TAB 1

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ON DON AIR STATIONS -- EAST

Installation (Military Value Order from Highest)	Environmental Issues from Profiles
NAS Jacksonville	Air Cultural TES Wetlands
MCAS Cherry Point	Cultural Land Use Constraints Noise TES Wetlands
NAS Pensacola	Cultural Marine Resources Noise TES Wetlands
NAS Oceana	Air Cultural Land Use Constraints Marine Resources Noise TES Wetlands
NAS Whiting Field	Cultural Noise TES
NAS Corpus Christi	Cultural TES
NAS Meridian	Noise Wetlands
NS Norfolk	Air Cultural Noise
NAS Patuxent River	Cultural Land Use Constraints Noise TES Wetlands
MCAS Beaufort	Cultural Land Use Constraints Noise TES Wetlands

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ON DON AIR STATIONS -- EAST

Installation (Military Value Order from Highest)	Environmental Issues from Profiles
NAS Key West	Cultural Marine Resources Noise TES Wetlands
NS Mayport	Air Cultural Marine Resources Noise TES Wetlands
NAS Kingsville	Cultural Noise TES
MCB Camp Lejuene (New River)	Cultural Land Use Constraints Marine Resources Noise TES Waste Management Wetlands
NAS JRB New Orleans	Cultural Noise
Andrews AFB (NAF Washington)	Air Cultural Land Use Constraints Noise TES
NAS Brunswick	Air Cultural Land Use Constraints TES Wetlands
NAS JRB Willow Grove	Air Noise Wetlands
NAS JRB Ft Worth	Air Cultural Land Use Constraints Noise

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ON DON AIR STATIONS -- EAST

Installation (Military Value Order from Highest)	Environmental Issues from Profiles
NAES Lakehurst	Air Cultural TES Wetlands
MCB Quantico	Air Cultural Land Use Constraints Noise TES
NAS Atlanta	Air Land Use Constraints Noise

Department of the Navy

Infrastructure Analysis Team

Military Value Ranking

	Rank	Base	Value
E	1	NAS Jacksonville	72.58
E	2	MCAS Cherry Point	68.81
E	3	NAS Pensacola	68.66
W	4	NAS Whidbey Island	67.95
W	5	MCAS Miramar	66.61
E	6	NAS Oceana	65.49
W	7	NAS North Island	65.22
E	8	NAS Whiting Field	64.92
E	9	NAS Corpus Christi	63.13
E	10	NAS Meridian	61.98
E	11	NS Norfolk	61.94
W	12	NAS Lemoore	61.76
E	13	NAS Patuxent River	60.66
W	14	NAS Fallon	59.86
E	15	MCAS Beaufort	59.66
E	16	NAS Key West	59.63
W	17	NB Ventura Cty/Pt Mugu	58.39
E	18	NS Mayport	57.93
E	19	NAS Kingsville	57.76
E	20	MCAS New River	57.58
W	21	MCAS Yuma	56.66
W	22	NAWS China Lake	56.08
W	23	MCAS Camp Pendleton	55.70
E	24	NAS JRB New Orleans	53.77
W	25	NAF El Centro	52.49
E	26	NAF Washington	52.23
W	27	MCB Hawaii	52.12
E	28	NAS Brunswick	50.39
E	29	NAS JRB Willow Grove	45.28
E	30	NAS JRB Ft Worth	44.66
E	31	NAES Lakehurst	44.59
E	32	MCAS Quantico	44.28
E	33	NAS Atlanta	44.09
	~~34~~	~~HMLA 775 DET A~~	~~29.61~~
	~~35~~	~~MAG 49 DET B~~	~~27.51~~

AIRFIELD CAPABILITIES/ABILITY TO ACCOMODATE -- EAST

	Parallel Runways (8000 feet)	Crosswind Runway	OLF (8000 foot runway)	20 Type I Hangar Modules	Other Aviation Support Space	AICUZ Compatibility	Other Issues
NAS Jacksonville	No	No (5,984 ft.)	Yes OLF Whitehouse			No current significant AICUZ issues. Master Jet Base could cause noise problems across St. Johns River on approach to RW 27.	No land for parallel runway. Cannot lengthen crosswind runway. Existing waivers preclude extensive hangar construction due to available land.
MCAS Cherry Point	No*	Yes	No**	14 existing modules. Would require construction of 6 new modules at estimated cost of $84M.	NADEP, Hush House	No AICUZ issue aat MCAS; significant noise issues at OLF Bogue on Emerald Isle.	* Cherry Point has center mat configuration with each of 4 runways in excess of 8,000 ft. However, Navy analysis from F-18 E/F EIS indicates Navy wouold require construction of new parallel runway at estimated cost of $40M. ** OLF Bogue less than 8,000 ft.

