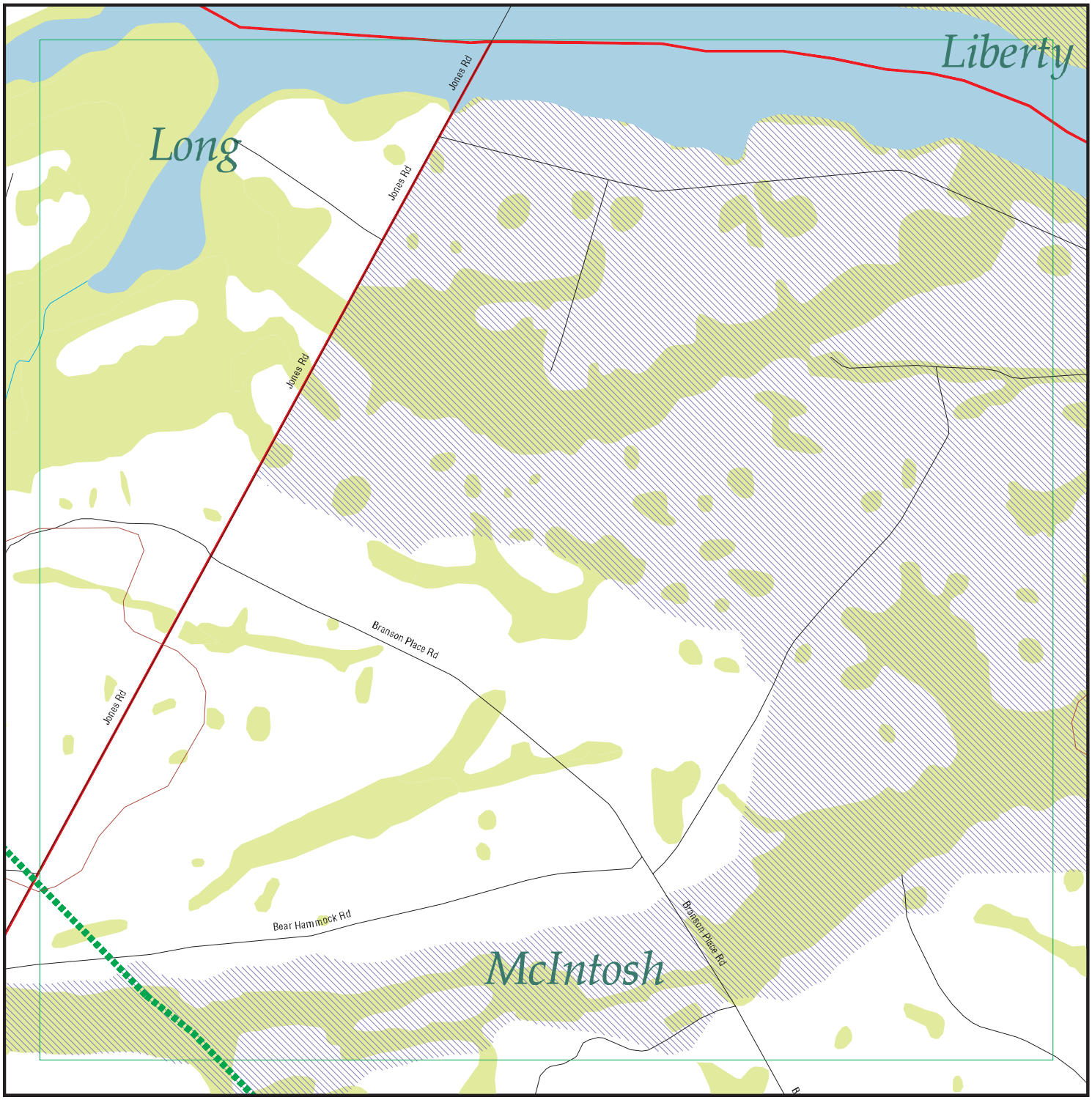
Scale in Miles

Count: 33 records

FOCUS MAP 8 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 9



EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

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N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

Count: 35 records

FOCUS MAP 9 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
RICEBORO	A100332659	CLLYDE'S MARKET #30	10880 COASTAL HWY	31323	AST
RICEBORO	A100332672	QUAN'S FOOD MART	11223 COASTAL HWY	31323	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 10

EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

- Roads
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- National Wetlands Inventory
- Waterways
- Railroads
- Study Boundary
- 100-Yr Flood Zones
- Powerlines
- Pipelines
- Fault Lines
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Water
- Superfund Sites
- Federal DOD Sites
- Listed Sites
- Sensitive Receptors

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N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

Count: 17 records

FOCUS MAP 10 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	1014349591	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	US BROWNFIELDS
LUDOWICI	1003869779	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 11

EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

- Roads
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- National Wetlands Inventory
- Waterways
- Railroads
- Study Boundary
- 100-Yr Flood Zones
- Powerlines
- Pipelines
- Fault Lines
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Water
- Superfund Sites
- Federal DOD Sites
- Listed Sites
- Sensitive Receptors

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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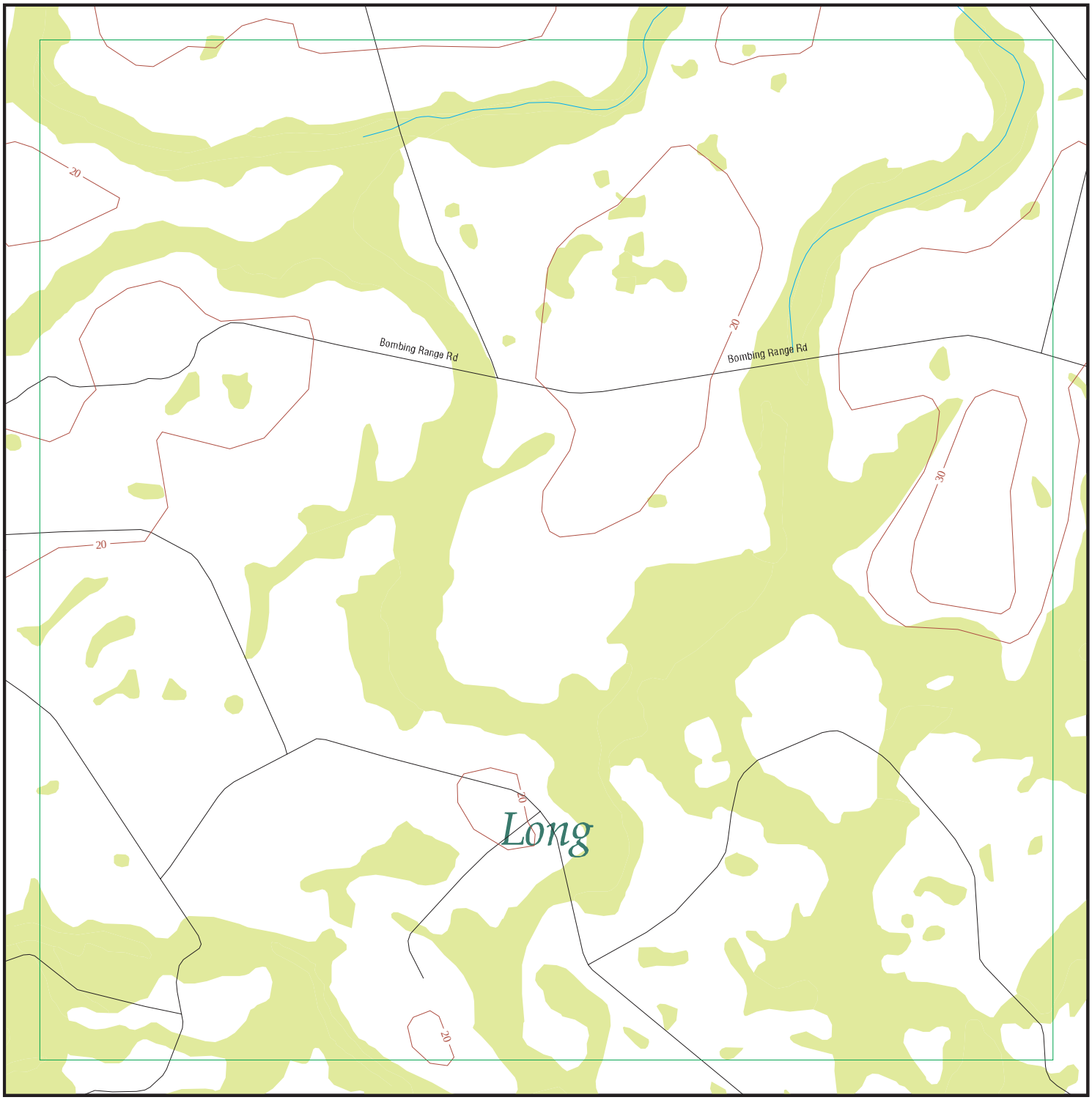
Count: 17 records

FOCUS MAP 11 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	1014349591	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	US BROWNFIELDS
LUDOWICI	1003869779	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 12



EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

- Roads
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- National Wetlands Inventory
- Waterways
- Railroads
- Study Boundary
- 100-Yr Flood Zones
- Powerlines
- Pipelines
- Fault Lines
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Water
- Superfund Sites
- Federal DOD Sites
- Listed Sites
- Sensitive Receptors

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N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

Count: 15 records

FOCUS MAP 12 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 13

EDR Environmental Data Resources Inc

EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

N

Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

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0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

Count: 33 records

FOCUS MAP 13 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 14

EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

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N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

Count: 21 records

FOCUS MAP 14 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 15

EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

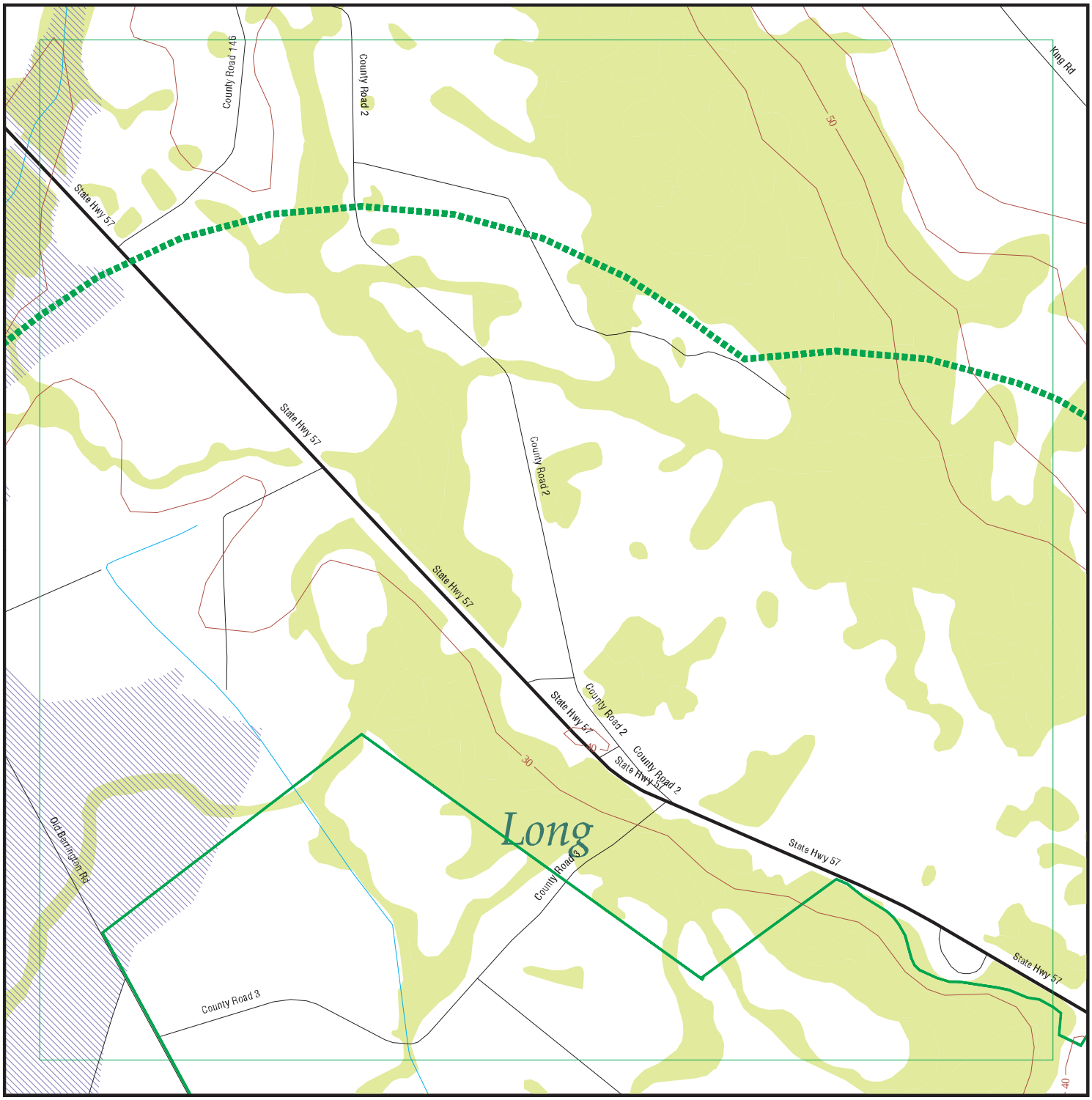
Copyright © 2011 EDR, Inc. © 2010 Tele Atlas Rel. 07/2009.

Count: 17 records

FOCUS MAP 15 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	1014349591	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	US BROWNFIELDS
LUDOWICI	1003869779	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 16



EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

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N

0 1/4 1/2

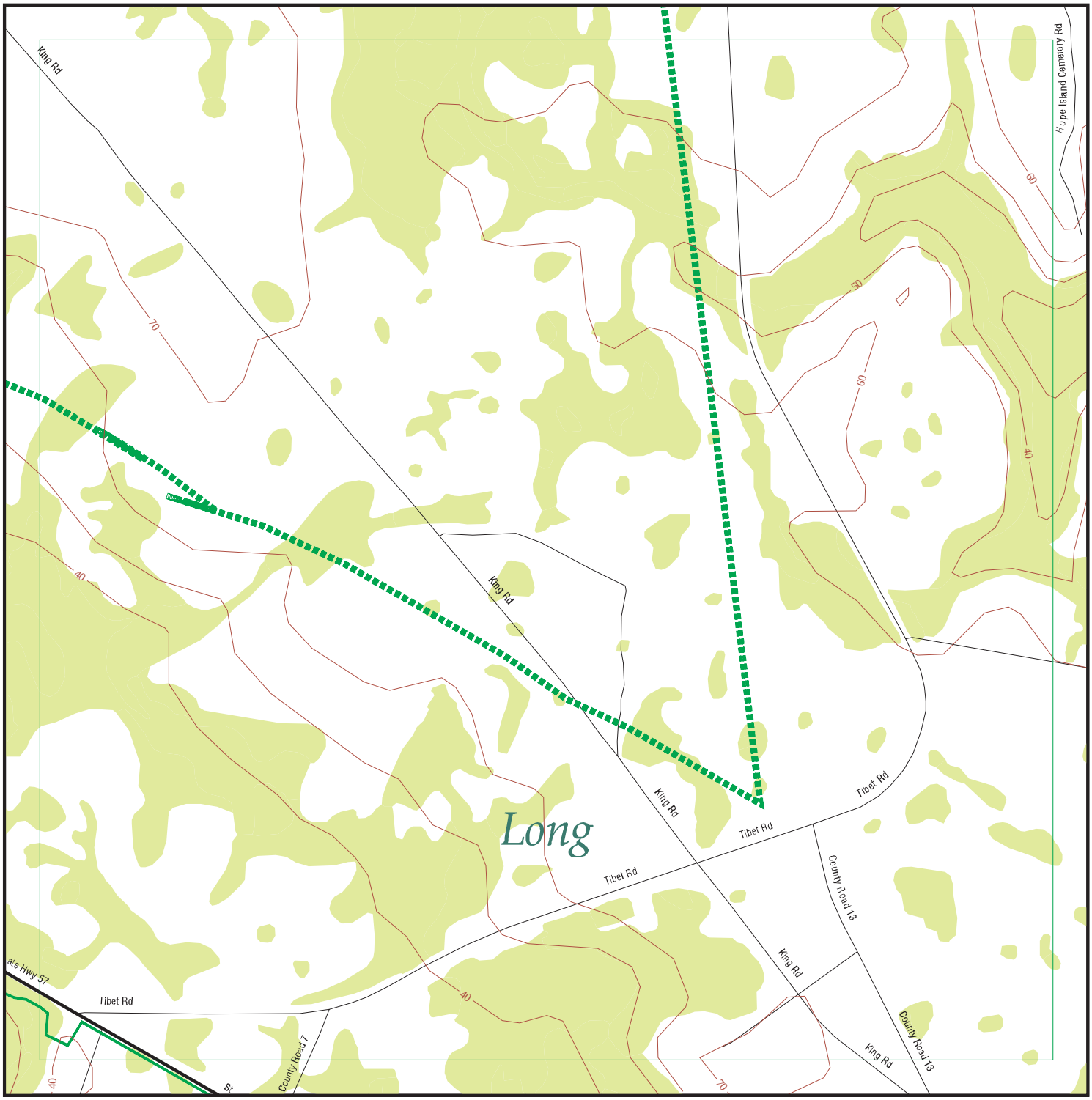
Scale in Miles

Count: 17 records

FOCUS MAP 16 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	1014349591	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	US BROWNFIELDS
LUDOWICI	1003869779	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 17



EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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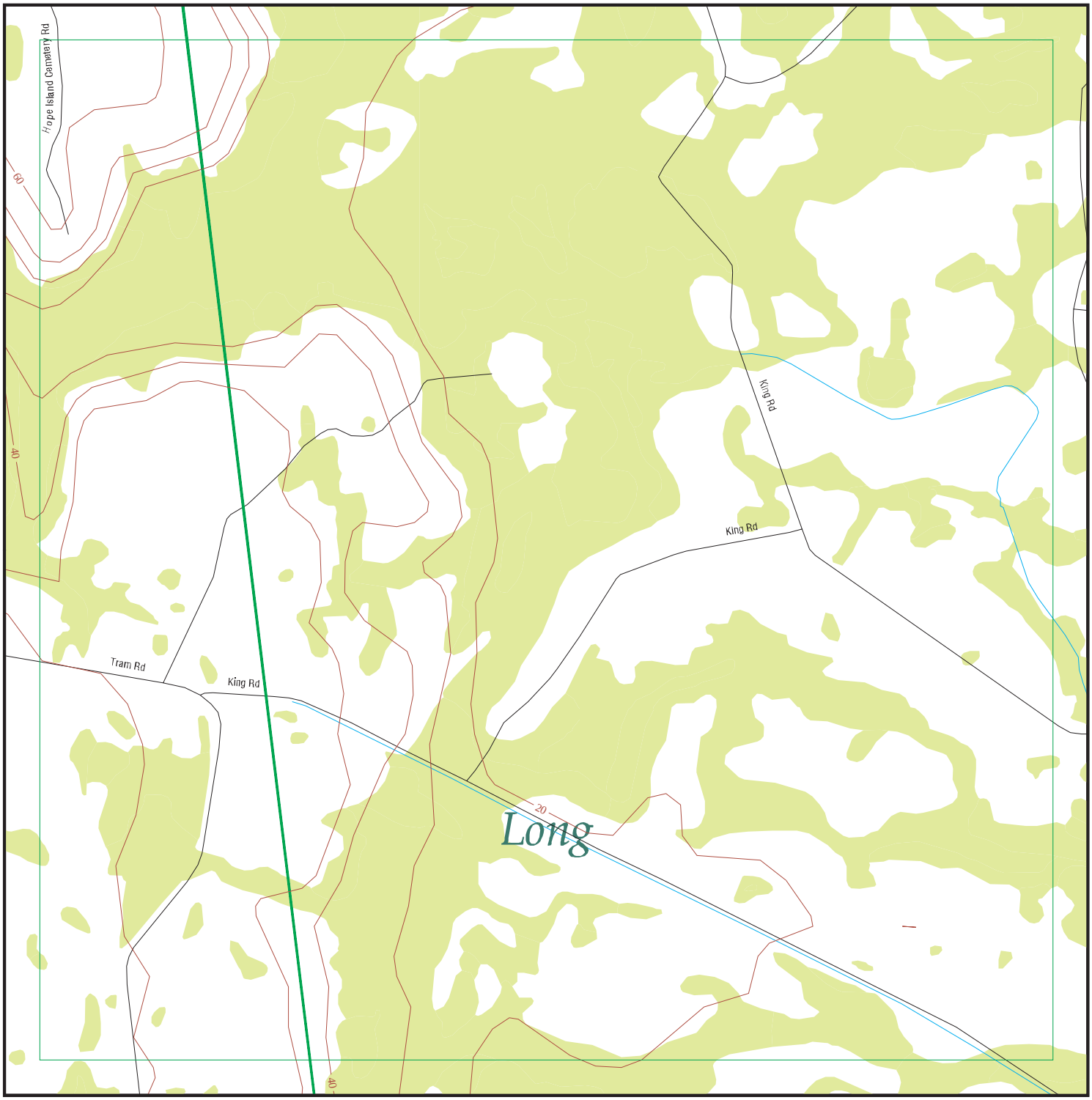
Count: 17 records

FOCUS MAP 17 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	1014349591	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	US BROWNFIELDS
LUDOWICI	1003869779	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 18



EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads
Major Roads
Contour Lines
National Wetlands Inventory
Waterways
Railroads
Study Boundary
100-Yr Flood Zones
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites
Sensitive Receptors

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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Count: 15 records

FOCUS MAP 18 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 19

EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads
Major Roads
Contour Lines
National Wetlands Inventory
Waterways
Railroads
Study Boundary
100-Yr Flood Zones
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites
Sensitive Receptors

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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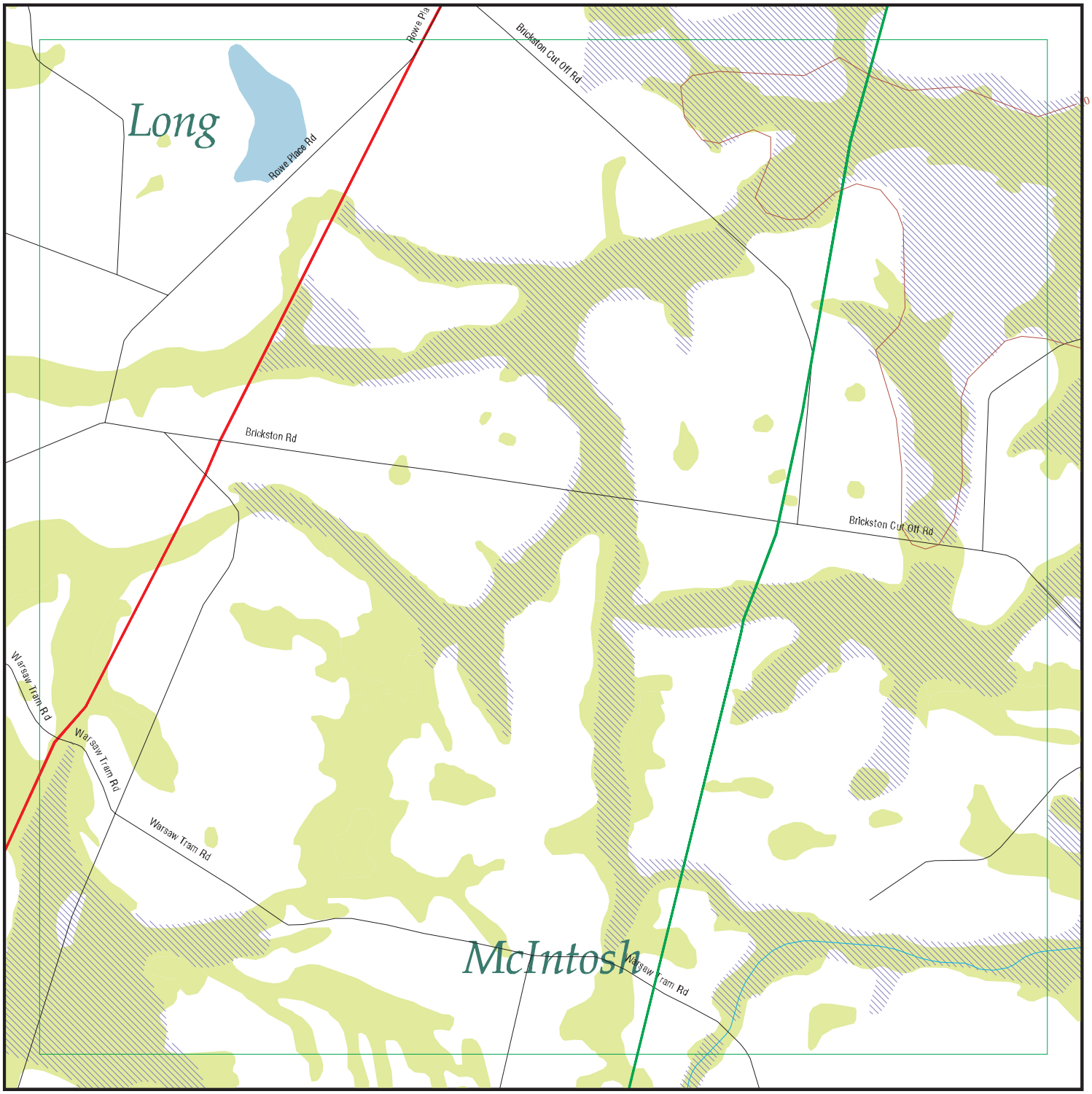
Count: 33 records

FOCUS MAP 19 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 20



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Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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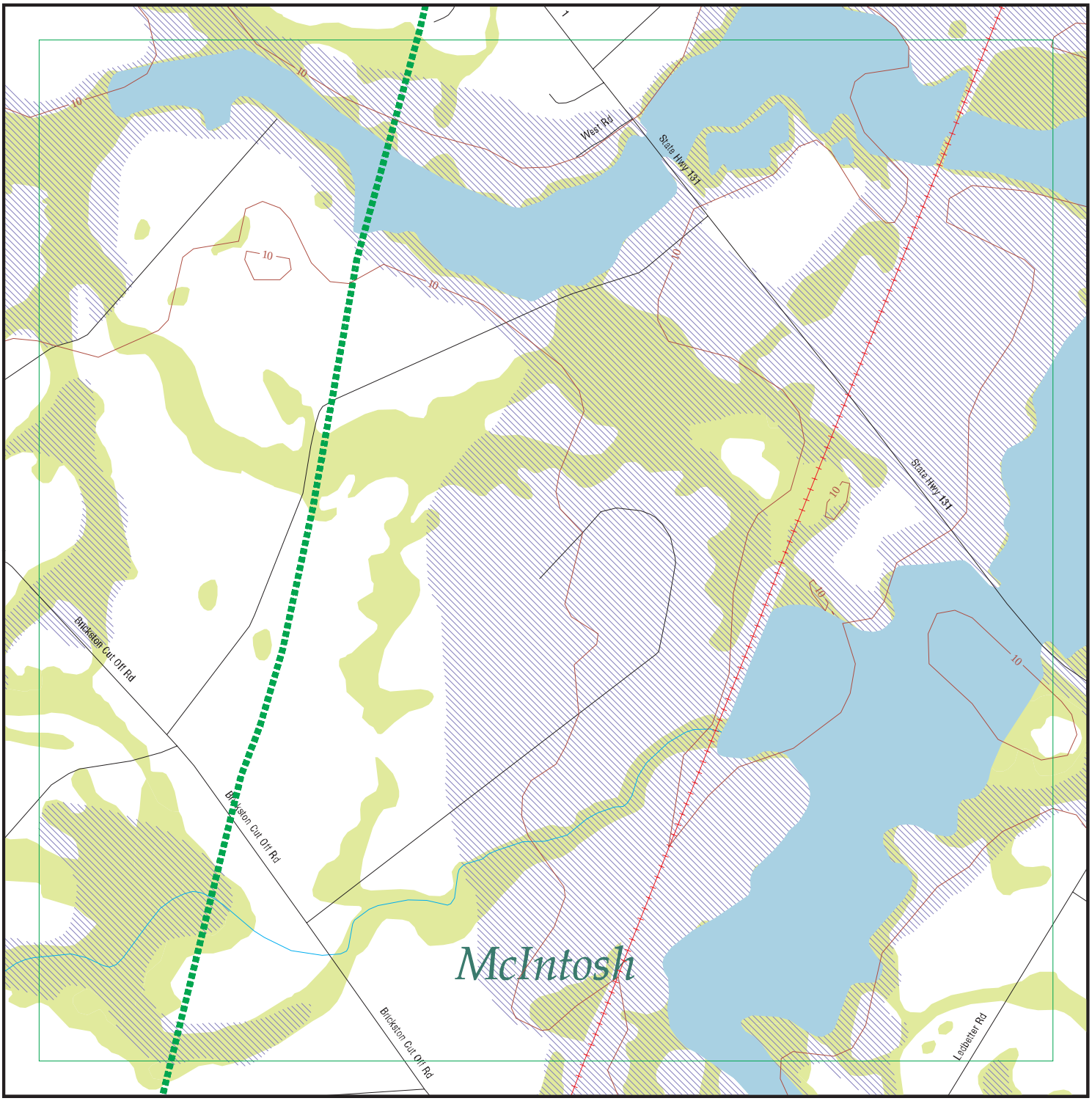
Count: 33 records

FOCUS MAP 20 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 21



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Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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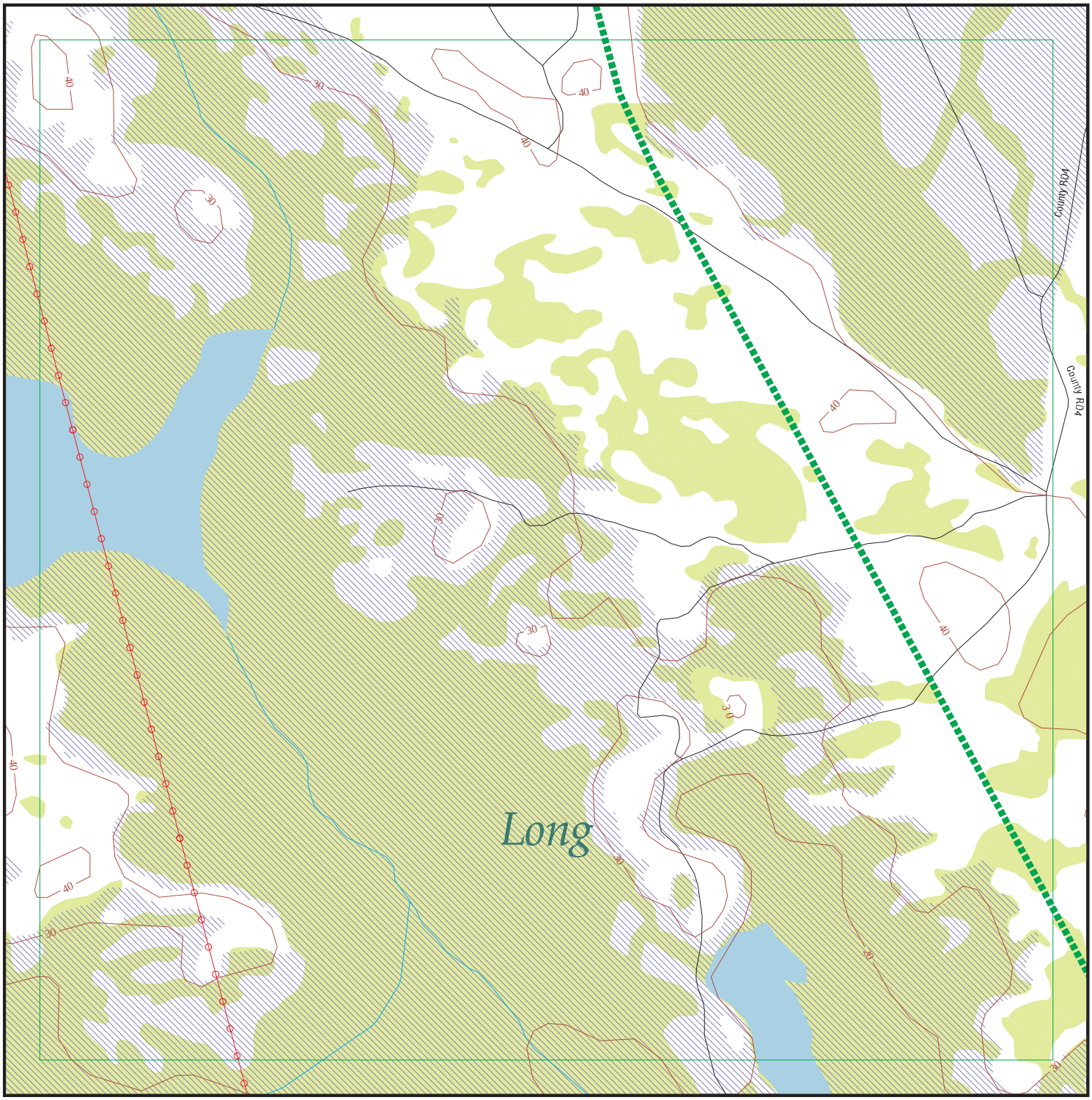
Count: 21 records

FOCUS MAP 21 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 22



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Legend

- Roads
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- National Wetlands Inventory
- Waterways
- Railroads
- Study Boundary
- 100-Yr Flood Zones
- Powerlines
- Pipelines
- Fault Lines
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Water
- Superfund Sites
- Federal DOD Sites
- Listed Sites
- Sensitive Receptors

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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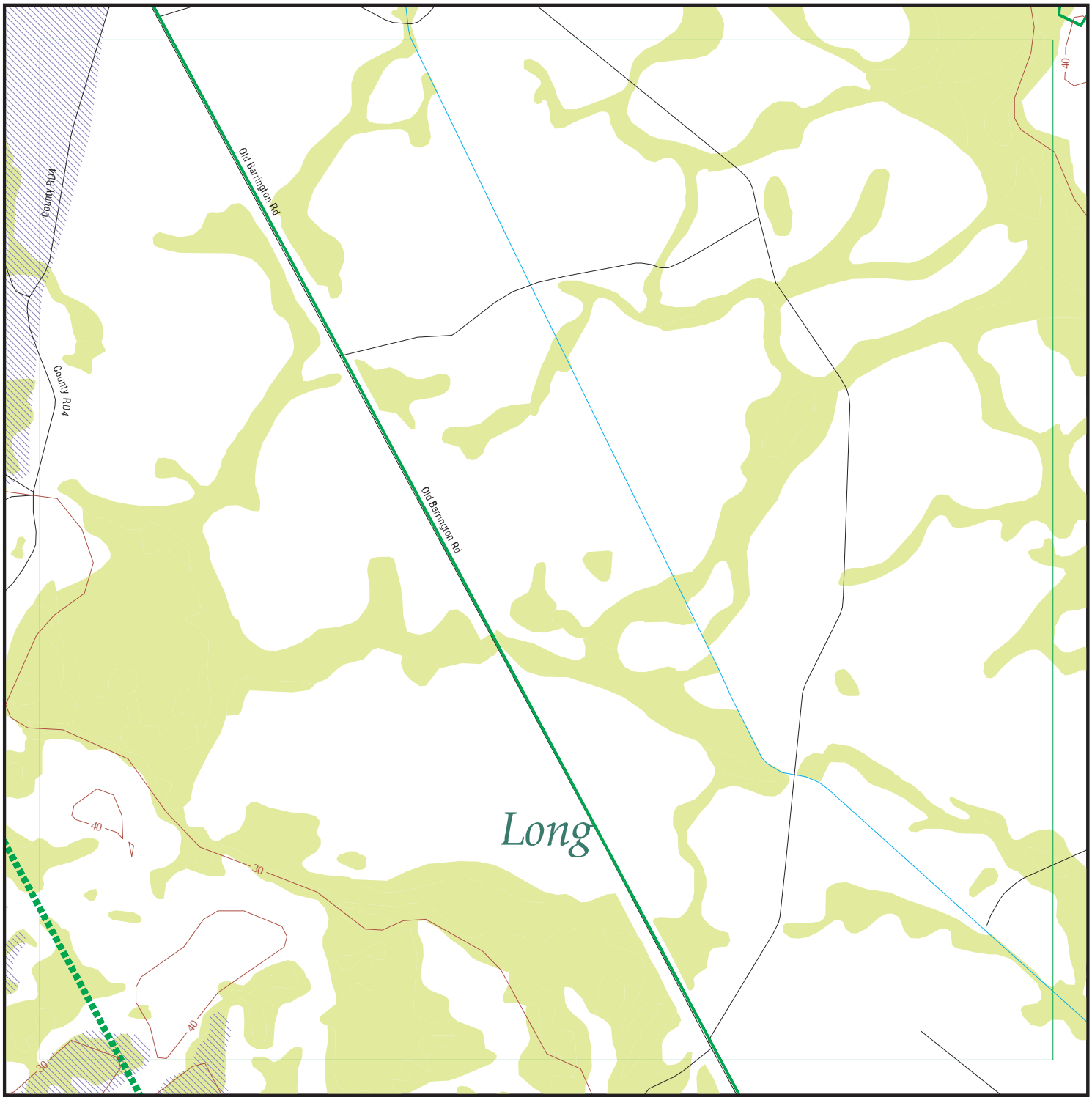
Count: 17 records

FOCUS MAP 22 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	1014349591	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	US BROWNFIELDS
LUDOWICI	1003869779	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 23



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Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

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N

0 1/4 1/2

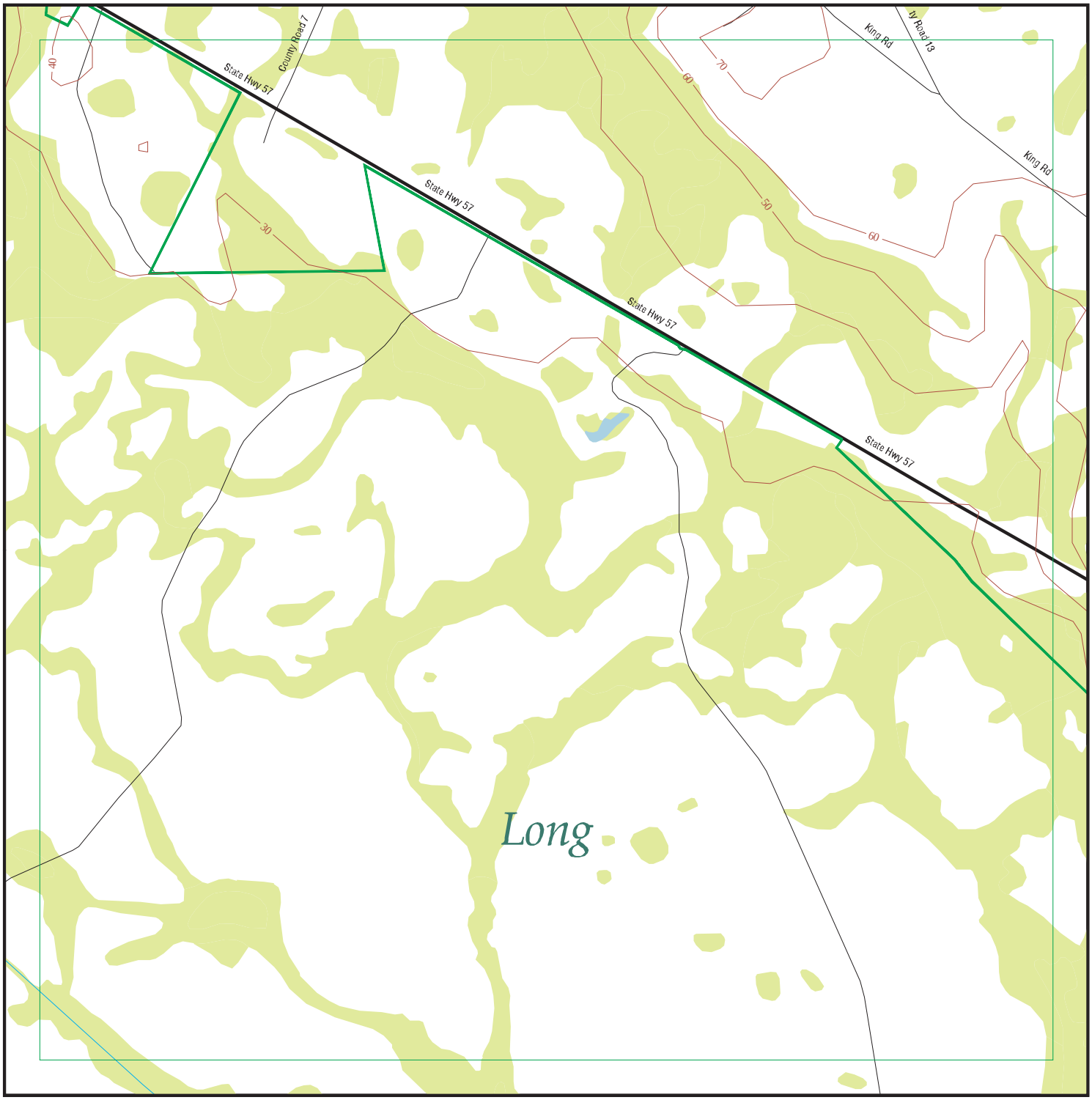
Scale in Miles

Count: 17 records

FOCUS MAP 23 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	1014349591	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	US BROWNFIELDS
LUDOWICI	1003869779	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 24