	Parallel Runways (8000 feet)	Crosswind Runway	OLF (8000 foot runway)	20 Type I Hangar Modules	Other Aviation Support Space	AICUZ Compatibility	Other Issues
NAS Pensacola	Yes	No (7,137 ft.)	Yes	Construct new hangar modules. Estimated cost $280M.	Use two existing hangars for AIMD and Blue Angels. Construct new taxiway and apron on north side of runway complex, fuel pits at estimated cost of $90M.	Zoning ordinance established in Escambia County and neighboring Santa Rosa	Crosswind runway cannot be extended. Range-live. Adequate size 25x25NM w/in 150NM (Eglin)
NAS Oceana	Yes	Yes	Yes	20+ Type 1 Hangars	AIMD, Hush House, Test Cells.	Significant AICUZ issues in Virginia Beach and Chesapeake. Joint Land Use Study in progress with Cities of Virginia Beach, Chesapeake, and Norfolk.	
NAS Whiting Field	No	No (6,000 ft)	No*			Generally rural area. No current AICUZ issues. Zoning ordinance enacted in Santa Rosa County and neighboring Escambia County.	Can construct parallel runway at North and South Fields, but existing runways inadequate for tactical jet wheel loadings. Clear Zones would be off-base and require land acquisition *OLF Choctaw 8,000 ft. Choctaw on NAS Pensacola plant account.

AIRFIELD CAPABILITIES/ABILITY TO ACCOMODATE -- EAST

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NAS Corpus Christi	No	No (5,000 ft.)	No OLF Cabaniss OLF Waldron				Parallel Runway at NAS can be extended but environmental issues exist. OLF runways cannot be extended.
NAS Meridian	Yes	No (6,400 ft) Estimated cost to lengthen runway is $9M.	Yes Joe Williams	Construct new hangar complex $280M. Original hangars are inefficient	Apron/taxiway, new AIMD, hush house, fuel pits and fuel storage. Estimated cost is $170M.	Zoning ordinances enacted in Lauderdale and Kemper Counties.	No Parallel Taxiways. Estimated cost is $37M. Range-Inert w/in 150 NM Limited size <10x25 NM.
NS Norfolk	No	No	Yes Fentress	13 Type 1 modules exist.		Master Jet Base at this site significantly	No land to construct parallel or crosswind runways.

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	Parallel Runways (8000 feet)	Crosswind Runway	OLF (8000 foot runway)	20 Type I Hangar Modules	Other Aviation Support Space	AICUZ Compatibility	Other Issues
NAES Lakehurst	No	Yes (5,000 ft.)	No	N/A	N/A		Adjacent to McGuire AFB. AF planning to construct ALZ runway at Lakehurst. For C-17 training Previous Lakehurst plans considered runway extensions but land is limited. Additional catapault runway with 9-10,000 ft. useable surface.
MCAS Quantico	No	No	No	N/A	N/A		No land for runway construction.
NAS Atlanta	No	No	No	N/A	N/A		Atlanta uses Dobbins AFB RW. Lockheed plant for C-5/C-17 on other side of RW.

Notes: Purpose is to identify if capability to support a master jet base exists. Above assets do not need to be present today. Need to know if they could be provided through new construction, buildable acres and land compatibility. In some cases buildable acres may be accommodated from change in current mission, which would require demolition of existing facilities to accommodate new (please note if that is the case). Above are minimum requirements. Use "other issues" column to identify other concerns that would prevent the ability to support a master jet base if they are not listed in the above categories. Looking for a feasibility assessment, not the detail to get there. If there is a requirement to build new to provide asset, rough order of magnitude of cost is desired but not necessary (looking for a very rough estimate, could be indicated as a range). Where the asset can't be accommodated due to physical restrictions, make a quick note as to the restriction that prevents asset from being built or provided (e.g. we don't believe you could build a parallel runway at Pax River, but you tell us). Where it can be accommodated but it may be difficult, note the factors to consider. Do not include as possible the feasibility of buying more land at the present time.

AIRFIELD CAPABILITIES/ABILITY TO ACCOMODATE -- EAST

	Parallel Runways (8000 feet)	Crosswind Runway	OLF (8000 foot runway)	20 Type I Hangar Modules	Other Aviation Support Space	AICUZ Compatibility	Other Issues
NAS Patuxent River	No	Yes	No Webster Field			Zoning ordinance enacted in St. Marys County. Occasional noise complaints over Chesapeake Bay from outdoor test stand operations.	Primary RDT&E facility. Construction of parallel runway or extension of OLF runway not feasible do to limited land availability.
MCAS Beaufort	No	Yes	No	Existing hangars supported 9 F-18 squadrons (7 MC/2 Navy). Construct 11 addiitonal modules at estimnated cost of $152M.	Expand Apron at est. cost of 40M, taxiways at $5M, and fuel storage at $25M.		Parallel Runway can be constructed. Estimated cost is $40M. Additional Taxiway costs est. at $3M. Need to relocate CALA. Ordnance facilities, and others for estimated relocation cost of $28.5M.
NAS Key West	No	No (7,000 ft)	No	Not feasible to site 20 hangar modules on existing footprint.	No AIMD No Hush House No Test Cells	Population Growth controlled by hurricane evacuation requirements and available upland	Cannot construct parallel runway or lengthen crosswind runway. No tactical range within 150 miles. Off shore TACTS range for air-to-air dets.

	Parallel Runways (8000 feet)	Crosswind Runway	OLF (8000 foot runway)	20 Type I Hangar Modules	Other Aviation Support Space	AICUZ Compatibility	Other Issues
NS Mayport	No	No	No	Not feasible due to land constraints	No FW AIMD. No Hush House	Small community across St. John's River on Fort George sensitive to helo ops. New communities south of base along A1A	Cannot construct parallel or crosswind runways due to limited land availability
NAS Kingsville	Yes	Yes	Yes Orange Grove	Current hangars are usable, but recommend new hangar construction on both sides of runway complex. Estimated cost is $280M.	New AIMD, fuel pits and storage, taxiway, apron, hush house. Estimated cost is $120M.	Good Community Support. King Ranch on eastern boundary. Zoning ordinances enacted in Kleberg County	Range used by Kingsville is McMullen County Range (Yankee/Dixie target) for T-45. Range, live w/in 150NM Limited size <10x25 NM.
MCAS New River	No	No	No	10 Type 1 Hangars.	None Available		

AIRFIELD CAPABILITIES/ABILITY TO ACCOMODATE -- EAST

	Parallel Runways (8000 feet)	Crosswind Runway	OLF (8000 foot runway)	20 Type I Hangar Modules	Other Aviation Support Space	AICUZ Compatibility	Other Issues
NAS JRB New Orleans	No	No (6,000 ft.)	No	N/A	N/A		Parallel Runway could be constructed. However, primary surfaces and clear zones would extend off-base. Estimated cost is $40M. Primary RW is 8,000 ft with extension of 2,000 feet in progress.
NAF Washington	Yes	No	No	N/A	N/A		NAF is a tenant at Andrews AFB. Presidential fleet (Air Force 1) homeported at Andrews.
NAS Brunswick	Yes	No	No	5 existing Type II hangars equivalent to 10 Type I hangars. Requires construction of 10 additional hangars at estimated cost of $140M.	N/A		No air-to-ground range within 150 nm.
NAS JRB Willow Grove	No	No	No	N/A	N/A		No land available for parallel runway constrruction
NAS JRB Ft Worth	No	No	No	N/A	N/A		Not feasible to construct parallel runway on existing land. Lockheed/Boeing plant on one side of RW.

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MCAS Quantico	No	No	No	N/A	N/A		No land for runway construction.
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Notes: Purpose is to identify if capability to support a master jet base exists. Above assets do not need to be present today. Need to know if they could be provided through new construction, buildable acres and land compatibility. In some cases buildable acres may be accommodated from change in current mission, which would require demolition of existing facilities to accommodate new (please note if that is the case). Above are minimum requirements. Use "other issues" column to identify other concerns that would prevent the ability to support a master jet base if they are not listed in the above categories. Looking for a feasibility assessment, not the detail to get there. If there is a requirement to build new to provide asset, rough order of magnitude of cost is desired but not necessary (looking for a very rough estimate, could be indicated as a range). Where the asset can't be accommodated due to physical restrictions, make a quick note as to the restriction that prevents asset from being built or provided (e.g. we don't believe you could build a parallel runway at Pax River, but you tell us). Where it can be accommodated but it may be difficult, note the factors to consider. Do not include as possible the feasibility of buying more land at the present time.

TAB 2

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr) and in attainment for all other criteria pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Permit Exceedances reported.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has no dredging requirement

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL reports that 559 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 24587 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has spent $76.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $24M NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 1586 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 1700 acres that extend to off-range property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 8237 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has 17% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVY REGION SOUTHEAST, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NH JACKSONVILLE
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	COMHSWINGLANT JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	FACSFAC JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NDC SOUTHEAST (JAX)
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVAIRES JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE SOUTHEAST JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	FISC JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVCOMTELSTA JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NADEP JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	PATRECONWING ELEVEN
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	PWC JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	ENGFLDACT SE JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	COMSEACONWINGLANT JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	PATRON THREE ZERO
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAMTRAU JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVMARCORESCEN JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVRESREDCOM SOUTHEAST, JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	HSO JACKSONVILLE
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVLANTMETOCFAC JACKSONVILLE FL

TAB 3

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION CHERRY POINT, NC

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5) Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 76630 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC reports that 10218 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 27525 total acres. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has spent $67M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $75M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 9601 acres that extend to off-base property, 816 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 5648 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 1242 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. The installation has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that does not accept off-site waste. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 34% filled

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has 11% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 95% wetlands within its ranges. It has 39% wetlands within its auxiliary airfields.