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Legend

Roads
Major Roads
Contour Lines
National Wetlands Inventory
Waterways
Railroads
Study Boundary
100-Yr Flood Zones
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites
Sensitive Receptors

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N

0 1/4 1/2

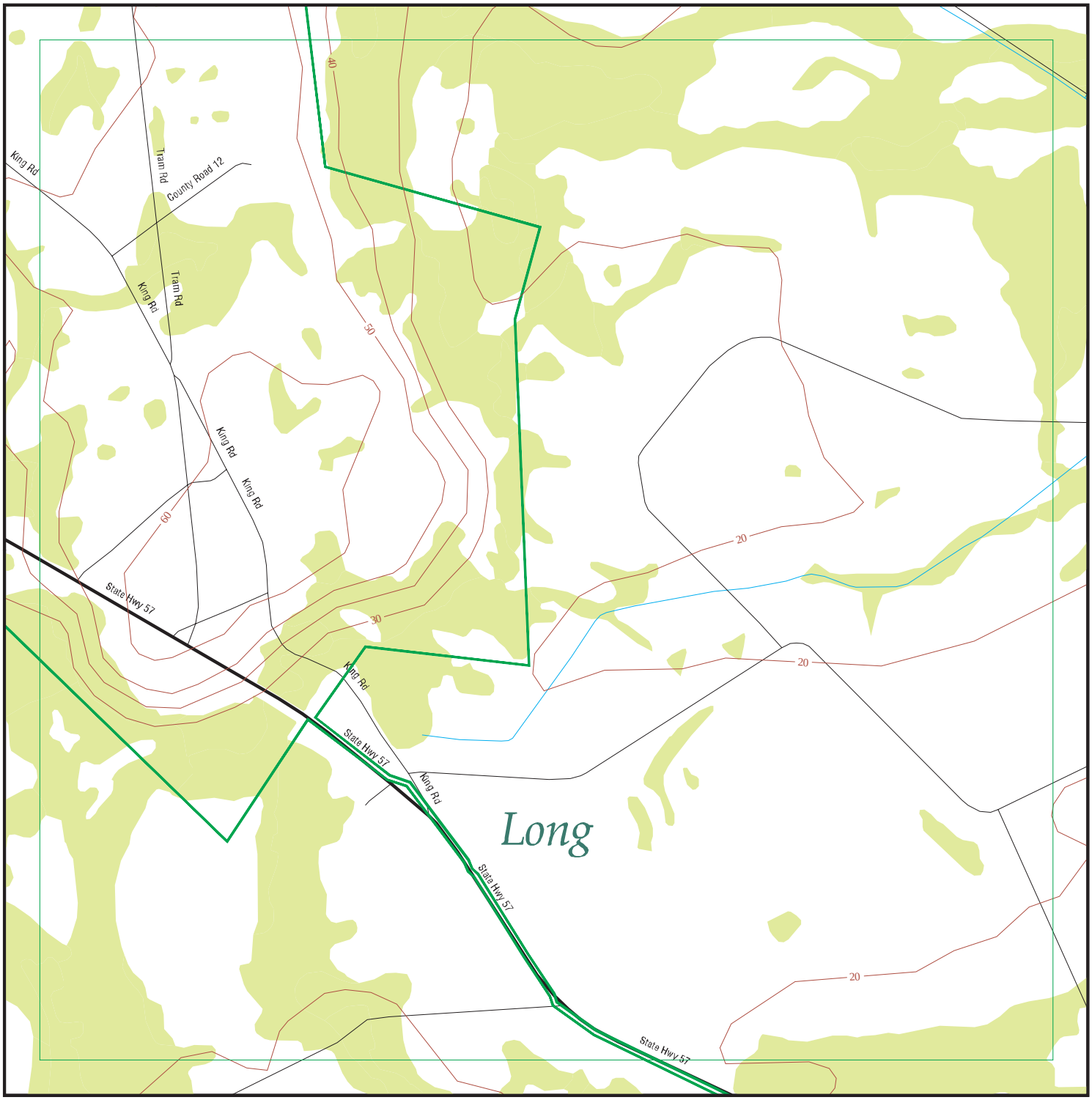
Scale in Miles

Count: 17 records

FOCUS MAP 24 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	1014349591	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	US BROWNFIELDS
LUDOWICI	1003869779	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 25



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TBR EIS

Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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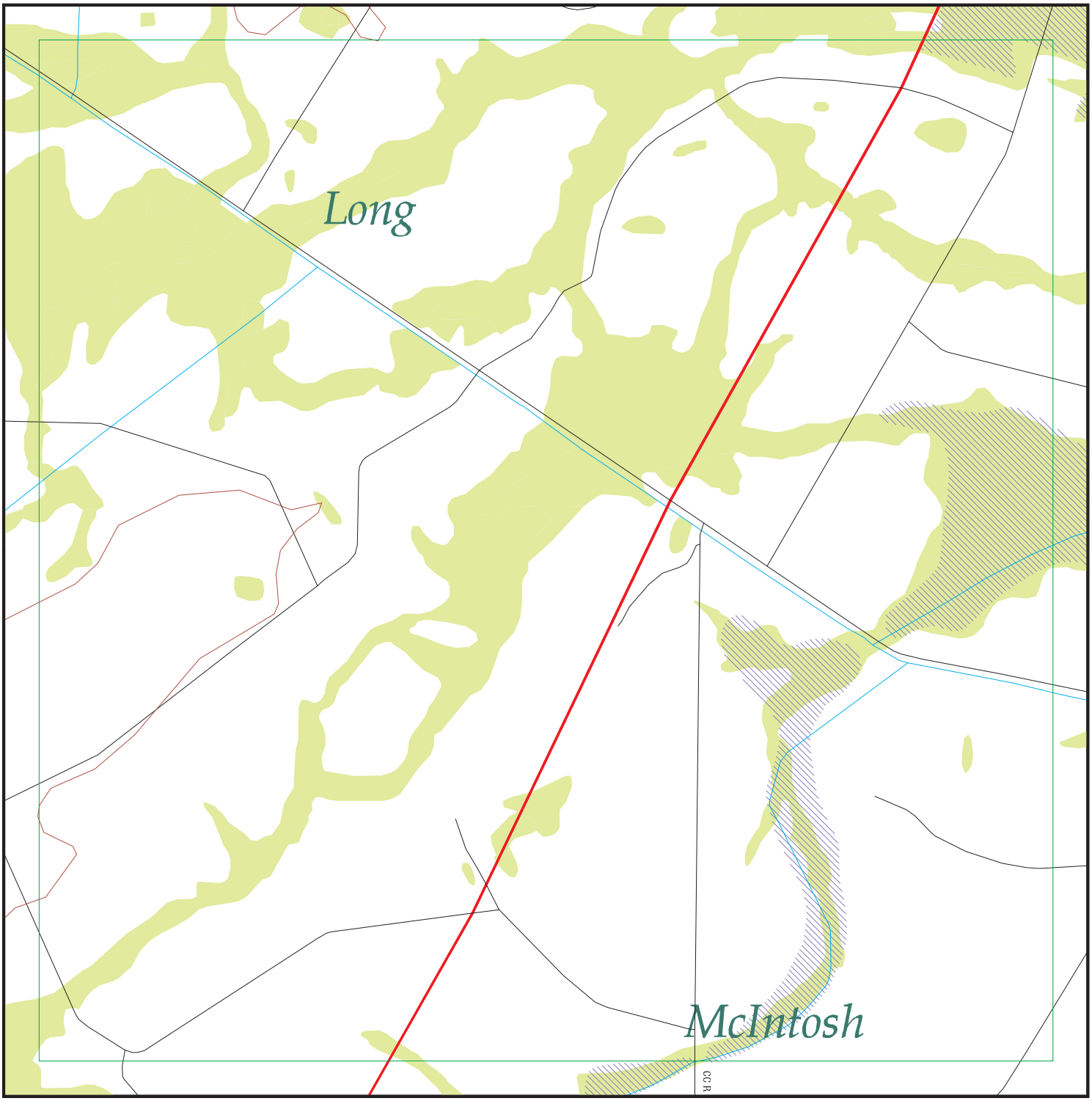
Count: 17 records

FOCUS MAP 25 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	1014349591	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	US BROWNFIELDS
LUDOWICI	1003869779	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 26



EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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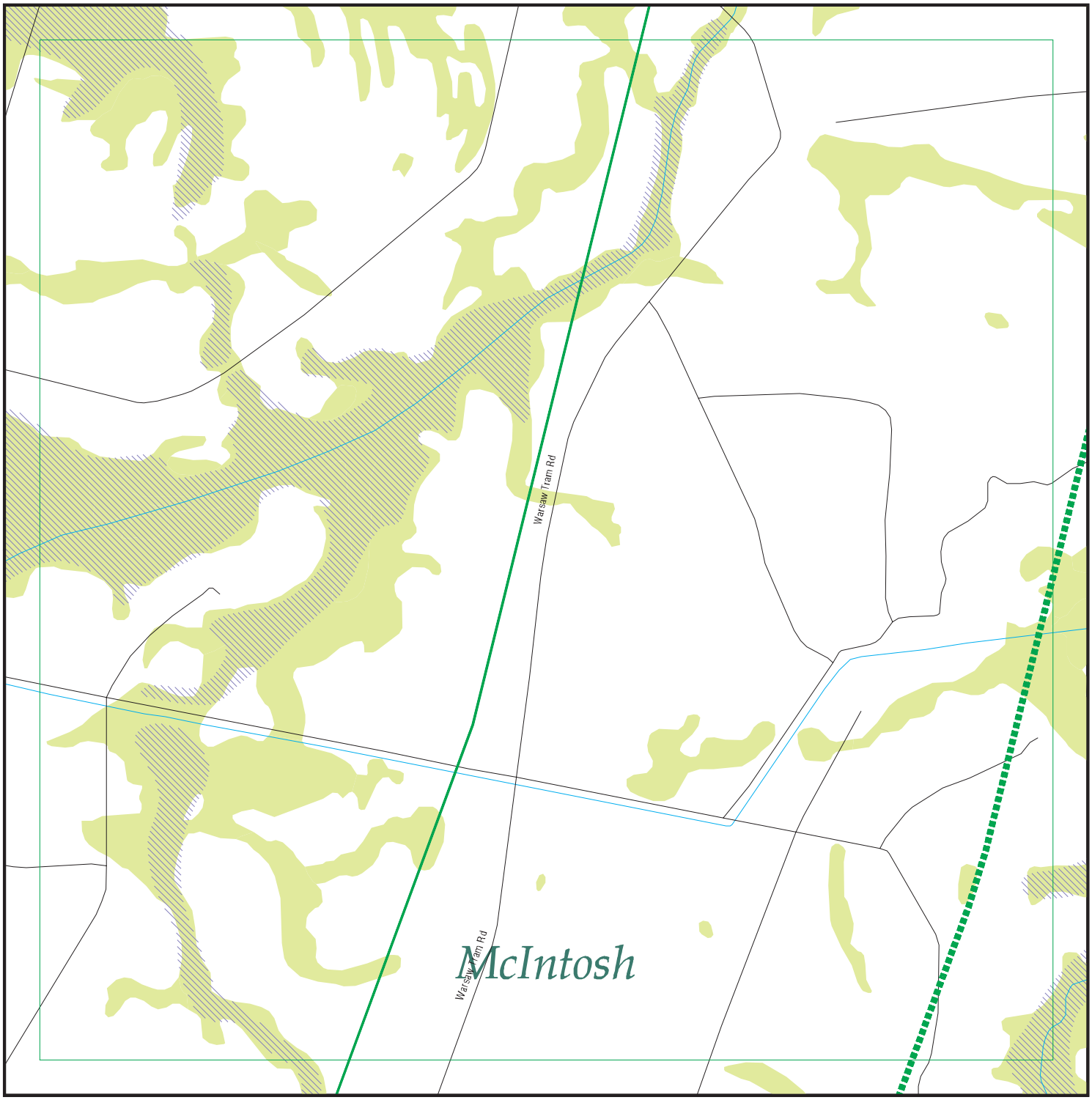
Count: 33 records

FOCUS MAP 26 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 27



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Legend

- Roads
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- National Wetlands Inventory
- Waterways
- Railroads
- Study Boundary
- 100-Yr Flood Zones
- Powerlines
- Pipelines
- Fault Lines
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Water
- Superfund Sites
- Federal DOD Sites
- Listed Sites
- Sensitive Receptors

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N

0 1/4 1/2

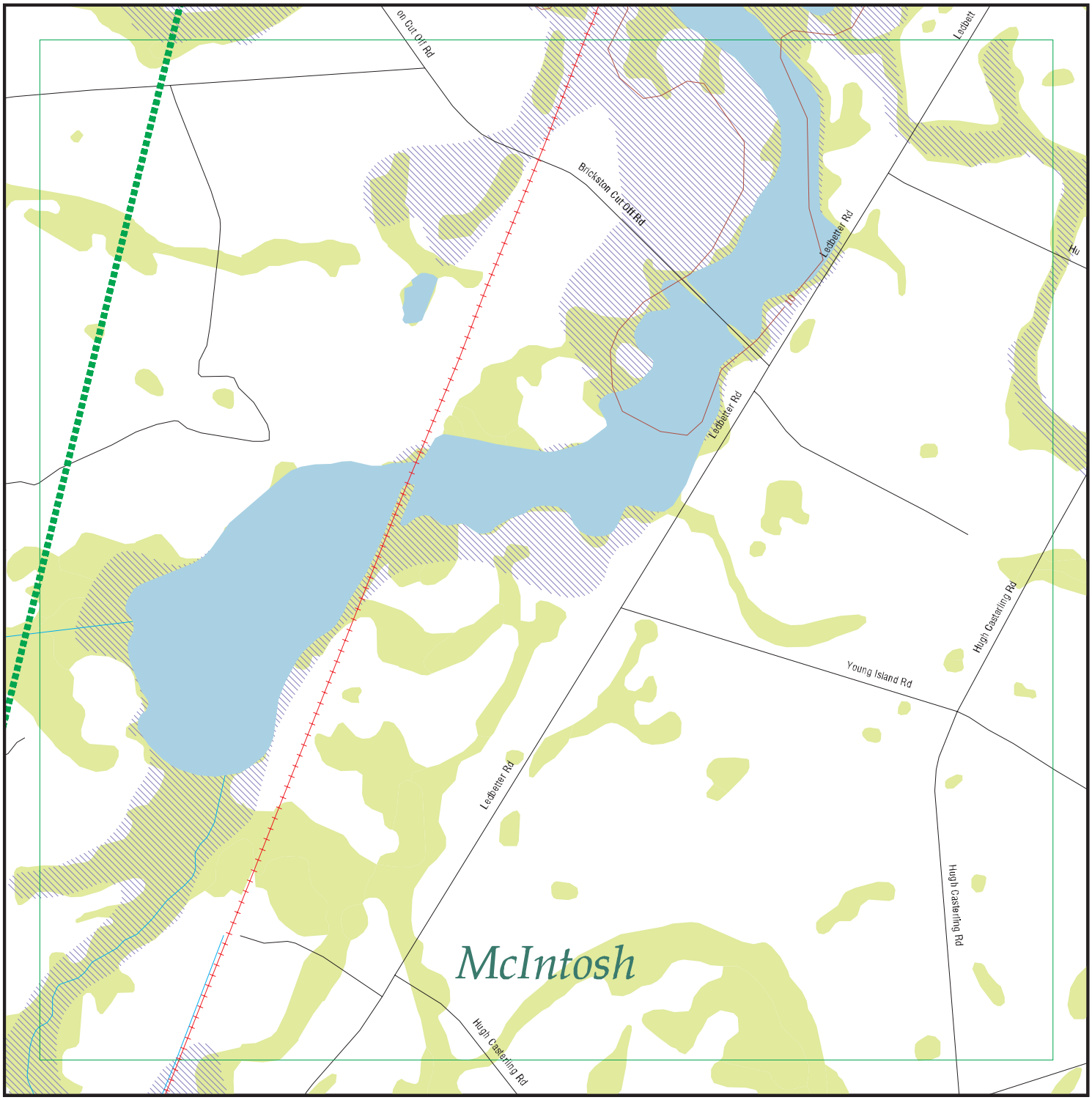
Scale in Miles

Count: 21 records

FOCUS MAP 27 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 28



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Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