TENANT ACTIVITIES

NADEP CHERRY POINT, NC
NH CHERRY POINT
COMCABEAST

TAB 4

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with unlimited capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL reports that 1230 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 8260 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has spent $56140M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $59184M. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 3238 acres that extend to off-base property, 1270 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

   a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has 11.2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NATTC PENSACOLA, FL
NAVAL AEROMEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PENSACOLA, FL
NAVY REGION GULF COAST, FL
NAVCRUITCOM ORU PENSACOLA, FL
NDC GULF COAST
NAVY FLIGHT DEMON RON PNCLA, FL
NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL
TRARON 10, FL
OFFICER TRAINING COMMAND PENSACOLA, FL
NH PENSACOLA
NOMI PENSACOLA
TRARON 86, FL
NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE CENTRAL PENSACOLA
TRARON 4, FL
NAVAVSCOLSCOM PENSACOLA, FL
NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER, FL
CENNAVAVNTECHTRA PENSACOLA, FL
NAVTRAMETOCFAC PENSACOLA FL
CENCRYPTOLOGY CORRY STATION PENSACOLA, FL
NAVSECGRUACT PENSACOLA FL
TRAWING 6 NAS PNCLA, FL
DEFENSE ACTIVITY FOR NON-TRADITIONAL EDUC SUPPORT, FL
NETC, FL

TAB 5

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5) Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds 2 CAA Major Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA reports that 1020 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 13723 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has spent $18.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $4.5M NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs. (This is being verified through corrective data-call.) NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 65028 acres that extend to off-base property, 32194 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 63088 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 12346 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has 10.5% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA
NSWC DAHLGREN DIV CBTDIRSYSACT DAM NECK, VA
FCTCLANT DAM NECK, VA
COMUNDERSEASURV DAM NECK VA
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE DEVELOP GROUP, DAMNECK, VA
FACSFAC VACAPES OCEANA VA
NAMTRAU OCEANA, VA
COMFITWINGLANT OCEANA VA
NEXCOM, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA
NAVAL OCEAN PROCESSING FACILITY DAM NECK VA
HUMAN PERFORMANCE CENTER, VA
NMITC DAM NECK, VA
COMSTRKFIGHTWINGLANT OCEANA VA
TACTRAGRULANT DAM NECK VA

TAB 6

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5) Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL reports that 2157 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 11018 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL has spent $16M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $17M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 134 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 8 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can

accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL has 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
TRARON 3, FL
HELTRARON 8, FL
HELTRARON 18, FL
TRAWING 5 NAS WHITING FLD, FL
TRARON 6, FL
TRARON 2, FL

TAB 7

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX reports that 1000 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4498 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has spent $4.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $.508M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 14641 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 9 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has 5% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NH CORPUS CHRISTI
CNATRA, TX
COMOMAG
TRARON 27, TX
TRAWING 4 NAS CORPUS, TX
NAVY REGION SOUTH, TX
NAVRESCEN CORPUS CHRISTI, TX
TRARON 35, TX
COMINEWARCOM CORPUS CHRISTI TX
TRARON 31, TX
TRARON 28, TX

TAB 8

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS reports that 3889 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 9969 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS has spent $0.1M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $2M. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 44519 acres that extend to off-base property, 30 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 12682 acres that extend to off-range property, 30 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 9011 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical

habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The

presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS has 15.8% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAS_MERIDIAN_MS	NAVTECHTRACEN MERIDIAN, MS
NAS_MERIDIAN_MS	NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS
NAS_MERIDIAN_MS	TRARON 7, MS
NAS_MERIDIAN_MS	NAVRESCEN MERIDIAN, MS
NAS_MERIDIAN_MS	TRARON 9, MS
NAS_MERIDIAN_MS	TRAWING 1 NAS MERIDIAN, MS

TAB 9

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5) Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds 7 CAA Major Operating PermitsIt holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 30000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA reports that 226 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3384 total acres. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has spent $106.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $43M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 4005 acres that extend to off-base property, 808 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has 8.8% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVPERSDEVCOM NORFOLK, VA
PWC NORFOLK, VA
COMMANDER, NAVY SAFETY CENTER, NORFOLK, VA
NAVY REGION MIDATLANTIC, VA
NCTAMS LANT NORFOLK VA
NOLSC NORFOLK, VA
SUBTRAFAC NORFOLK, VA
NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA
CENNAVENGINEERING NORFOLK, VA
COMNAVAIRLANT NORFOLK VA