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0 1/4 1/2

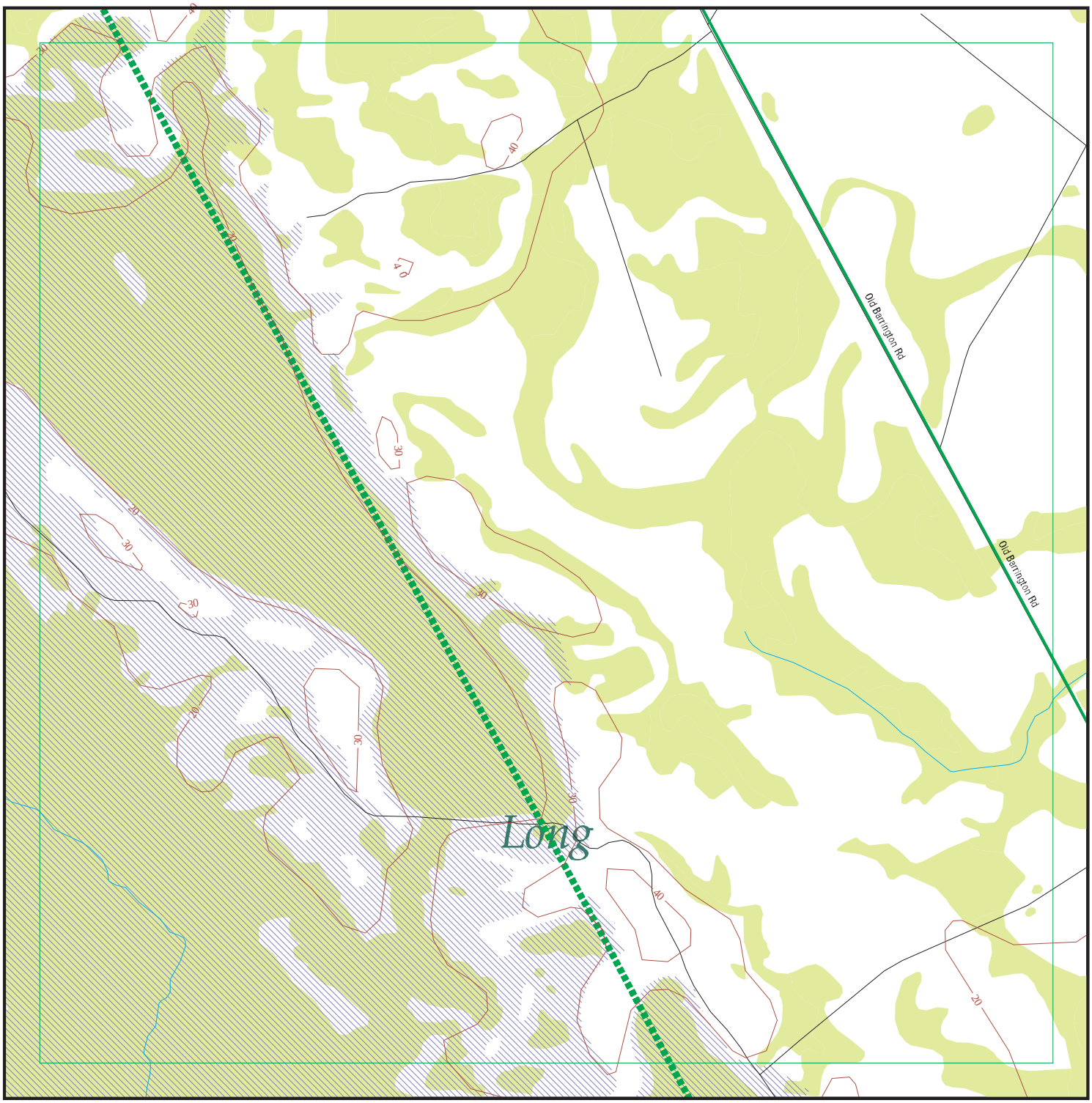
Scale in Miles

Count: 21 records

FOCUS MAP 28 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 29



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Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

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N

0 1/4 1/2

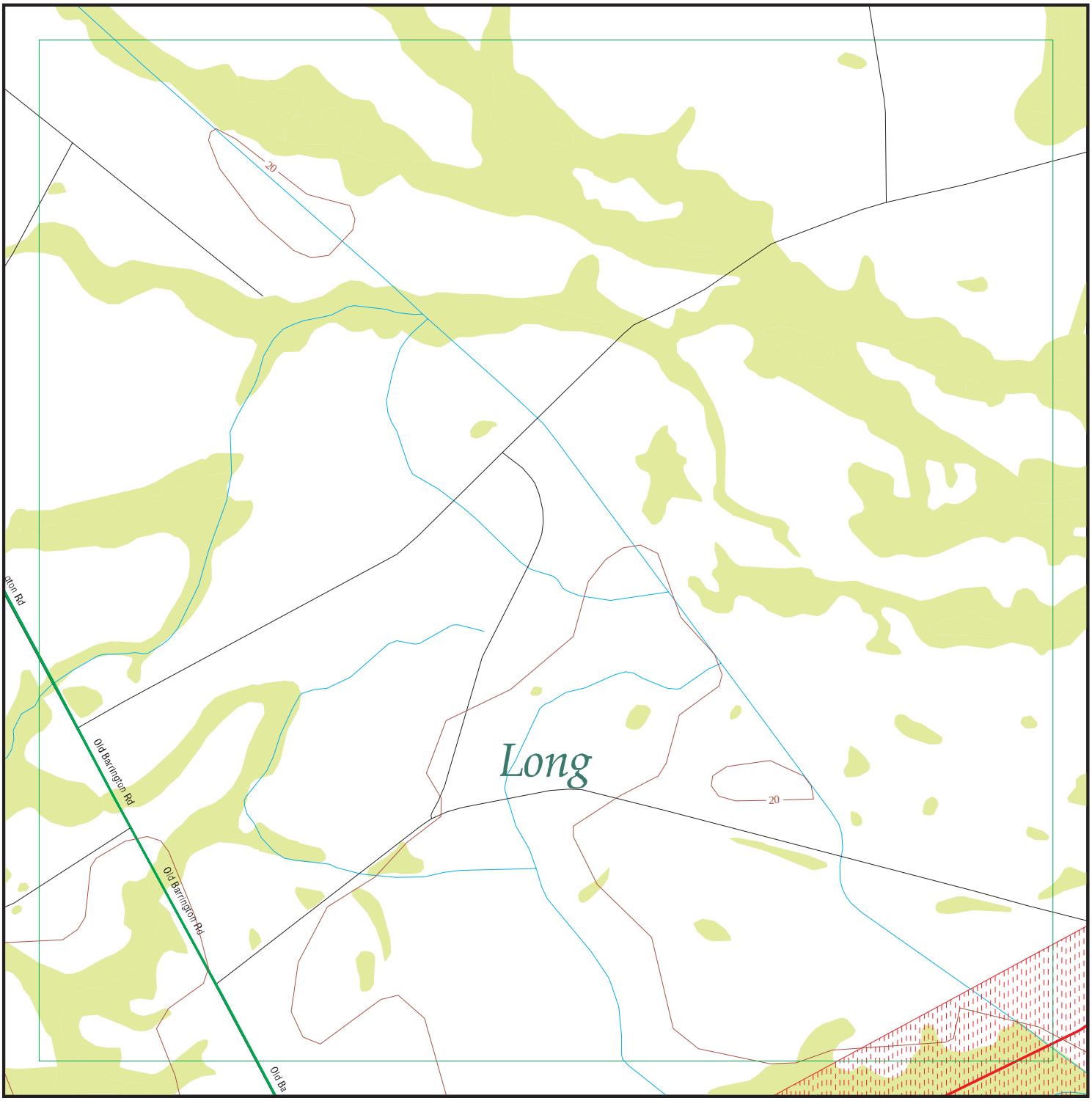
Scale in Miles

Count: 15 records

FOCUS MAP 29 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Focus Map 30



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TBR EIS

Legend

Roads
Major Roads
Contour Lines
National Wetlands Inventory
Waterways
Railroads
Study Boundary
100-Yr Flood Zones
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites
Sensitive Receptors

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0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

FOCUS MAP 30 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
FEDERAL RECORDS	
NPL	0
Proposed NPL	0
Delisted NPL	0
NPL LIENS	0
CERCLIS	0
CERC-NFRAP	0
LIENS 2	0
CORRACTS	0
RCRA-TSDF	0
RCRA-LQG	0
RCRA-SQG	0
RCRA-CESQG	0
RCRA-NonGen	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0
US INST CONTROL	0
ERNS	0
HMIRS	0
DOT OPS	0
US CDL	0
US BROWNFIELDS	0
DOD	1
FUDS	0
LUCIS	0
CONSENT	0
ROD	0
UMTRA	0
ODI	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0
MINES	0
TRIS	0
TSCA	0
FTTS	0
HIST FTTS	0
SSTS	0
ICIS	0
PADS	0
MLTS	0
RADINFO	0
FINDS	0
RAATS	0
COAL ASH EPA	0
FEMA UST	0
COAL ASH DOE	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0
US HIST CDL	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0
STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS	
SHWS	0

FOCUS MAP 30 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
GA NON-HSI	0
SWF/LF	0
NPDES	0
SWRCY	0
HIST LF	0
LUST	0
UST	0
DEL SHWS	0
AST	0
SPILLS	0
INST CONTROL	0
DRYCLEANERS	0
BROWNFIELDS	0
AIRS	0
TIER 2	0
VIC	0
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	0
COAL ASH	0

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV	0
INDIAN ODI	0
INDIAN LUST	0
INDIAN UST	0
INDIAN VCP	0

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants	0

NOTES:

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID	Site	Database(s)	EPA ID Number
DOD	**TOWNSEND RANGE**	**DOD**	**CUSA147119**
Region			**N/A**

TOWNSEND RANGE (County), GA

DOD:

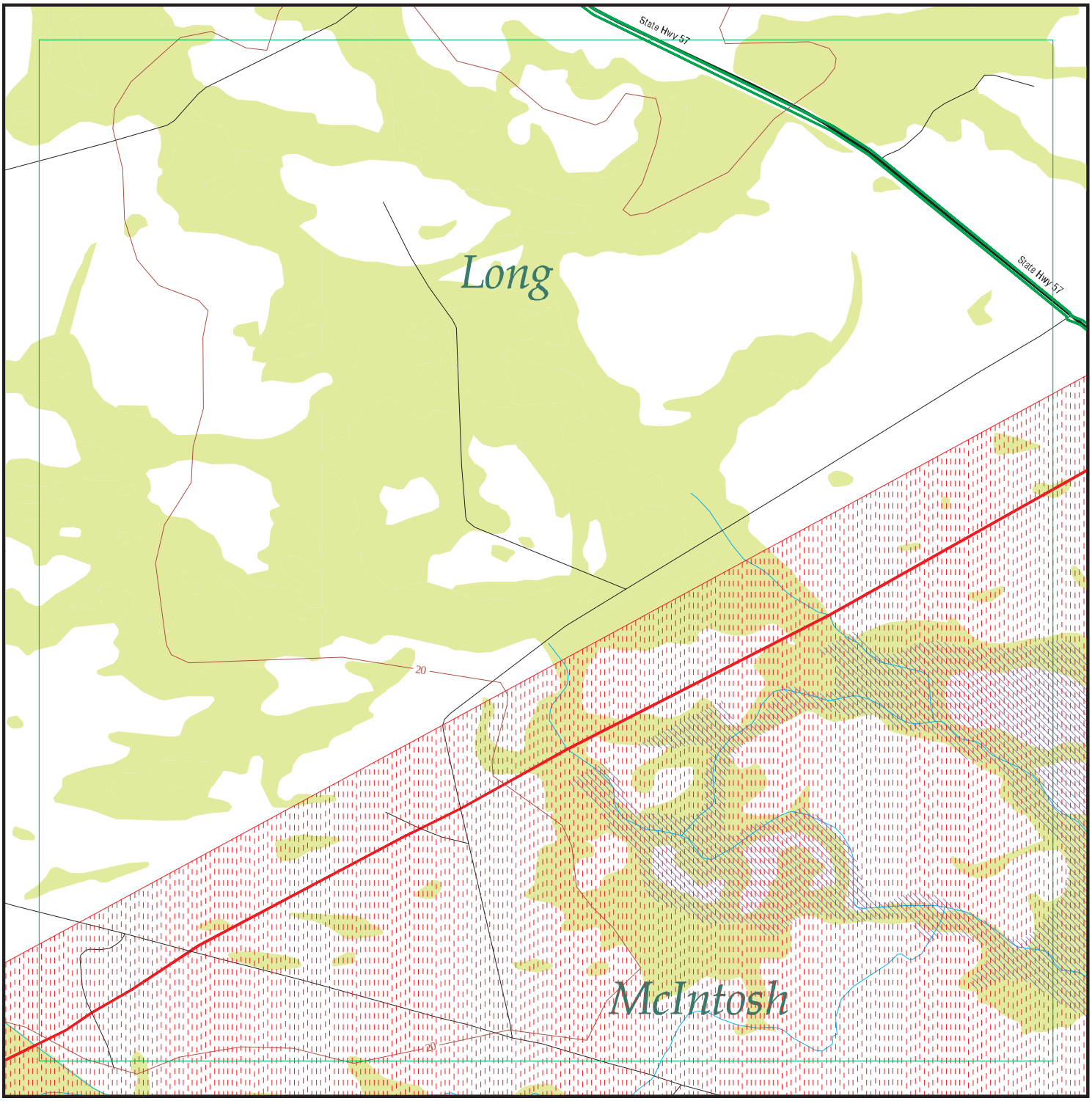
Feature 1:	Marine Corps DOD
Feature 2:	Not reported
Feature 3:	Not reported
URL:	Not reported
Name 1:	Townsend Range
Name 2:	Not reported
Name 3:	Not reported
State:	GA
DOD Site:	Yes
Tile name:	GAMCINTOSH

Count: 33 records

FOCUS MAP 30 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 31



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TBR EIS

Legend

- Roads
- Major Roads
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- National Wetlands Inventory
- Waterways
- Railroads
- Study Boundary
- 100-Yr Flood Zones
- Powerlines
- Pipelines
- Fault Lines
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Water
- Superfund Sites
- Federal DOD Sites
- Listed Sites
- Sensitive Receptors

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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FOCUS MAP 31 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
FEDERAL RECORDS	
NPL	0
Proposed NPL	0
Delisted NPL	0
NPL LIENS	0
CERCLIS	0
CERC-NFRAP	0
LIENS 2	0
CORRACTS	0
RCRA-TSDF	0
RCRA-LQG	0
RCRA-SQG	0
RCRA-CESQG	0
RCRA-NonGen	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0
US INST CONTROL	0
ERNS	0
HMIRS	0
DOT OPS	0
US CDL	0
US BROWNFIELDS	0
DOD	1
FUDS	0
LUCIS	0
CONSENT	0
ROD	0
UMTRA	0
ODI	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0
MINES	0
TRIS	0
TSCA	0
FTTS	0
HIST FTTS	0
SSTS	0
ICIS	0
PADS	0
MLTS	0
RADINFO	0
FINDS	0
RAATS	0
COAL ASH EPA	0
FEMA UST	0
COAL ASH DOE	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0
US HIST CDL	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0
STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS	
SHWS	0

FOCUS MAP 31 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
GA NON-HSI	0
SWF/LF	0
NPDES	0
SWRCY	0
HIST LF	0
LUST	0
UST	0
DEL SHWS	0
AST	0
SPILLS	0
INST CONTROL	0
DRYCLEANERS	0
BROWNFIELDS	0
AIRS	0
TIER 2	0
VIC	0
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	0
COAL ASH	0

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV	0
INDIAN ODI	0
INDIAN LUST	0
INDIAN UST	0
INDIAN VCP	0

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants	0

NOTES:

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID	Site	Database(s)	EPA ID Number
DOD	**TOWNSEND RANGE**	**DOD**	**CUSA147119**
Region			**N/A**

TOWNSEND RANGE (County), GA

DOD:

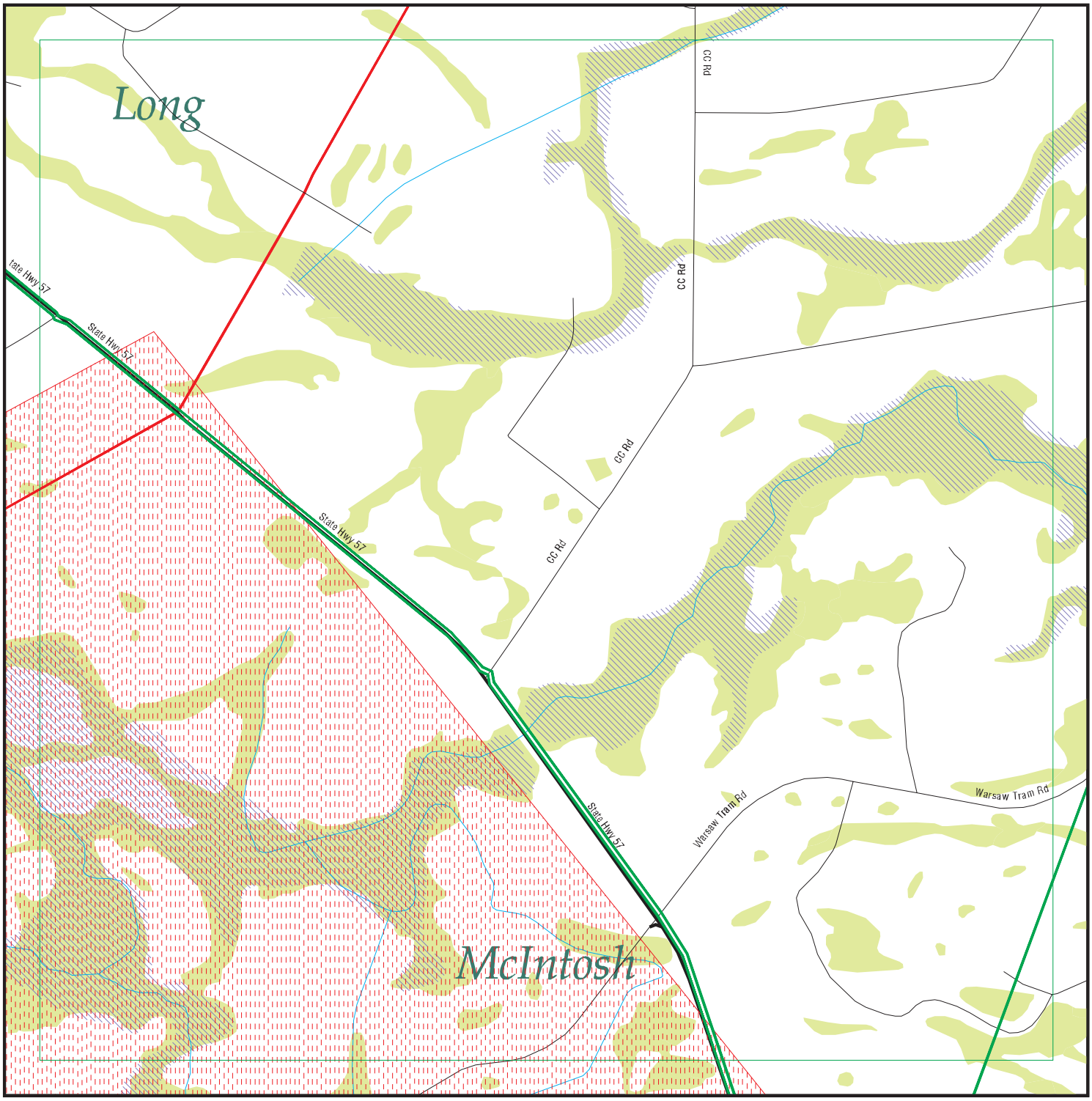
Feature 1:	Marine Corps DOD
Feature 2:	Not reported
Feature 3:	Not reported
URL:	Not reported
Name 1:	Townsend Range
Name 2:	Not reported
Name 3:	Not reported
State:	GA
DOD Site:	Yes
Tile name:	GAMCINTOSH

Count: 33 records

FOCUS MAP 31 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 32



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TBR EIS

Legend

Roads
Major Roads
Contour Lines
National Wetlands Inventory
Waterways
Railroads
Study Boundary
100-Yr Flood Zones
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites
Sensitive Receptors

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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FOCUS MAP 32 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
FEDERAL RECORDS	
NPL	0
Proposed NPL	0
Delisted NPL	0
NPL LIENS	0
CERCLIS	0
CERC-NFRAP	0
LIENS 2	0
CORRACTS	0
RCRA-TSDF	0
RCRA-LQG	0
RCRA-SQG	0
RCRA-CESQG	0
RCRA-NonGen	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0
US INST CONTROL	0
ERNS	0
HMIRS	0
DOT OPS	0
US CDL	0
US BROWNFIELDS	0
DOD	1
FUDS	0
LUCIS	0
CONSENT	0
ROD	0
UMTRA	0
ODI	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0
MINES	0
TRIS	0
TSCA	0
FTTS	0
HIST FTTS	0
SSTS	0
ICIS	0
PADS	0
MLTS	0
RADINFO	0
FINDS	0
RAATS	0
COAL ASH EPA	0
FEMA UST	0
COAL ASH DOE	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0
US HIST CDL	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0
STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS	
SHWS	0

FOCUS MAP 32 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
GA NON-HSI	0
SWF/LF	0
NPDES	0
SWRCY	0
HIST LF	0
LUST	0
UST	0
DEL SHWS	0
AST	0
SPILLS	0
INST CONTROL	0
DRYCLEANERS	0
BROWNFIELDS	0
AIRS	0
TIER 2	0
VIC	0
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	0
COAL ASH	0

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV	0
INDIAN ODI	0
INDIAN LUST	0
INDIAN UST	0
INDIAN VCP	0

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants	0

NOTES:

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID	Site	Database(s)	EPA ID Number
DOD	**TOWNSEND RANGE**	**DOD**	**CUSA147119**
Region			**N/A**

TOWNSEND RANGE (County), GA

DOD:

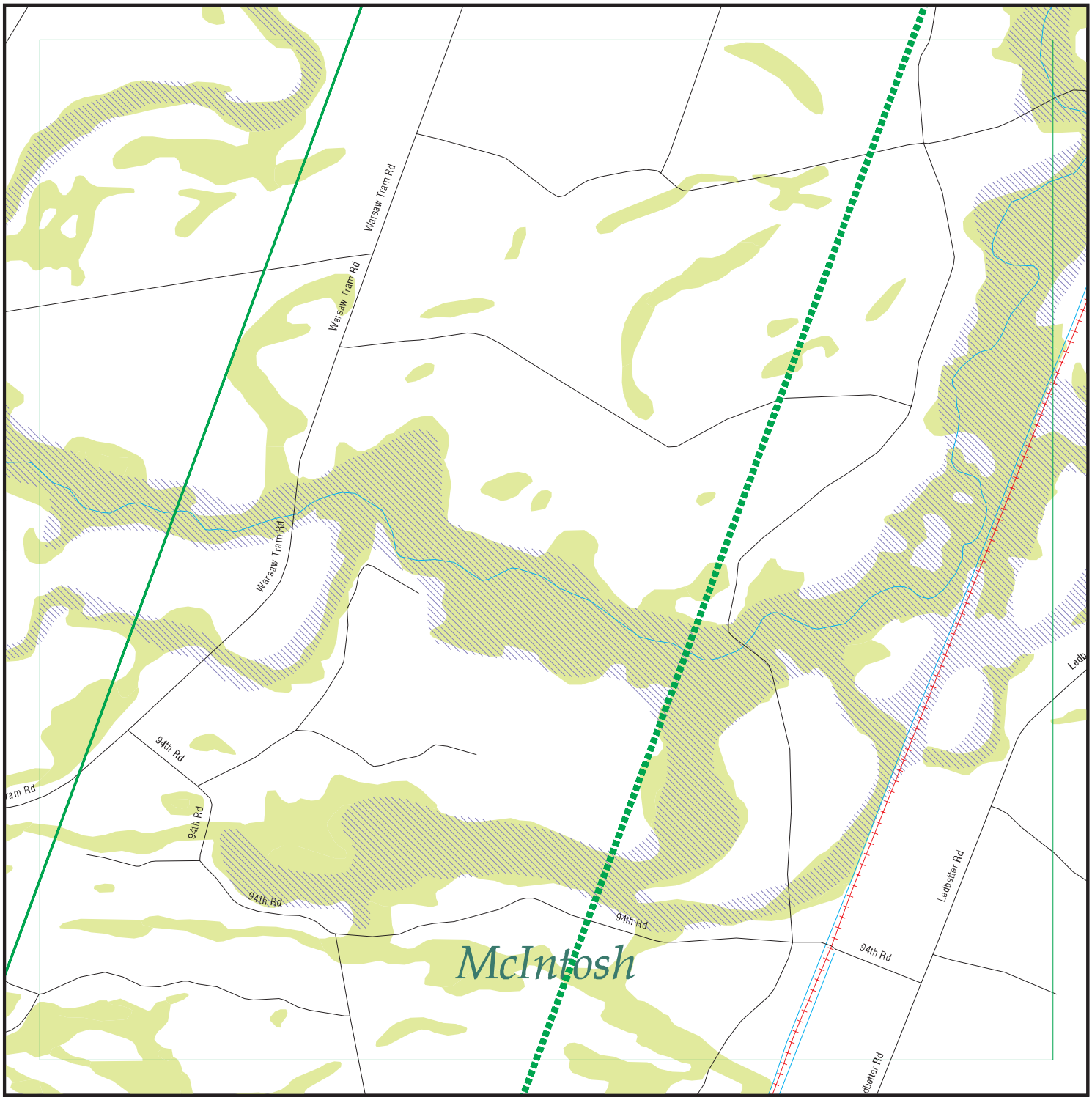
Feature 1:	Marine Corps DOD
Feature 2:	Not reported
Feature 3:	Not reported
URL:	Not reported
Name 1:	Townsend Range
Name 2:	Not reported
Name 3:	Not reported
State:	GA
DOD Site:	Yes
Tile name:	GAMCINTOSH

Count: 33 records

FOCUS MAP 32 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 33



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Legend

Roads
Major Roads
Contour Lines
National Wetlands Inventory
Waterways
Railroads
Study Boundary
100-Yr Flood Zones
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites
Sensitive Receptors

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N

0 1/4 1/2

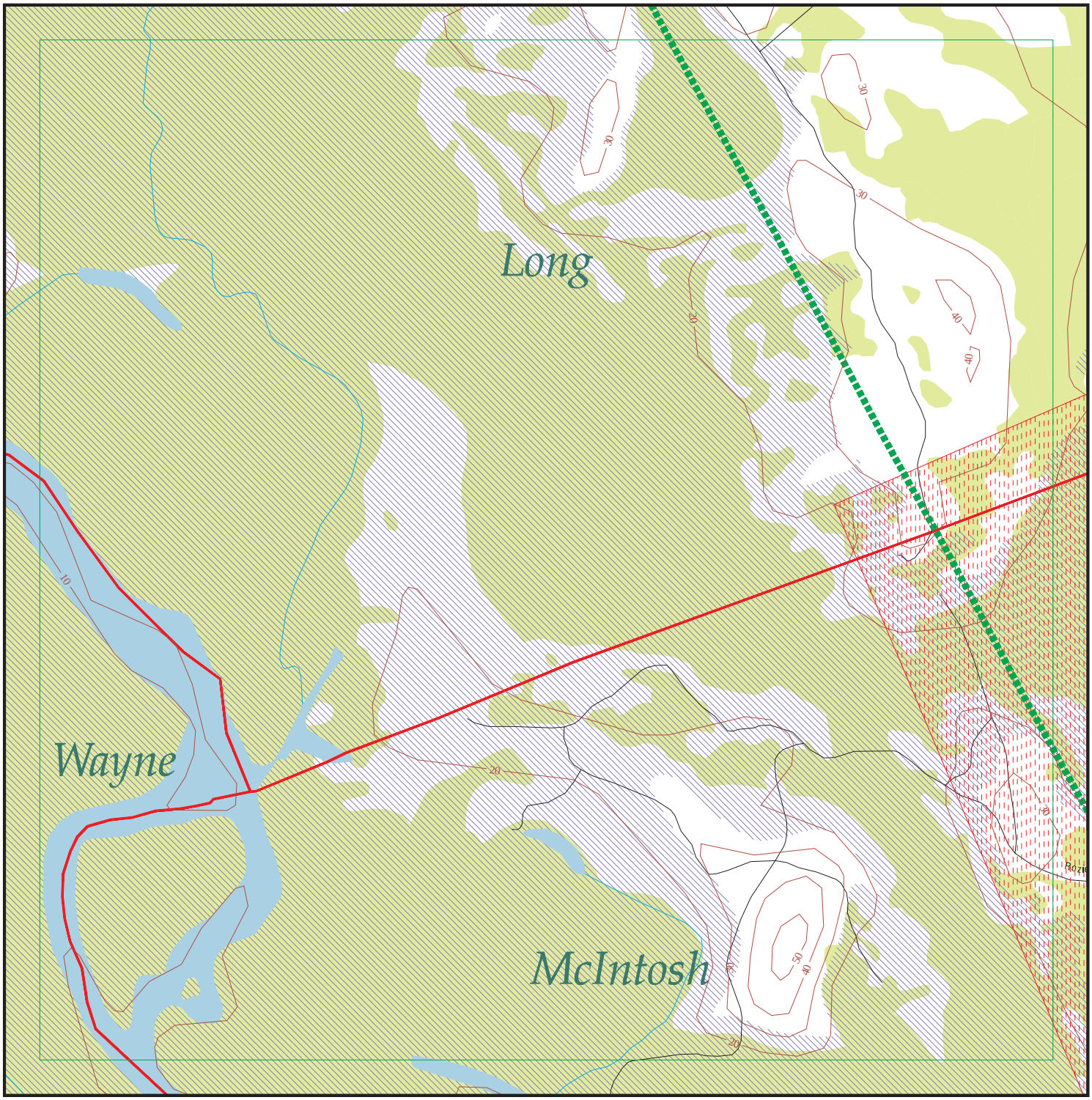
Scale in Miles

Count: 21 records

FOCUS MAP 33 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 34



EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

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Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

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N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

FOCUS MAP 34 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
FEDERAL RECORDS	
NPL	0
Proposed NPL	0
Delisted NPL	0
NPL LIENS	0
CERCLIS	0
CERC-NFRAP	0
LIENS 2	0
CORRACTS	0
RCRA-TSDF	0
RCRA-LQG	0
RCRA-SQG	0
RCRA-CESQG	0
RCRA-NonGen	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0
US INST CONTROL	0
ERNS	0
HMIRS	0
DOT OPS	0
US CDL	0
US BROWNFIELDS	0
DOD	1
FUDS	0
LUCIS	0
CONSENT	0
ROD	0
UMTRA	0
ODI	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0
MINES	0
TRIS	0
TSCA	0
FTTS	0
HIST FTTS	0
SSTS	0
ICIS	0
PADS	0
MLTS	0
RADINFO	0
FINDS	0
RAATS	0
COAL ASH EPA	0
FEMA UST	0
COAL ASH DOE	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0
US HIST CDL	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0
STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS	
SHWS	0

FOCUS MAP 34 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
GA NON-HSI	0
SWF/LF	0
NPDES	0
SWRCY	0
HIST LF	0
LUST	0
UST	0
DEL SHWS	0
AST	0
SPILLS	0
INST CONTROL	0
DRYCLEANERS	0
BROWNFIELDS	0
AIRS	0
TIER 2	0
VIC	0
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	0
COAL ASH	0

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV	0
INDIAN ODI	0
INDIAN LUST	0
INDIAN UST	0
INDIAN VCP	0

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants	0

NOTES:

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID	Site	Database(s)	EPA ID Number
DOD	**TOWNSEND RANGE**	**DOD**	**CUSA147119**
Region			**N/A**

TOWNSEND RANGE (County), GA

DOD:

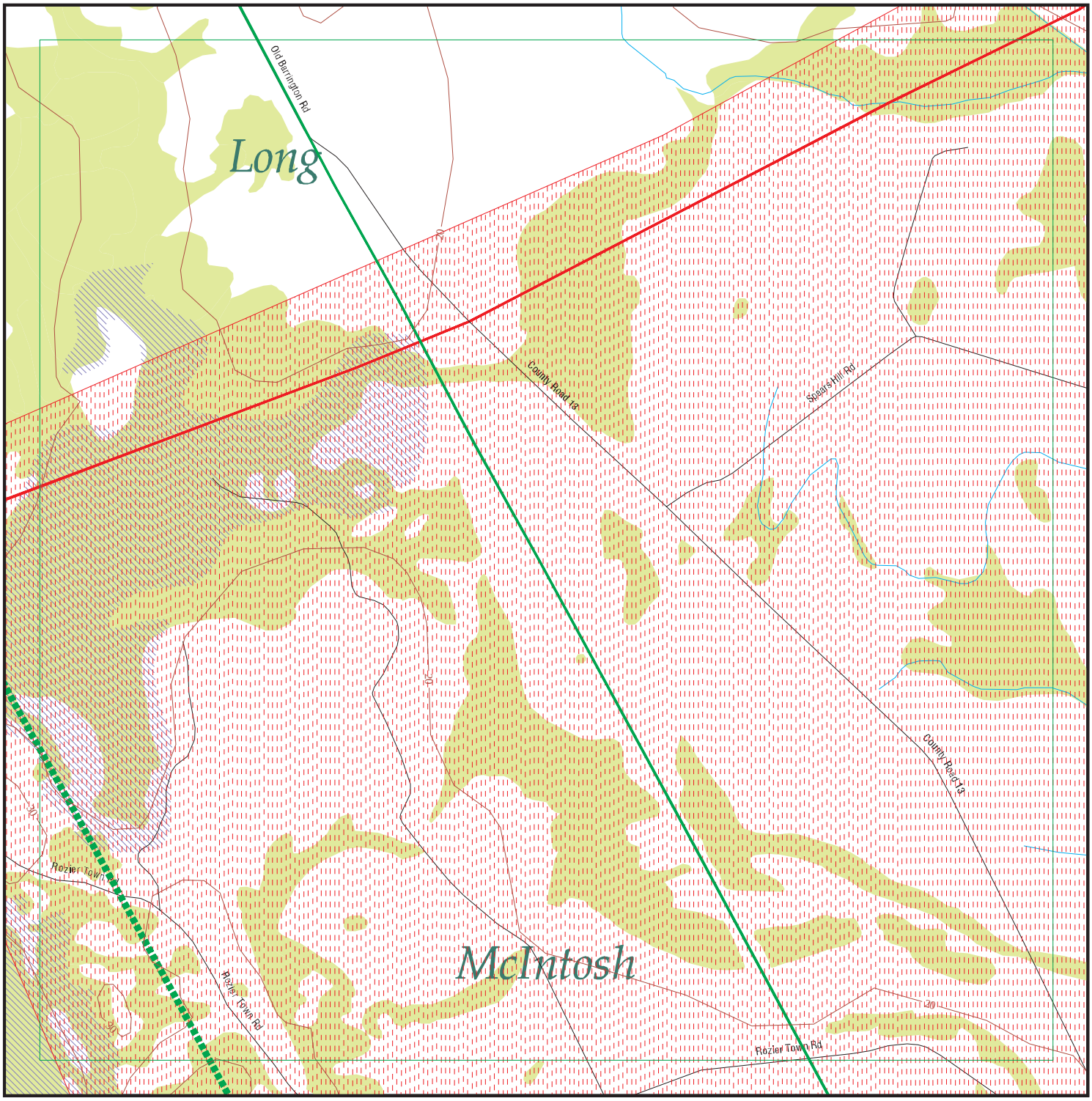
Feature 1:	Marine Corps DOD
Feature 2:	Not reported
Feature 3:	Not reported
URL:	Not reported
Name 1:	Townsend Range
Name 2:	Not reported
Name 3:	Not reported
State:	GA
DOD Site:	Yes
Tile name:	GAMCINTOSH

Count: 35 records

FOCUS MAP 34 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
JESUP	U003296500	TIMBER TRUCKING	6287 HWY 301 S	31546	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
JESUP	U003763572	COUNTRY STORE	USHY 341 DOTPARCEL 95	31546	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 35



EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

- Roads
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- National Wetlands Inventory
- Waterways
- Railroads
- Study Boundary
- 100-Yr Flood Zones
- Powerlines
- Pipelines
- Fault Lines
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Water
- Superfund Sites
- Federal DOD Sites
- Listed Sites
- Sensitive Receptors

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N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

FOCUS MAP 35 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
FEDERAL RECORDS	
NPL	0
Proposed NPL	0
Delisted NPL	0
NPL LIENS	0
CERCLIS	0
CERC-NFRAP	0
LIENS 2	0
CORRACTS	0
RCRA-TSDF	0
RCRA-LQG	0
RCRA-SQG	0
RCRA-CESQG	0
RCRA-NonGen	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0
US INST CONTROL	0
ERNS	0
HMIRS	0
DOT OPS	0
US CDL	0
US BROWNFIELDS	0
DOD	1
FUDS	0
LUCIS	0
CONSENT	0
ROD	0
UMTRA	0
ODI	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0
MINES	0
TRIS	0
TSCA	0
FTTS	0
HIST FTTS	0
SSTS	0
ICIS	0
PADS	0
MLTS	0
RADINFO	0
FINDS	0
RAATS	0
COAL ASH EPA	0
FEMA UST	0
COAL ASH DOE	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0
US HIST CDL	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0
STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS	
SHWS	0

FOCUS MAP 35 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
GA NON-HSI	0
SWF/LF	0
NPDES	0
SWRCY	0
HIST LF	0
LUST	0
UST	0
DEL SHWS	0
AST	0
SPILLS	0
INST CONTROL	0
DRYCLEANERS	0
BROWNFIELDS	0
AIRS	0
TIER 2	0
VIC	0
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	0
COAL ASH	0

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV	0
INDIAN ODI	0
INDIAN LUST	0
INDIAN UST	0
INDIAN VCP	0

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants	0

NOTES:

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID	Site	Database(s)	EPA ID Number
DOD	**TOWNSEND RANGE**	**DOD**	**CUSA147119**
Region			**N/A**

TOWNSEND RANGE (County), GA

DOD:

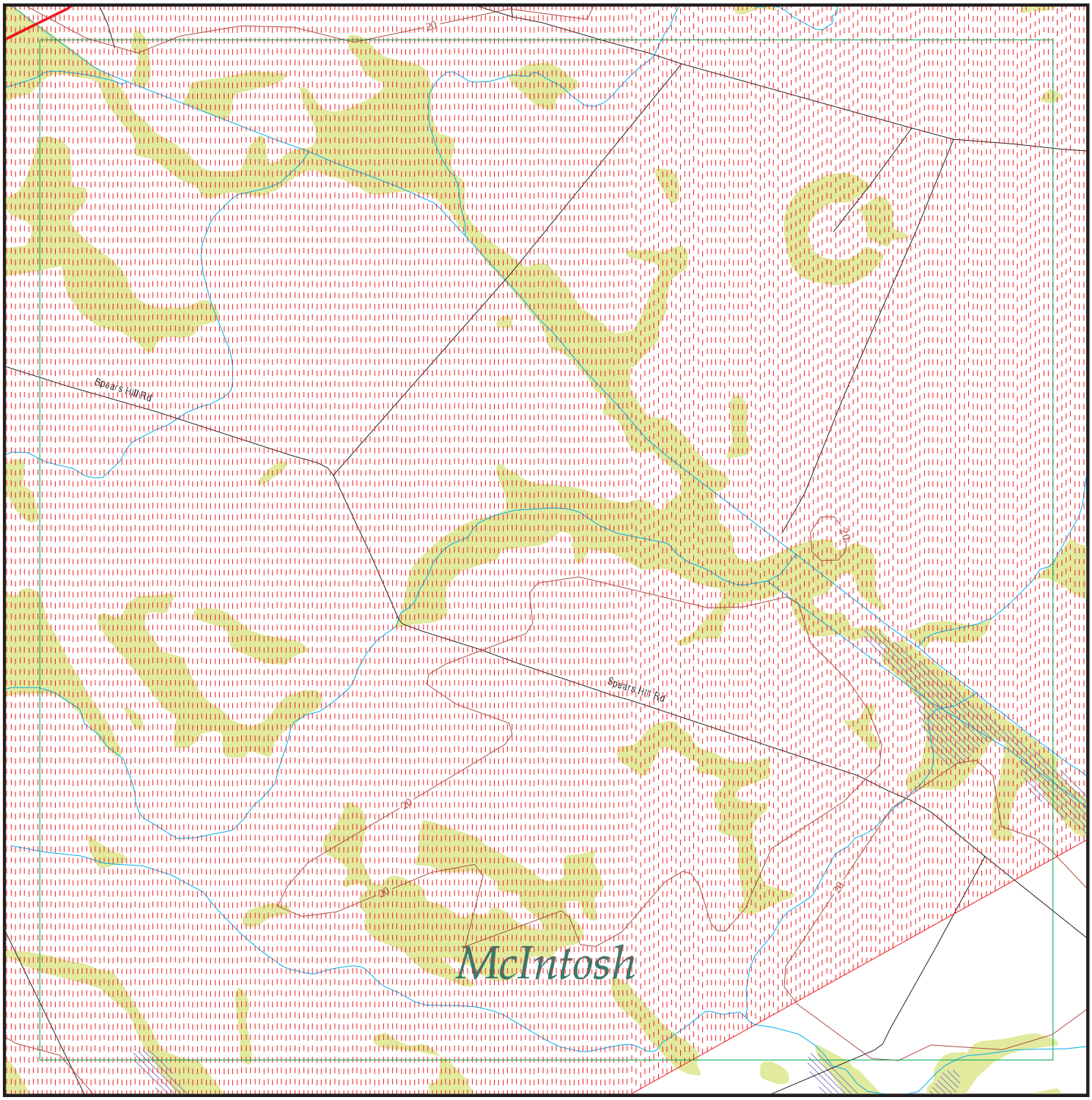
Feature 1:	Marine Corps DOD
Feature 2:	Not reported
Feature 3:	Not reported
URL:	Not reported
Name 1:	Townsend Range
Name 2:	Not reported
Name 3:	Not reported
State:	GA
DOD Site:	Yes
Tile name:	GAMCINTOSH