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVOSHENVTRACEN NORFOLK, VA
COMHELTACWINGLANT NORFOLK VA
SIMA NORFOLK VA
NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE MID ATLANTIC NORFOLK
NAVLANTMETOCCEN NORFOLK VA
FASOTRAGRULANT NORFOLK VA
COMAFLOATRAGRULANT
COMAEWWINGLANT NORFOLK VA
NAVSECGRUACT NORFOLK VA
TRIAL SERVICE OFFICE EAST NORFOLK VA
NDC MID ATLANTIC
COMREGSUPPGRU NORFOLK VA
COMSCLANT NORFOLK, VA
FISC NORFOLK, VA
PERSONNEL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK VA
SSC NORFOLK, VA
NAVAIRES NORFOLK, VA
NAMTRAU NORFOLK, VA
FTSCLANT NORFOLK VA
FLETRACEN NORFOLK, VA

TAB 10

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION PATUXENT RIVER, MD

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD reports that 877 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 14186 total acres. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has spent $40.3M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $62M It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It reports no constraints. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 7170 acres that extend to off-base property, 44 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 13003 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 45 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as

proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has 5.9% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 100% wetlands within its ranges. It has 24.5% wetlands within its auxiliary airfields.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMNAVAIRSYSCOM_PATUXENT_RIVER_MD
COMNAVAIRWARCENACDIV_PATUXENT_RIVER_MD
NAVMEDCLINIC_PAXTUXENT_RIVER_MD
AIRTEVRON_ONE

TAB 11

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION BEAUFORT, SC

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5) Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has no requirements for dredging

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state,

tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC reports that 2044 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 12150 total acres. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has spent $6.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $26M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It reports constraints associated with other encumbered lands (BLM, ACECS, etc.). Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 21021 acres that extend to off-base property, 995 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that does not accept off-site waste. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has 11% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES

None that are targeted in DoN BRAC.

TAB 12

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 450000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL reports that 581 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 5063 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 1888 acres that extend to off-base property, 330 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has 10% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TAB 13

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5) Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. Installation is in Maintenance for O3 (1hr). Installation holds a CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 2,000,000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

   b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL reports that 158 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3,587 total acres. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL has spent $16.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $13.1M. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 993 acres that extend to off-base property, 64 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

   a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

   b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

   a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

   b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. **Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299)**:

   a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government

waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL has 63% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	COMHSLWINGLANT MAYPORT FL
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	COMREGSUPPGRU MAYPORT FL
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	SIMA MAYPORT FL
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	FLETRACEN MAYPORT, FL
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	TRIAL SERVICE OFFICE SOUTHEAST MAYPORT
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	NAVSURFGRU TWO
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	SUPSHIP JACKSONVILLE, FL

TAB 14

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5) Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX reports that 5832 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 16406 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has spent $5.518M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $5.704M. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 24610 acres that extend to off-base property, 2314 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 10525 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 268 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not have a Biological Opinion

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has 3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
TRARON 22, TX
TRARON 21, TX
TRAWING 2 NAS KINGSVILLE, TX

TAB 15

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NC

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5) Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified which restrict current construction and current operations The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 85302 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC reports that 2850 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 120677 total acres. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has spent $90.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $160M. It reports constraints associated with, threatened and endangered species/habitat, historical/cultural facilities or areas. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has munitions response areas and reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC's missions have been limited by existing or proposed activities of other military departments or other federal, tribal, state, or local agencies being located on the main installation, auxiliary airfield, or RDT&E range.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 26279 acres that extend to off-base property, 26279 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 45016 acres that extend to off-range property, 45016 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not

present. and that Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

   a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

   b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. The installation has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 52% filled.

9. **Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):**

   a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

   b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. **Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):**

   a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

   b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has 44% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CO Marine Corps Air Station NEW RIVER NC
NDC CAMP LEJUENE
NH CAMP LEJUENE

TAB 16

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction but do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site with unlimited capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA reports that 353 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4901 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has spent $0.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0.03M NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 6500 acres that extend to off-base property, 186 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. **Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299)**:

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in

restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has 7.2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TAB 17

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

ANDREWS AFB

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Andrews AFB is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Andrews AFB is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Andrews AFB. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Andrews AFB has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

   b. Andrews AFB reports that 1045 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 6833 total acres. Andrews AFB has spent $53.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $66M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Andrews AFB has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. Andrews AFB is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. Andrews AFB has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 8315 acres that extend to off-base property, 545 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

   a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

   b. Andrews AFB reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Andrews AFB does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

   a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

   b. Andrews AFB does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Andrews AFB does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Andrews AFB does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. **Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299)**:

   a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the

management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Andrews AFB discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Andrews AFB has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TAB 18

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, ME

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is proposed to be in Marginal Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME reports that 12546 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 16283 total acres. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has spent $58.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $13M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has noise contours that extend off the installation's property Of the 436 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has 10% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 2.7% wetlands within its ranges.

<u>Tenant Activities:</u>

NAVAIRES BRUNSWICK, ME
PATRECONWING FIVE

TAB 19

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA is in Severe Nonattainment for 1 hour Ozone. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA reports that 43 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1100 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has spent $6.3M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $8.3M. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the XX acres (out for data correction) that extend to off-base property, 459.24 acres have incompatible land use. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has 14.2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	Fenceline	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAS_JRB_WILLOW_GROVE_PA	NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE	NAVAIRES WILLOW GROVE PA
NAS_JRB_WILLOW_GROVE_PA	NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE	NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA

TAB 20

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX is in Serious Nonattainment for Ozone (1hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8hr). It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX reports that 1077 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1717 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX has spent $26.1M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. [Data clarification will be sought on the environmental restoration costs]

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 7429 acres that extend to off-base property, 68 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat.

The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVRESREDCOM SOUTH, FORT WORTH TX
NAVRESCEN FORT WORTH, TX
NAVAIRES FORT WORTH TX
NRESRUCOMAREA SOUTH FT WORTHTX DALLAS, TX

TAB 21

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Not applicable. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has no dredging program.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ reports that 4356 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 7434 total acres. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has spent $48M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated remaining Cost to Complete at $55M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 402 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has 14% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities:

NAWC LAKEHURST, NJ

TAB 22

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS BASE QUANTICO, VA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr) and it is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA reports that 17109 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 59253 total acres. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has spent $48M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $29M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas that it reports constraints associated with. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Areas. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA's missions have been limited by existing or proposed activities of other military departments or other federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 518 acres that extend to off-base property, 518 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has 6.5% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CG MCCDC
NMCL QUANTICO
CO MCAF QUANTICO VA

TAB 23

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr) and in attainment for all other criteria pollutants. It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for PM 2.5. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA reports that 23 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 193 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 6545 acres that extend to off-base property, 2412 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat.

The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or

different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAS_ATLANTA_GA	NAVAIRES ATLANTA GA

TAB 24

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ON DON AIR STATIONS -- WEST

Installation (Military Value Order from Highest)	Environmental Issues from Profiles
NAS Whidbey Island	Cultural Marine Resources Noise TES Wetlands
MCAS Miramar	Air Land Use Constraints Noise TES
NAS North Island	Air Cultural Land Use Constraints Marine Resources Noise TES
NAS Lemoore	Air Cultural Land Use Constraints TES
NAS Fallon	Cultural Land Use Constraints Noise TES
NB Ventura Cty/Pt Mugu	Air Cultural Marine Resources Noise TES Wetlands
MCAS Yuma	Air Land Use Constraints TES
NAWS China Lake	Air Cultural Marine Resources TES
MCAS Camp Pendleton	Air Cultural Land Use Constraints Marine Resources TES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ON DON AIR STATIONS -- WEST

Installation (Military Value Order from Highest)	Environmental Issues from Profiles
NAF El Centro	Air
MCB Kaneohe (Hawaii)	Cultural Land Use Constraints Noise TES

Department of the Navy

Infrastructure Analysis Team

Military Value Ranking

	Rank	Base	Value
E	1	NAS Jacksonville	72.58
E	2	MCAS Cherry Point	68.81
E	3	NAS Pensacola	68.66
W	4	NAS Whidbey Island	67.95
W	5	MCAS Miramar	66.61
E	6	NAS Oceana	65.49
W	7	NAS North Island	65.22
E	8	NAS Whiting Field	64.92
E	9	NAS Corpus Christi	63.13
E	10	NAS Meridian	61.98
E	11	NS Norfolk	61.94
W	12	NAS Lemoore	61.76
E	13	NAS Patuxent River	60.66
W	14	NAS Fallon	59.86
E	15	MCAS Beaufort	59.66
E	16	NAS Key West	59.63
W	17	NB Ventura Cty/Pt Mugu	58.39
E	18	NS Mayport	57.93
E	19	NAS Kingsville	57.76
E	20	MCAS New River	57.58
W	21	MCAS Yuma	56.66
W	22	NAWS China Lake	56.08
W	23	MCAS Camp Pendleton	55.70
E	24	NAS JRB New Orleans	53.77
W	25	NAF El Centro	52.49
E	26	NAF Washington	52.23
W	27	MCB Hawaii	52.12
E	28	NAS Brunswick	50.39
E	29	NAS JRB Willow Grove	45.28
E	30	NAS JRB Ft Worth	44.66
E	31	NAES Lakehurst	44.59
E	32	MCAS Quantico	44.28
E	33	NAS Atlanta	44.09
	~~34~~	~~HMLA 775 DET A~~	~~29.61~~
	~~35~~	~~MAG 49 DET B~~	~~27.51~~