Count: 35 records

FOCUS MAP 35 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
LUDOWICI	1004687762	WILLIES BODY SHOP	RT 1 BOX 61 - 1	31316	RCRA-CESQG, FINDS
LUDOWICI	1006775212	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	U003920759	COUNTY LINE STATION	RT 2	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1004687734	HINESVILLE RECYCLING CO	RT 3 BOX 30	31316	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
LUDOWICI	S110591406	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	1006780699	BILLINGS SERVICE STATION	HWY 301 S	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	1006780756	PARKERS #5	HWY 301 S & GA	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	1006780735	COUNTY MAINTENANCE YARD	HWY 82 E	31316	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
LUDOWICI	U001629014	FLASH FOODS #25	HWY 84 & MAIN ST	31316	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
LUDOWICI	A100332699	THE ANYTHING MARKET	HWY 84 W	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	S109604763	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	LUST
LUDOWICI	A100346605	BEARDS CREEK COUNTRY STORE	14230 CECIL NOBLES HWY	31316	AST
LUDOWICI	1003868919	LUDOWICI U.S. HWY 82 PESTICIDE SPILL	U.S. HWY 82	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	1014349591	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	US BROWNFIELDS
LUDOWICI	1003869779	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING COMPANY	LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	CERC-NFRAP
LUDOWICI	S103224296	HAN-HAR METAL FINISHING CORP.	USHY 84 & LONG COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	31316	DEL SHWS
LUDOWICI	U003551558	LUDOWICI TEXACO STATION	USHY 301 S	31316	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 36



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Legend

Roads
Major Roads
Contour Lines
National Wetlands Inventory
Waterways
Railroads
Study Boundary
100-Yr Flood Zones
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites
Sensitive Receptors

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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FOCUS MAP 36 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
FEDERAL RECORDS	
NPL	0
Proposed NPL	0
Delisted NPL	0
NPL LIENS	0
CERCLIS	0
CERC-NFRAP	0
LIENS 2	0
CORRACTS	0
RCRA-TSDF	0
RCRA-LQG	0
RCRA-SQG	0
RCRA-CESQG	0
RCRA-NonGen	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0
US INST CONTROL	0
ERNS	0
HMIRS	0
DOT OPS	0
US CDL	0
US BROWNFIELDS	0
DOD	1
FUDS	0
LUCIS	0
CONSENT	0
ROD	0
UMTRA	0
ODI	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0
MINES	0
TRIS	0
TSCA	0
FTTS	0
HIST FTTS	0
SSTS	0
ICIS	0
PADS	0
MLTS	0
RADINFO	0
FINDS	0
RAATS	0
COAL ASH EPA	0
FEMA UST	0
COAL ASH DOE	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0
US HIST CDL	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0
STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS	
SHWS	0

FOCUS MAP 36 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
GA NON-HSI	0
SWF/LF	0
NPDES	0
SWRCY	0
HIST LF	0
LUST	0
UST	0
DEL SHWS	0
AST	0
SPILLS	0
INST CONTROL	0
DRYCLEANERS	0
BROWNFIELDS	0
AIRS	0
TIER 2	0
VIC	0
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	0
COAL ASH	0

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV	0
INDIAN ODI	0
INDIAN LUST	0
INDIAN UST	0
INDIAN VCP	0

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants	0

NOTES:

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID	Site	Database(s)	EPA ID Number
DOD	**TOWNSEND RANGE**	**DOD**	**CUSA147119**
Region			**N/A**

TOWNSEND RANGE (County), GA

DOD:

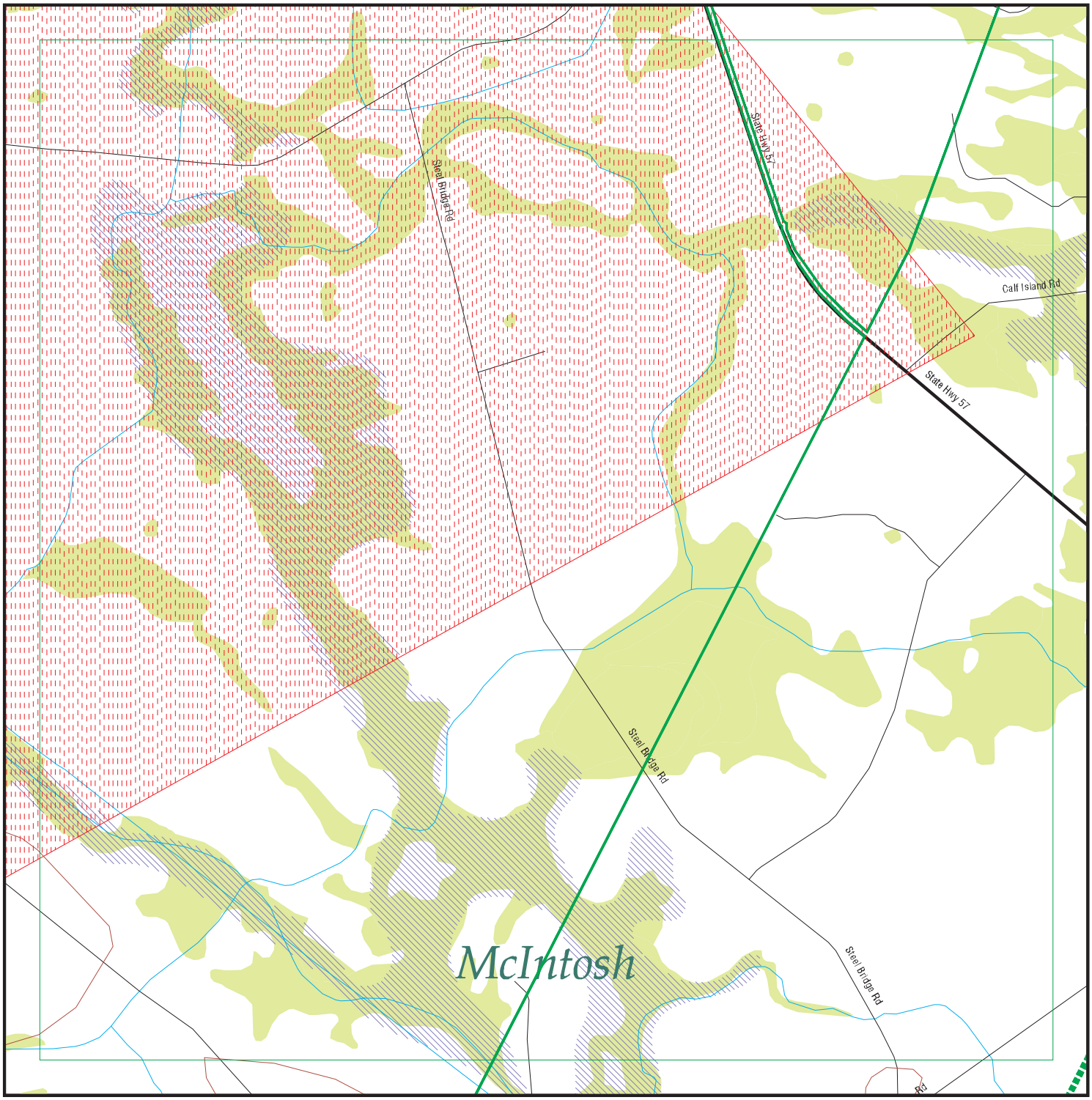
Feature 1:	Marine Corps DOD
Feature 2:	Not reported
Feature 3:	Not reported
URL:	Not reported
Name 1:	Townsend Range
Name 2:	Not reported
Name 3:	Not reported
State:	GA
DOD Site:	Yes
Tile name:	GAMCINTOSH

Count: 18 records

FOCUS MAP 36 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 37



EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

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Legend

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Major Roads
Contour Lines
National Wetlands Inventory
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Railroads
Study Boundary
100-Yr Flood Zones
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites
Sensitive Receptors

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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FOCUS MAP 37 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
FEDERAL RECORDS	
NPL	0
Proposed NPL	0
Delisted NPL	0
NPL LIENS	0
CERCLIS	0
CERC-NFRAP	0
LIENS 2	0
CORRACTS	0
RCRA-TSDF	0
RCRA-LQG	0
RCRA-SQG	0
RCRA-CESQG	0
RCRA-NonGen	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0
US INST CONTROL	0
ERNS	0
HMIRS	0
DOT OPS	0
US CDL	0
US BROWNFIELDS	0
DOD	1
FUDS	0
LUCIS	0
CONSENT	0
ROD	0
UMTRA	0
ODI	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0
MINES	0
TRIS	0
TSCA	0
FTTS	0
HIST FTTS	0
SSTS	0
ICIS	0
PADS	0
MLTS	0
RADINFO	0
FINDS	0
RAATS	0
COAL ASH EPA	0
FEMA UST	0
COAL ASH DOE	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0
US HIST CDL	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0
STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS	
SHWS	0

FOCUS MAP 37 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
GA NON-HSI	0
SWF/LF	0
NPDES	0
SWRCY	0
HIST LF	0
LUST	0
UST	0
DEL SHWS	0
AST	0
SPILLS	0
INST CONTROL	0
DRYCLEANERS	0
BROWNFIELDS	0
AIRS	0
TIER 2	0
VIC	0
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	0
COAL ASH	0

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV	0
INDIAN ODI	0
INDIAN LUST	0
INDIAN UST	0
INDIAN VCP	0

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants	0

NOTES:

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID	Site	Database(s)	EPA ID Number
DOD	**TOWNSEND RANGE**	**DOD**	**CUSA147119**
Region			**N/A**

TOWNSEND RANGE (County), GA

DOD:

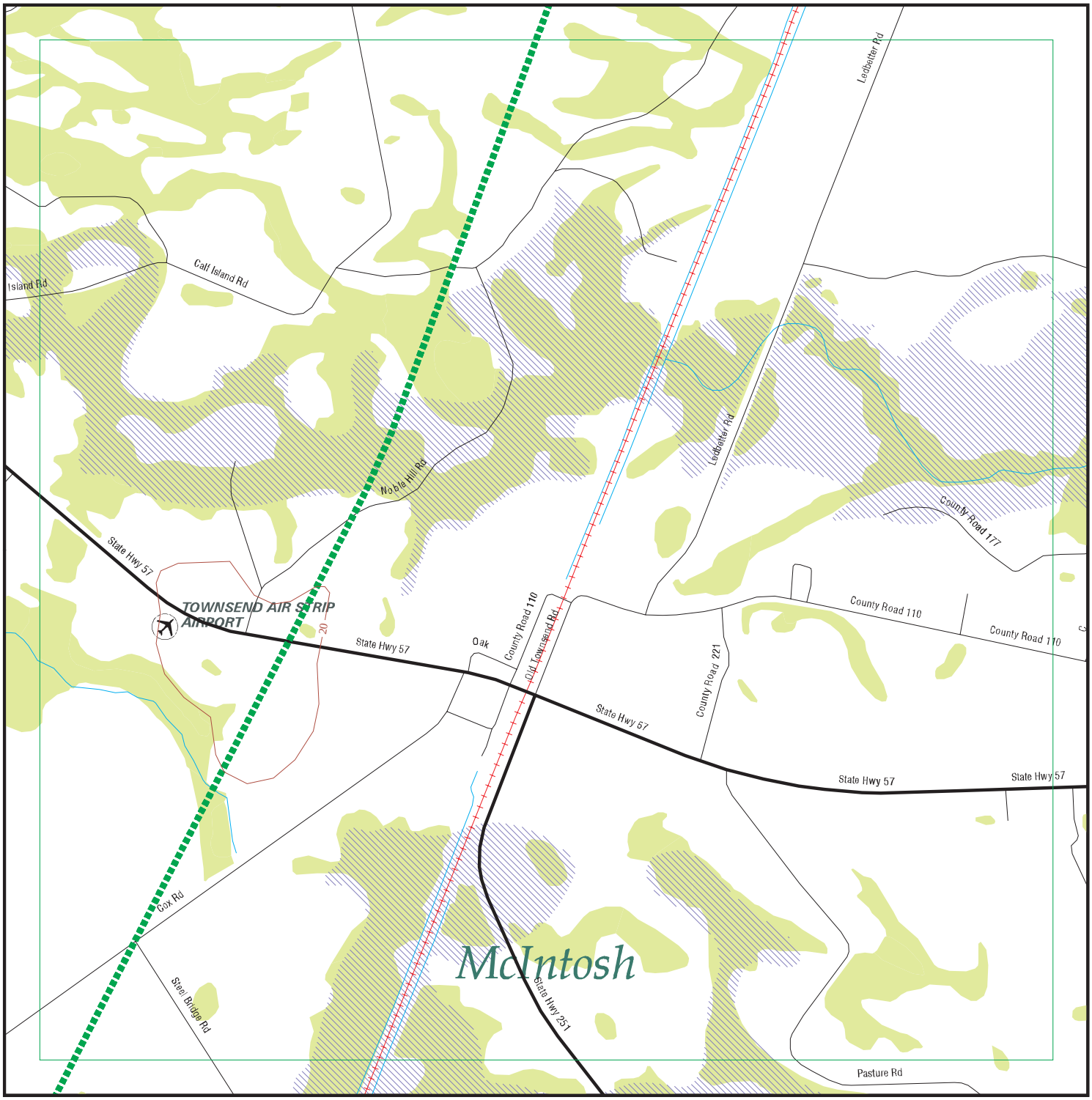
Feature 1:	Marine Corps DOD
Feature 2:	Not reported
Feature 3:	Not reported
URL:	Not reported
Name 1:	Townsend Range
Name 2:	Not reported
Name 3:	Not reported
State:	GA
DOD Site:	Yes
Tile name:	GAMCINTOSH

Count: 21 records

FOCUS MAP 37 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 38



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N

Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

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0 1/4 1/2

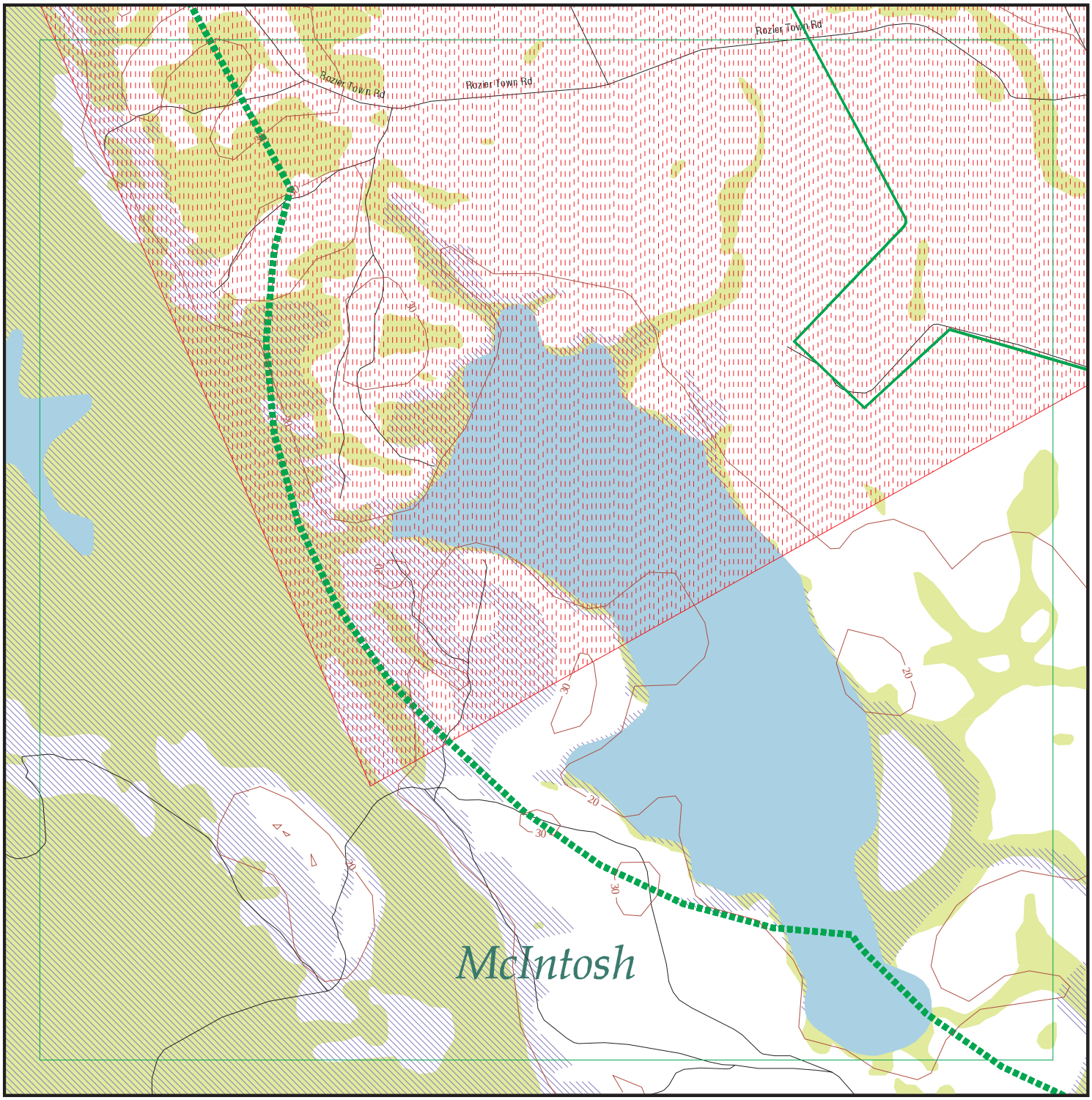
Scale in Miles

Count: 21 records

FOCUS MAP 38 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 39



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Legend

Roads
Major Roads
Contour Lines
National Wetlands Inventory
Waterways
Railroads
Study Boundary
100-Yr Flood Zones
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites
Sensitive Receptors

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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FOCUS MAP 39 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
FEDERAL RECORDS	
NPL	0
Proposed NPL	0
Delisted NPL	0
NPL LIENS	0
CERCLIS	0
CERC-NFRAP	0
LIENS 2	0
CORRACTS	0
RCRA-TSDF	0
RCRA-LQG	0
RCRA-SQG	0
RCRA-CESQG	0
RCRA-NonGen	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0
US INST CONTROL	0
ERNS	0
HMIRS	0
DOT OPS	0
US CDL	0
US BROWNFIELDS	0
DOD	1
FUDS	0
LUCIS	0
CONSENT	0
ROD	0
UMTRA	0
ODI	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0
MINES	0
TRIS	0
TSCA	0
FTTS	0
HIST FTTS	0
SSTS	0
ICIS	0
PADS	0
MLTS	0
RADINFO	0
FINDS	0
RAATS	0
COAL ASH EPA	0
FEMA UST	0
COAL ASH DOE	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0
US HIST CDL	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0
STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS	
SHWS	0

FOCUS MAP 39 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
GA NON-HSI	0
SWF/LF	0
NPDES	0
SWRCY	0
HIST LF	0
LUST	0
UST	0
DEL SHWS	0
AST	0
SPILLS	0
INST CONTROL	0
DRYCLEANERS	0
BROWNFIELDS	0
AIRS	0
TIER 2	0
VIC	0
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	0
COAL ASH	0

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV	0
INDIAN ODI	0
INDIAN LUST	0
INDIAN UST	0
INDIAN VCP	0

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants	0

NOTES:

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID	Site	Database(s)	EPA ID Number
DOD	**TOWNSEND RANGE**	**DOD**	**CUSA147119**
Region			**N/A**

TOWNSEND RANGE (County), GA

DOD:

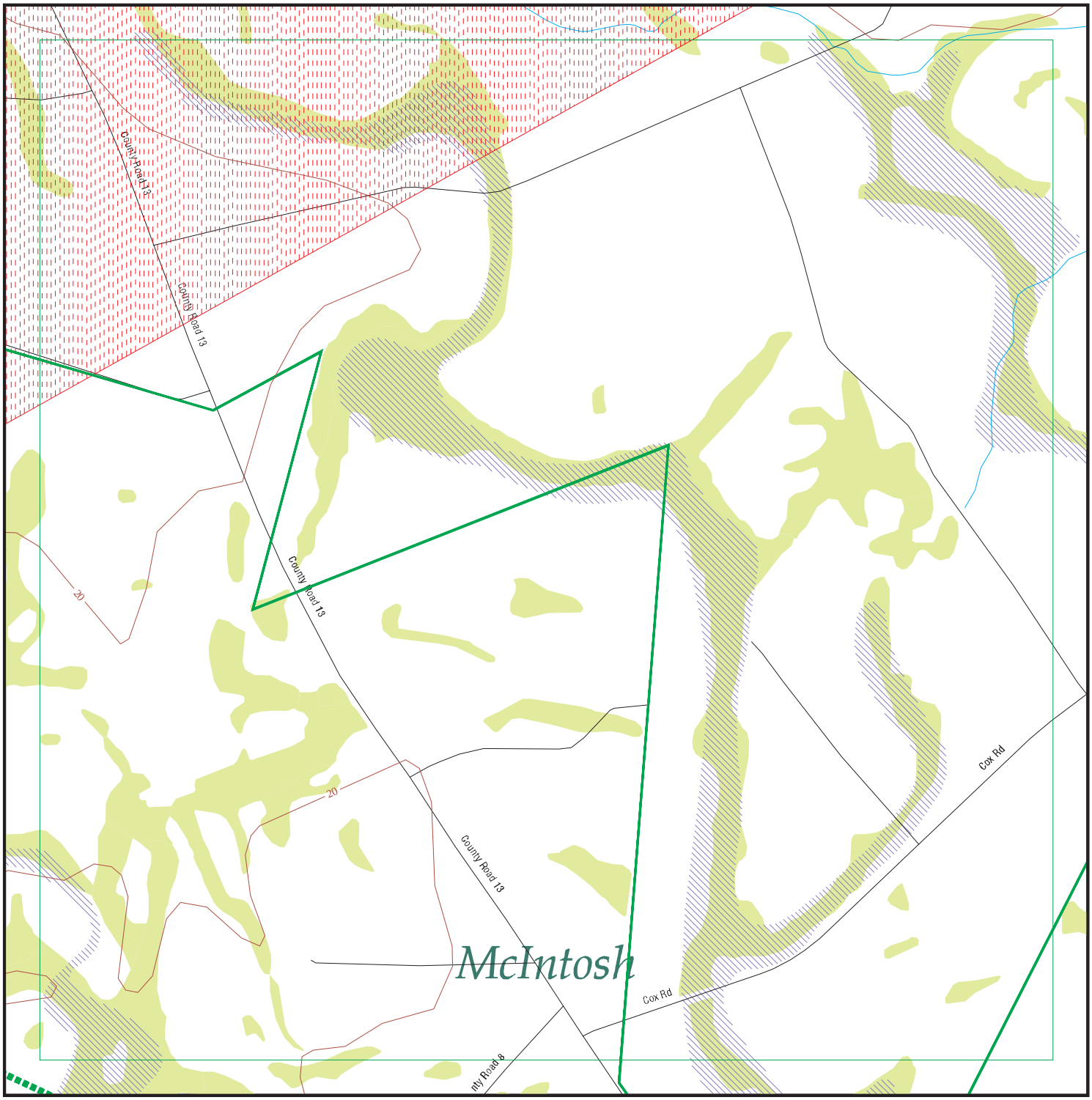
Feature 1:	Marine Corps DOD
Feature 2:	Not reported
Feature 3:	Not reported
URL:	Not reported
Name 1:	Townsend Range
Name 2:	Not reported
Name 3:	Not reported
State:	GA
DOD Site:	Yes
Tile name:	GAMCINTOSH

Count: 21 records

FOCUS MAP 39 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 40



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TBR EIS

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100-Yr Flood Zones
Powerlines
Pipelines
Fault Lines
Indian Reservations BIA
Water
Superfund Sites
Federal DOD Sites
Listed Sites
Sensitive Receptors

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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FOCUS MAP 40 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
FEDERAL RECORDS	
NPL	0
Proposed NPL	0
Delisted NPL	0
NPL LIENS	0
CERCLIS	0
CERC-NFRAP	0
LIENS 2	0
CORRACTS	0
RCRA-TSDF	0
RCRA-LQG	0
RCRA-SQG	0
RCRA-CESQG	0
RCRA-NonGen	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0
US INST CONTROL	0
ERNS	0
HMIRS	0
DOT OPS	0
US CDL	0
US BROWNFIELDS	0
DOD	1
FUDS	0
LUCIS	0
CONSENT	0
ROD	0
UMTRA	0
ODI	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0
MINES	0
TRIS	0
TSCA	0
FTTS	0
HIST FTTS	0
SSTS	0
ICIS	0
PADS	0
MLTS	0
RADINFO	0
FINDS	0
RAATS	0
COAL ASH EPA	0
FEMA UST	0
COAL ASH DOE	0
FEDERAL FACILITY	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0
US HIST CDL	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0
STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS	
SHWS	0

FOCUS MAP 40 SUMMARY

Database	Total Plotted
GA NON-HSI	0
SWF/LF	0
NPDES	0
SWRCY	0
HIST LF	0
LUST	0
UST	0
DEL SHWS	0
AST	0
SPILLS	0
INST CONTROL	0
DRYCLEANERS	0
BROWNFIELDS	0
AIRS	0
TIER 2	0
VIC	0
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE	0
COAL ASH	0

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV	0
INDIAN ODI	0
INDIAN LUST	0
INDIAN UST	0
INDIAN VCP	0

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants	0

NOTES:

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID	Site	Database(s)	EPA ID Number
DOD	**TOWNSEND RANGE**	**DOD**	**CUSA147119**
Region			**N/A**

TOWNSEND RANGE (County), GA

DOD:

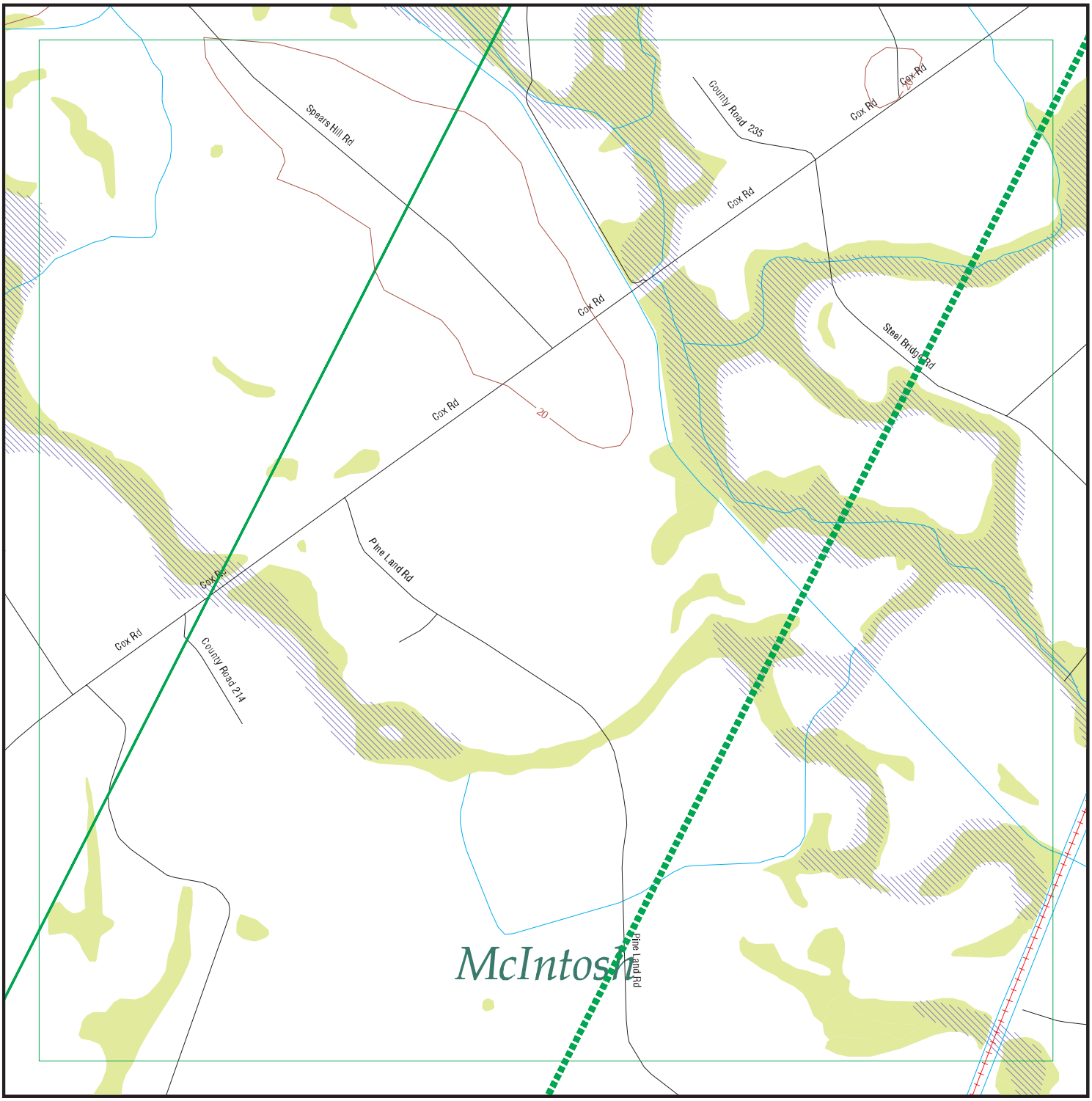
Feature 1:	Marine Corps DOD
Feature 2:	Not reported
Feature 3:	Not reported
URL:	Not reported
Name 1:	Townsend Range
Name 2:	Not reported
Name 3:	Not reported
State:	GA
DOD Site:	Yes
Tile name:	GAMCINTOSH

Count: 21 records

FOCUS MAP 40 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 41



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Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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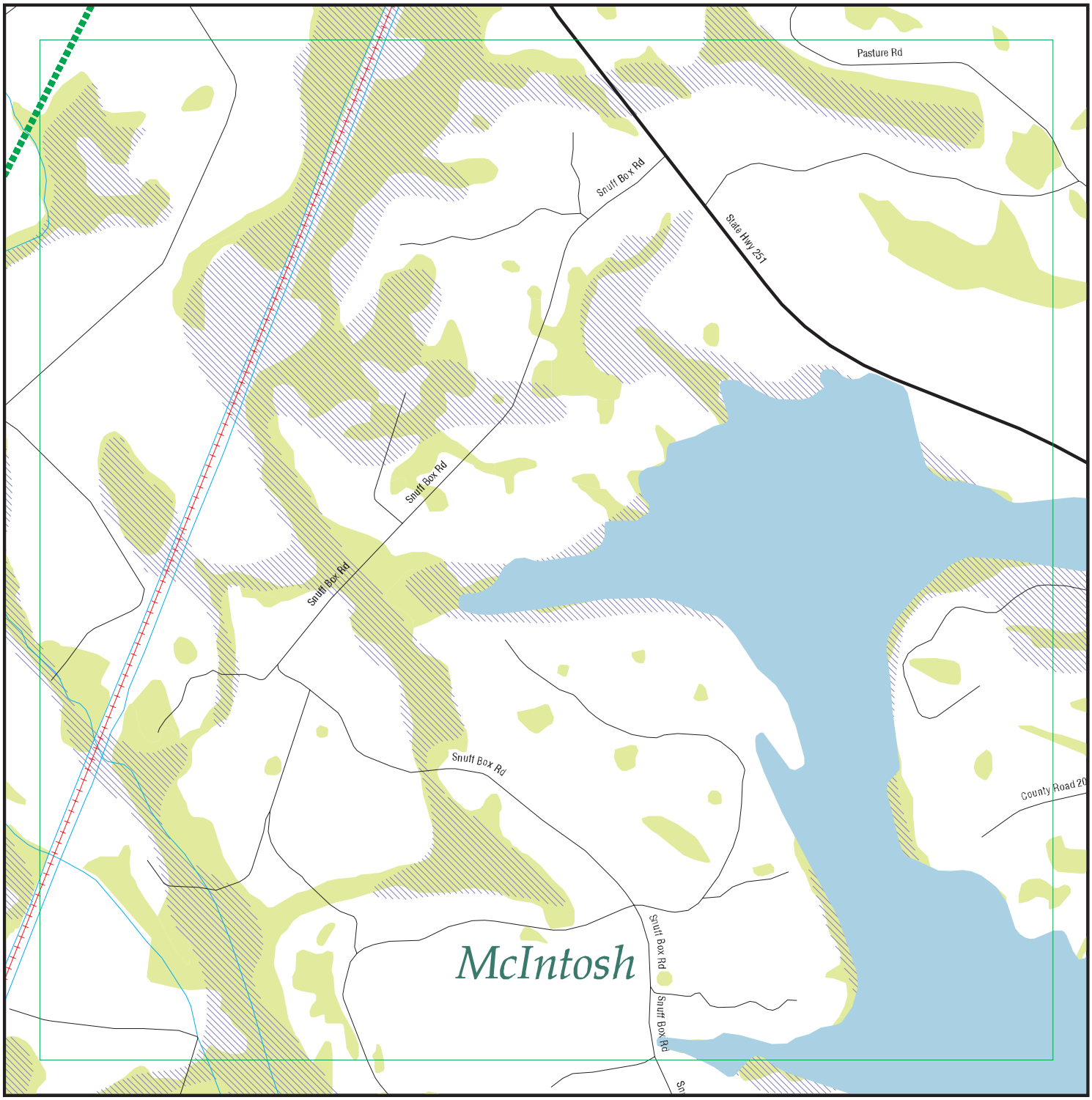
Count: 22 records

FOCUS MAP 41 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	1006774947	PINE HARBOR MARINA	PINE HARBOR MARIN	31331	FINDS, LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 42



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Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

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Scale in Miles

Count: 21 records

FOCUS MAP 42 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 43

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Legend

Roads	Waterways	Powerlines	Water	Listed Sites
Major Roads	Railroads	Pipelines	Superfund Sites	Sensitive Receptors
Contour Lines	Study Boundary	Fault Lines	Federal DOD Sites	
National Wetlands Inventory	100-Yr Flood Zones	Indian Reservations BIA		

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Scale in Miles

Count: 27 records

FOCUS MAP 43 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
BRUNSWICK	S109144870	PLANT MCMANUS SUBSTATION	1 CRISPEN BOULEVARD	31543	SHWS
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
HORTENSE	A100328044	ROBERSON BAIT & TACKLE (CLOSED)	RT 1	31543	AST
HORTENSE	A100328045	PAIGE'S MINIT MARKET	HWY 301 N & 32ND	31543	AST
HORTENSE	U003936467	FLOWERS & CONSIGNMENT ETC	HWY 32 E	31543	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
HORTENSE	1006778052	FLOWERS & CONSIGNMENT ETC	HWY 32 E	31543	FINDS, LUST
HORTENSE	1006793691	PAIGES MINIT MART #1	USHY 301 & GA	31543	FINDS, LUST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 44

EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

- Roads
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- National Wetlands Inventory
- Waterways
- Railroads
- Study Boundary
- 100-Yr Flood Zones
- Powerlines
- Pipelines
- Fault Lines
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Water
- Superfund Sites
- Federal DOD Sites
- Listed Sites
- Sensitive Receptors

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0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

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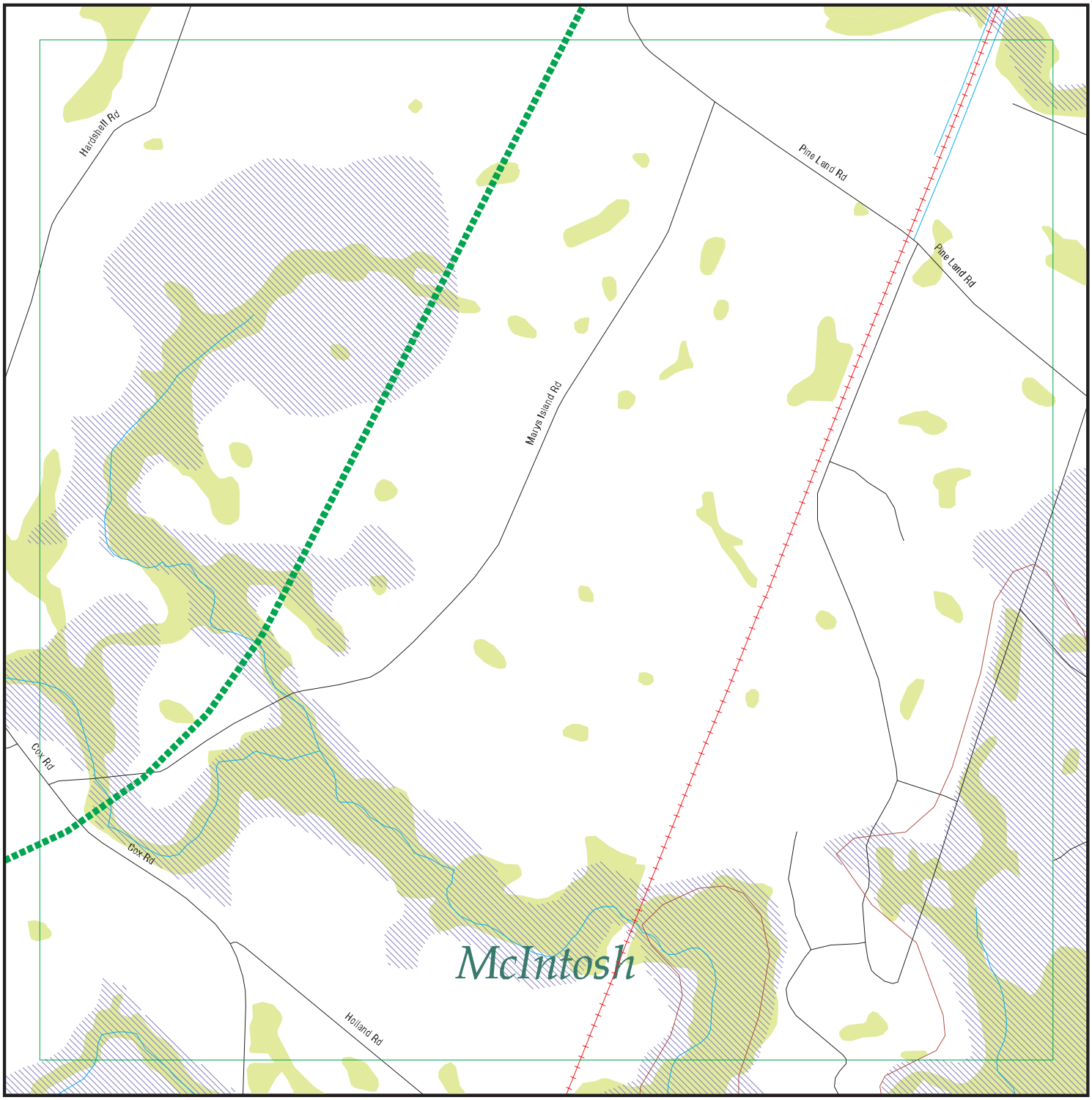
Count: 21 records