AIRFIELD CAPABILITIES/ABILITY TO ACCOMODATE -- WEST

	Parallel Runways (8000 feet)	Crosswind Runway	OLF (8000 foot runway)	20 Type I Hangar Modules	Other Aviation Support Space	AICUZ Compatibility	Other Issues
NAS Whidbey Island	No	Yes	No (5,400 ft.)	N/A	N/A	Supportive community. Zoning in Oak Harbor and Island County.	No land for parallel runway at NAS. OLF could be extended to 8,000 ft. but Navy land holdings are limited. No major training range within 150 mi except USA Yakima Range.
MCAS Miramar	Yes	Yes	No (6,080 ft.)	Yes*	Hush Houses	AICUZ update in progress.	* Miramar uses San Clemente Island for an OLF if necessary. FCLPS normally conducted on base.
NAS North Island	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Residential development at fence line. Master Jet Base would result in significant noise issues with local community and City of Coronado	San Clemente Island is NASNI OLF. San Diego County Regional Aitport Authority is studying NASNI for supplemental regional airport.
NAS Lemoore	Yes	No (weather does not tequire one).	No	14 modules currently available. Additional 6 modules estimated cost $84M.	AIMD, Hush House, Test Cell available	No AICUZ issues	Potential OLF at Crows Landing (85 mi) or Fort Hunter Ligett (67 mi). Airfireds would need resurfacing. Crows Landing transferred to Stanislaus County fro NASA.
NAS Fallon	Yes	No (7,003 ft.)	No	6 modules currently exist. Estimated cost of additional 14 modules is $196M.		Churchill County very supportive of NAS Fallon.	Fallon Range Trainign Complex for air to ground training is used by carrier airwings and Marine Air Groups for advanced readiness training prior to deployment. Fallon home of Navy Fighter Weapons School (TOPGUN). Establishment of Master Jet Base at Fallon would preclude ongoing mission.
NB Ventura Cty/Pt Mugu	No	No (5,500 ft.)	No	N/A	N/A	Base surrounded by agricultural and wildlife preserves. Very little AICUZ issues.	Airfield at San Nicholas Island supports contractor and RDT&E mission.

AIRFIELD CAPABILITIES/ABILITY TO ACCOMODATE -- WEST

	Parallel Runways (8000 feet)	Crosswind Runway	OLF (8000 foot runway)	20 Type I Hangar Modules	Other Aviation Support Space	AICUZ Compatibility	Other Issues
MCAS Yuma	Yes		No (4,000 ft. at Aux-2 located on Yuma Range)	8 existing modules. Land available for additional 12 modules at estimated cost of $170M.	Recent land acquisition to relocate CALA fees up flight line space for hangars and aviation support facilities.	City and County of Yuma have adopted compatible zoning ordinances and are supportive of MCAS.	Joint Use airport. Civilian Authority uses tw oother runways at Yuma.
NAWS China Lake	No	Yes	No	3 existing modules inadequate. Wil require construction of 20 new modules at estimated cost of $280M.	N/A	No AICUZ issues	Land is available to construct parallel runway estimated at $40M. China Lake supports existing RDT&E mission within R-2508 Complex.
MCAS Camp Pendleton	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	No AICUZ issues	No land for parallel runway. San Diego Airport Authority is studying MCB Camp Pendleton for regional airport.
NAS El Centro	No	No (6,823 ft.)	No	N/A	N/A	No AICUZ issues	NAF El Centro is a major det site for fleet and training command squadrons. Base supports transient population and would require major construction of new facilites to supprt master jet base. Construction of parallel runway would require land acquisition and relocation of weapons storage buildings.
MCB Hawaii	No	No	No	N/A	N/A	Recent increase in noise complaints due to increased level of tactical jet operations.	No available land for parallel runway construction.

Notes: Purpose is to identify if capability to support a master jet base exists. Above assets do not need to be present today. Need to know if they could be provided through new construction, buildable acres and land compatibility. In some cases buildable acres may be accommodated from change in current mission, which would require demolition of existing facilities to accommodate new (please note if that is the case). Above are minimum requirements. Use "other issues" column to identify other concerns that would prevent the ability to support a master jet base if they are not listed in the above categories. Looking for a feasibility assessment, not the detail to get there. If there is a requirement to build new to provide asset, rough order of magnitude of cost is desired but not necessary (looking for a very rough estimate, could be indicated as a range). Where the asset can't be accommodated due to physical restrictions, make a quick note as to the restriction that prevents asset from being built or provided (e.g. we don't believe you could build a parallel runway at Pax River, but you tell us). Where it can be accommodated but it may be difficult, note the factors to consider. Do not include as possible the feasibility of buying more land at the present time.

TAB 25

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA reports that 39342 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 55082 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has spent $87.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $42M. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 11470 acres that extend to off-base property, 8150 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise

abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 12056 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property. 8529 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

   a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not have a Biological Opinion Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

   a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. **Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299)**:

   a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding

ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has 15.8% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVSECGRUACT WHIDBEY ISLAND WA
NAMTRAU WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA
NAVPACMETOCFAC WHIDBEY ISLAND WA
NAVOCEANPROCFAC WHIDBEY ISLAND WA
COMVAQWINGPAC WHIDBEY ISLAND, OAK HARBOR, WA
NAVAIRES WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA
NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA
NH OAK HARBOR
COMPATRECONWING TEN WHIDBEY ISLAND WA