FOCUS MAP 44 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

Focus Map 45



EDR DataMap® - Environmental Atlas

TBR EIS

Legend

- Roads
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- National Wetlands Inventory
- Waterways
- Railroads
- Study Boundary
- 100-Yr Flood Zones
- Powerlines
- Pipelines
- Fault Lines
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Water
- Superfund Sites
- Federal DOD Sites
- Listed Sites
- Sensitive Receptors

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N

0 1/4 1/2

Scale in Miles

Count: 22 records

FOCUS MAP 45 ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
EULONIA	A100332987	EULONIA RENTAL (CLOSED)	RT 1	31331	AST
EULONIA	A100332982	LIBERTY PROPANE INC.	HWY 57	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	S109505581	EULONIA CLEANERS	HWY 17 & HWY 99	31331	DRYCLEANERS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	U003936388	RED ROOSTER MKT	HWY 17 & PINE HARBOR RD	31331	UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	1006786700	SHELLMAN FISH CAMP	RT 2	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001960353	LOCKWOOD MARINE INC	ROUTE 2 BOX 2277	31331	RCRA-NonGen, FINDS
TOWNSEND	A100332992	MCINTOSH LAKE CAMPGROUND	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332996	BELLE BLUFF ISLAND MARINA (CLOSED)	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332997	LAKE HARMONY R.V.	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332999	SPEEDWAY FOODS	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333006	MINAL FOOD MART	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333010	PEACHES #4	RT 3	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	1006786718	ARYUN	RT 3	31331	FINDS, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANC
TOWNSEND	1001967804	GA ANG TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE	HWY 57	31331	RCRA-CESQG
TOWNSEND	U001492675	ROZIERS SERVICE STATION	HWY 99	31331	LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	1006774947	PINE HARBOR MARINA	PINE HARBOR MARIN	31331	FINDS, LUST, UST, FINANCIAL ASSURANCE
TOWNSEND	A100351170	HARRIS ACE HARDWARE & BUILDING SUPPLY	15453 USHY 17	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100332984	EULONIA TEXACO STATION(CLOSED)	USHY 17 & GA	31331	AST
TOWNSEND	A100333013	SOBIA FOOD MART, INC.	1326 USHY 17	31331	AST

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Section 3

County Level Orphan Sites

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Count: 38 records

LONG COUNTY, GA - ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
LONG COUNTY	M300003507	SATILLA MINING CO, INC.	FOREST POND		MINES
LONG COUNTY	S110120550		STATE ROUTE 23 MILEPOST 17.2		SPILLS
LONG COUNTY	M300003506	RINKER MATERIALS SOUTHERN AGGREGATES	UNION SAND MINE		MINES
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	91225310	RT 2 BOX 2606	RT 2 BOX 2606		ERNS
TOWNSEND	S104885921	GEORGIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD	HWY 54		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S102601394	US ARMY	HWY 57		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S107489626		HWY 57 & HWY 251		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S103538937	WILLIAM HARDEN	HWY 99		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S108781795		CEDAR CREEKCEDAR PT		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	2007321954	CEDAR CREEK	CEDAR CREEK		ERNS
TOWNSEND	A100332985	SHELLMAN'S GROC. & HDW.(CLOSED)	CLOSED		AST
TOWNSEND	90158181	DALLAS BLUFF AREA WALLACE SEAFOOD DOCKS O THE JULIENTON RIV	DALLAS BLUFF AREA WALLACE SEAFOOD DOCKS ON THE JULIENTON RIV		ERNS
TOWNSEND	90160393	DALLAS BLUFF AREA	DALLAS BLUFF AREA		ERNS
TOWNSEND	90159893	DALLAS/SHELLMAN'S BLUFF AREA	DALLAS/SHELLMAN'S BLUFF AREA		ERNS
TOWNSEND	S102328759	UNKNOWN - DIESEL SPILL	IN FAIRHOPE OFF GILLIAN AVE		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	2009910072	2658 FAIRHOPE ROAD NE	2658 FAIRHOPE ROAD NE		ERNS
TOWNSEND	2008910072	2658 FAIRHOPE ROAD NE	2658 FAIRHOPE ROAD NE		ERNS
TOWNSEND	S102230613	UNKNOWN - DIESEL SPILL	IN FAIRHOPEOFFGILLIAN AVE		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S108469151		IN FRONT OF PERSONAL DOCK ON T RIV		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S105713053		GUNNERY RANGE		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S105899888	JACKIE WARD	NEAR PELICAN PT		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S107490936		NEAR PELICAN PT		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S105229597		NOT SPECIFIED		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107490047		OLD MCINTOSH AIRPORT		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S105899863	PHILLIPS SEAFOOD	PHILLIPS SEAFOOD		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S109696813		PINE HARBOUR MARINA		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S109586020		PINE POINT RD		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S107490196		RIV SOUTHERN B		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S105597773		SAPELO RIVER SOUTHERN BLVD		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S107490918		SEAFOOD		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S107492691		SUSPECT ONE		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S104874306	GA AIR NATIONAL GUARD	TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S105229486		TOWNSEND AIR TO GROUND GUNNERY		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S105229480		TOWNSEND AIR 2		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S104001544	GEORGIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE		SPILLS

Count: 50 records MCINTOSH COUNTY, GA - ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
MCINTOSH COUNTY	S110120528		"OSSABAW SOUNDINITIAL REPORT WAS GIVEN TO THE COAS		SPILLS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	2006796325	HWY 17	HWY 17		ERNS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	S108781616		31.496336-81.347414		SPILLS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	S110120486		I 95 SB MM 63		SPILLS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	S108896199		ON 95 JUST SOUTH OF DARIEN. SOUTH OF THE FORD BUIL		SPILLS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	S108054977		ALTAMAHA RIVER AT TWO WAY MARINA AT 245 CHARLIE GI		SPILLS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	S108055184		DARIEN RIVER, NEAR HWY 17		SPILLS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	S108993242		DRURY LAND / MARINE		SPILLS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	S107491276		AT END OF PATTERSON ISLAND ROAD; IN MARSH.		SPILLS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	S109145229		MCCOY CREEK		SPILLS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	S109145124		MCINTOSH INDUSTRIAL PARK		SPILLS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	S107491940		I-95 NB AT MILE MARKER 49		SPILLS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	2009904953	1062 PATTERSON ROAD	1062 PATTERSON ROAD		ERNS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	2008904953	1062 PATTERSON ROAD	1062 PATTERSON ROAD		ERNS
MCINTOSH COUNTY	2010941335	SEE LAT AND LONG	SEE LAT AND LONG		ERNS
TOWNSEND	A100332980	NETTLES GAS COMPANY CLOSED	HWY 17		AST
TOWNSEND	91225310	RT 2 BOX 2606	RT 2 BOX 2606		ERNS
TOWNSEND	S104885921	GEORGIA AIR NATIONAL GUARD	HWY 54		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S102601394	US ARMY	HWY 57		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S107489626		HWY 57 & HWY 251		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S103538937	WILLIAM HARDEN	HWY 99		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S108781795		CEDAR CREEKCEDAR PT		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	2007321954	CEDAR CREEK	CEDAR CREEK		ERNS
TOWNSEND	A100332985	SHELLMAN'S GROC. & HDW.(CLOSED)	CLOSED		AST
TOWNSEND	90158181	DALLAS BLUFF AREA WALLACE SEAFOOD DOCKS O THE JULIENTON RIV	DALLAS BLUFF AREA WALLACE SEAFOOD DOCKS ON THE JULIENTON RIV		ERNS
TOWNSEND	90160393	DALLAS BLUFF AREA	DALLAS BLUFF AREA		ERNS
TOWNSEND	90159893	DALLAS/SHELLMAN'S BLUFF AREA	DALLAS/SHELLMAN'S BLUFF AREA		ERNS
TOWNSEND	S102328759	UNKNOWN - DIESEL SPILL	IN FAIRHOPE OFF GILLIAN AVE		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	2009910072	2658 FAIRHOPE ROAD NE	2658 FAIRHOPE ROAD NE		ERNS
TOWNSEND	2008910072	2658 FAIRHOPE ROAD NE	2658 FAIRHOPE ROAD NE		ERNS
TOWNSEND	S102230613	UNKNOWN - DIESEL SPILL	IN FAIRHOPEOFFGILLIAN AVE		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S108469151		IN FRONT OF PERSONAL DOCK ON T RIV		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S105713053		GUNNERY RANGE		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S107667695	ROWE'S LAND CLEARING AND PAVING	HARRIS NECK RD		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S105899888	JACKIE WARD	NEAR PELICAN PT		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S107490936		NEAR PELICAN PT		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S105229597		NOT SPECIFIED		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S107667437	MCINTOSH CO-KING RD (INERT)	SE NS KING RD E		SWF/LF
TOWNSEND	S107490047		OLD MCINTOSH AIRPORT		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S105899863	PHILLIPS SEAFOOD	PHILLIPS SEAFOOD		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S109696813		PINE HARBOUR MARINA		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S109586020		PINE POINT RD		SPILLS

Count: 50 records MCINTOSH COUNTY, GA - ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
TOWNSEND	S107490196		RIV SOUTHERN B		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S105597773		SAPELO RIVER SOUTHERN BLVD		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S107490918		SEAFOOD		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S107492691		SUSPECT ONE		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S104874306	GA AIR NATIONAL GUARD	TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S105229486		TOWNSEND AIR TO GROUND GUNNERY		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S105229480		TOWNSEND AIR 2		SPILLS
TOWNSEND	S104001544	GEORGIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD	TOWNSEND BOMBING RANGE		SPILLS

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Section 4

EPA Waste Code Addendum

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SECTION 4 - EPA WASTE CODES

There are no epa codes to report for this search area.

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Section 5

Databases Searched and Update Dates

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GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

FEDERAL RECORDS

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/13/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 07/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/13/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 07/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/13/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 07/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4267
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 02/25/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-412-9810
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 02/25/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-412-9810
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/04/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 87

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 08/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 03/09/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/15/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 91

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 06/15/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/08/2011
Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (404) 562-8651
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/15/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/08/2011
Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (404) 562-8651
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/15/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/08/2011
Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (404) 562-8651
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/15/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/08/2011
Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (404) 562-8651
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RCRA-NonGen: RCRA - Non Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 06/15/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/08/2011
Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (404) 562-8651
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 03/16/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/25/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 03/16/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/25/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Telephone: 202-267-2180
Last EDR Contact: 07/05/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/05/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Last EDR Contact: 07/05/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/11/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 80

Source: Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Telephone: 202-366-4595
Last EDR Contact: 08/09/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 02/02/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/17/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 06/07/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Included in the listing are brownfields properties addresses by Cooperative Agreement Recipients and brownfields properties addressed by Targeted Brownfields Assessments. Targeted Brownfields Assessments-EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBA) program is designed to help states, tribes, and municipalities--especially those without EPA Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots--minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfields. Under the TBA program, EPA provides funding and/or technical assistance for environmental assessments at brownfields sites throughout the country. Targeted Brownfields Assessments supplement and work with other efforts under EPA's Brownfields Initiative to promote cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields. Cooperative Agreement Recipients-States, political subdivisions, territories, and Indian tribes become Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (BCRLF) cooperative agreement recipients when they enter into BCRLF cooperative agreements with the U.S. EPA. EPA selects BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients based on a proposal and application process. BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients must use EPA funds provided through BCRLF cooperative agreement for specified brownfields-related cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/29/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 06/27/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/10/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/12/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 112

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 12/09/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Department of the Navy
Telephone: 843-820-7326
Last EDR Contact: 07/11/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/05/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 02/25/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/16/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/21/2011
Number of Days to Update: 5

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Last EDR Contact: 06/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 09/14/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/21/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 99

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ODI: Open Dump Inventory

An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 137

Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4219
Last EDR Contact: 06/27/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/10/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 02/08/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/09/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 06/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/17/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/21/2011
Number of Days to Update: 94

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 05/27/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/29/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Last EDR Contact: 06/30/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/10/2011
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 05/27/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 05/27/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing

A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 01/07/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/21/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/21/2011
Number of Days to Update: 59

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-5088
Last EDR Contact: 06/27/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/10/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2011
Number of Days to Update: 98

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0500
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 03/18/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/06/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/27/2010
Number of Days to Update: 51

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
Last EDR Contact: 06/13/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 01/11/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/13/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2011
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 07/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/27/2010
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: EPA
Telephone: (404) 562-9900
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4104
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 05/27/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing

A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2010
Number of Days to Update: 55

Source: FEMA
Telephone: 202-646-5797
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 08/17/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/21/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/14/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 03/07/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/09/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 615-532-8599
Last EDR Contact: 07/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/07/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/2009
Number of Days to Update: 131

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database

The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/18/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/29/2009
Number of Days to Update: 100

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-0517
Last EDR Contact: 08/05/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPAa??s Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 12/10/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/11/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/16/2011
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8704
Last EDR Contact: 07/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/24/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH DOE: Sleam-Electric Plan Operation Data

A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-8719
Last EDR Contact: 07/18/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

SHWS: Hazardous Site Inventory

State Hazardous Waste Sites. State hazardous waste site records are the states' equivalent to CERCLIS. These sites may or may not already be listed on the federal CERCLIS list. Priority sites planned for cleanup using state funds (state equivalent of Superfund) are identified along with sites where cleanup will be paid for by potentially responsible parties. Available information varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/09/2011
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 404-657-8600
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NON HSI: Non-Hazardous Site Inventory

This list was obtained by EDR in 1998 and contains property listings that have reported contamination of soil or groundwater under the Georgia Hazardous Site Response Act (HSRA). These sites were not placed on the Georgia Priority list (Hazardous Site Inventory or HSI) because their hazard evaluation scores did not exceed the threshold levels established for sites posing an imminent threat to health or the environment. Disclaimer provided by Rindt-McDuff Associates - the database information has been obtained from publicly available sources produced by other entities. While reasonable steps have been taken to insure the accuracy of the data, RMA does not guarantee the accuracy of the data. No claim is made for the actual existence of pollution at any site. This data does not constitute a legal opinion.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/08/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/09/2011
Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: Rindt-McDuff Associates, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/13/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/26/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

SWF/LF: Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 03/04/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/11/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/23/2011
Number of Days to Update: 43

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: 404-362-2696
Source: Center for GIS, Georgia Institute of Technology
Telephone: 404-385-0900
Last EDR Contact: 08/12/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

NPDES: NPDES Wastewater Permit List

A listing of NPDES wastewater permits issued by the Watershed Protection Branch.

Date of Government Version: 01/27/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/23/2011
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Department of Natural Resoruces
Telephone: 404-362-2680
Last EDR Contact: 05/20/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/29/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HIST LF: Historical Landfills

Landfills that were closed many years ago.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/06/2004
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: 404-362-2696
Last EDR Contact: 01/20/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SWRCY: Recycling Center Listing

A listing of recycling facility locations.

Date of Government Version: 04/07/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/21/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2011
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Department of Community Affairs
Telephone: 404-679-1598
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUST: List of Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 04/13/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/21/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/22/2011
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Environmental Protection Division
Telephone: 404-362-2687
Last EDR Contact: 06/21/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UST: Underground Storage Tank Database

Registered Underground Storage Tanks. UST's are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and must be registered with the state department responsible for administering the UST program. Available information varies by state program.

Date of Government Version: 09/14/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/21/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/29/2010
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: Environmental Protection Division
Telephone: 404-362-2687
Last EDR Contact: 06/24/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

AST: Above Ground Storage Tanks

A listing of LP gas tank site locations.

Date of Government Version: 06/13/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/15/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/18/2011
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Office of Insurance & Safety Fire Commissioner
Telephone: 404-656-5875
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DEL SHWS: Delisted Hazardous Site Inventory Listing

A listing of sites delisted from the Hazardous Site Inventory.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/09/2011
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: 404-657-8636
Last EDR Contact: 07/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/18/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

SPILLS: Spills Information

Oil or Hazardous Material Spills or Releases.

Date of Government Version: 07/10/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/09/2011
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: 404-656-6905
Last EDR Contact: 07/05/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INST CONTROL: Public Record List

Sites on the Public Record Listing that have institutional controls or limitations on use are sites with Risk Reduction Standards of 3, 4, and 5.

Date of Government Version: 04/18/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/20/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: 404-657-8600
Last EDR Contact: 08/17/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEANERS: Drycleaner Database

A list of drycleaners in the state. The listing includes drycleaner facilities, that use perchloroethylene, that responded to the Notification of Compliance Status forms. It also includes those businesses that are pick-up stores only and do not conduct dry cleaning on site.

Date of Government Version: 09/18/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/18/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/09/2009
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: 404-363-7000
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BROWNFIELDS: Brownfields Public Record List

The Brownfields Public Record lists properties where response actions under the Georgia Hazardous Site Reuse and Redevelopment Act are planned, ongoing or completed.

Date of Government Version: 04/18/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/20/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: 404-657-8600
Last EDR Contact: 08/17/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

AIRS: Permitted Facility & Emissions Lising

A listing of permitted Air facilities and emissions data.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/29/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/16/2011
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: 404-363-7000
Last EDR Contact: 06/27/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TIER 2: Tier 2 Data Listing

A listing of facilities which store or manufacture hazardous materials and submit a chemical inventory report.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/24/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/24/2010
Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: 404-656-4852
Last EDR Contact: 06/06/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program site

Georgia?s Voluntary Remediation Program Act was created to encourage voluntary investigation and remediation of contaminated properties.

Date of Government Version: 05/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/28/2011
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: DNR
Telephone: 404-657-8600
Last EDR Contact: 06/07/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/19/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH: Coal Ash Disposal Site Listing

A listing of coal ash landfills.

Date of Government Version: 05/27/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/31/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/11/2011
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: 404-362-2537
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FINANCIAL ASSURANCE: Financial Assurance Information Listing

A listing of financial assurance information for underground storage tank facilities.

Date of Government Version: 09/14/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/21/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/24/2010
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: 404-362-4892
Last EDR Contact: 06/24/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations
This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 08/08/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 03/07/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/20/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 08/02/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 03/03/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/18/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 05/10/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/11/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-6597
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 05/16/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/17/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6271
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 05/17/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/04/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/07/2010
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 08/02/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/01/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/21/2011
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 415-972-3372
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and 9 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/01/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 08/02/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 05/18/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/26/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3368
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 05/16/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/17/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6137
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 5 (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/23/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 68

Source: EPA Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-6136
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tribal Nations)

Date of Government Version: 03/03/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/18/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-9424
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 6 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and 65 Tribes).

Date of Government Version: 05/10/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/11/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-7591
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 05/17/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 08/01/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and ten Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 03/07/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/04/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 08/02/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/14/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Lisitng

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7365
Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 02/25/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2011
Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1102
Last EDR Contact: 07/05/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/17/2011
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

CT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data
Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 860-424-3375
Last EDR Contact: 05/26/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/05/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

NJ MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/20/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2011
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 07/20/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/31/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data
Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD facility.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/12/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/24/2011
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-402-8651
Last EDR Contact: 08/09/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/21/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

PA MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/14/2009
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 717-783-8990
Last EDR Contact: 07/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/10/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RI MANIFEST: Manifest information
Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/24/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/30/2011
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 401-222-2797
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/12/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/06/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/26/2010
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/03/2011
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:
Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.
Telephone: 312-280-5991
The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Telephone: 410-786-3000
A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes
Source: National Institutes of Health
Telephone: 301-594-6248
Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Child Care Centers
Source: Department of Human Resources
Telephone: 404-651-5562

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2011 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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