TAB 26

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR, CA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA is in maintenance for 1-hour ozone and proposed to be in maintenance for 8-hour ozone. It holds 126 CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA reports that 1948 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 23015 total acres. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has spent $7.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $27M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA reports being constrained by laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 13133 acres that extend to off-base property, 541 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has 2.4% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES

COMCABWEST

NAVCONBRIG MIRAMAR, CA

TAB 27

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
NAVAL AIR STATION NORTH ISLAND, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Air Station North Island, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Air Station North Island, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA reports that 5 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 2842 total acres. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has spent $102.7M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $90M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It reports no constraints. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 231 acres that extend to off-base property, 26 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 598 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 192 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Air Station North Island, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. Naval Air Station North Island, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Air Station North Island, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANTS
COMNAVAIRSYSCOM_PATUXENT_RIVER_MD_SITE_NAVAIRSEFAC_NORTH_ISLAND_CA
NAVPACMETOCCEN SAN DIEGO CA
COMNAVAIRFOR SAN DIEGO CA
NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CA
COMHSLWINGPAC SAN DIEGO CA
FASOTRAGRUPAC SAN DIEGO CA
COMHELTACWINGPAC SAN DIEGO CA
COMHSWINGPAC SAN DIEGO CA
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE FACILITY DETACHMENT NORTH ISLAND

TENANTS
FLTIMAGCOMPAC
NAVAIRES SAN DIEGO, CA
NADEP NORTH ISLAND, CA
FACSFAC SAN DIEGO CA
NAVAL AIR STATION NORTH ISLAND CA
NATEC, SAN DIEGO, CA
FISC_SAN_DIEGO_CORONADO_SITE
NAVSECGRUACT SAN DIEGO CA
NAMTRAU NORTH ISLAND, CA
COMSEACONWINGPAC SAN DIEGO CA

TAB 28

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Serious Nonattainment for PM10. It holds a CAA Major Operating PermitIt holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has no dredging requirement

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA reports that 8626 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 18825 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has spent $24.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $12M. It reports constraints associated with, weather. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 56832 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVRESCEN LEMOORE, CA
NAMTRAU LEMOORE, CA
NH LEMOORE
COMSTRKFIGHTWINGPAC LEMOORE CA
NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA

TAB 29

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds 14 CAA Minor Operating Permits.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current operations and do not restrict current construction.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV reports that 229730 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 238426 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has spent $16.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $10.4M It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 14130 acres that extend to off-base property, 100 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 11800 acres that extend to off-range property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV does not have a Biological OpinionOpinion

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

c. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV
NAVAL STRIKE & AIR WARFARE CENTER, FALLON, NV

TAB 30

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
NAVAL AIR STATION POINT MUGU, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5) Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is proposed to be in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA reports that 174 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4567 total acres. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has spent $32.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $48M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 5677 acres that extend to off-base property, 24 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has 46% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenants
NAWC POINT MUGU, CA
FISC_SAN_DIEGO_DET_PT_MUGU_CA
COMAEWWINGPAC POINT MUGU CA
NAVAL AIR STATION POINT MUGU CA
NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY, CA
NAVSOC PT MUGU CA
NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY PT MUGU CA
NAVAIRES POINT MUGU, CA

TAB 31

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA, AZ

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5) Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ is in Moderate Nonattainment for PM10. It holds 6 CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified which restrict operations and do not restrict construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ reports that 955508 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1156902 total acres. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has spent $48.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $22.1M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It reports constraints associated with threatened and endangered species/habitat. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 14898 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 7779 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES

None that are targeted in DoN BRAC.

TAB 32

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Moderate Nonattainment for PM10. It holds 336 CAA Major Operating Permits. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA reports that 892219 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1132799 total acres. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has spent $87.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $68M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 1074 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that does not accept off-site waste. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAWC CHINA LAKE, CA
NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA

TAB 33

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP PENDLETON, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5) Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton, CA is in maintenance for Ozone (1 hr) and maintenance for CO. It holds 2 CAA Minor Operating Permits. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. Operating restrictions exist.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 125703 total acres. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has spent $139.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $108M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton, CA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton, CA's missions have been limited by existing or proposed activities of other military departments or other federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). The installation does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has 2 on-base solid waste disposal facilities that are 4.8% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has 7% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NDC CAMP PENDLETON
NH CAMP PENDLETON
CO Marine Corps Air Station CAMP PENDLETON CA

TAB 34

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Marginal Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for PM10. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 351405 total acres. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA has spent $25.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $41M NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can

accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO has 0% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TAB 35

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS BASE KANEOHE, HI

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife

that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI reports that 1073 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4661 total acres. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has spent $3M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $80M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI's missions have been limited by existing or proposed activities of other military departments or other federal, tribal, state, or local agencies being located on the main installation, auxiliary airfield, or RDT&E range.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 3 acres that extend to off-base property, 3 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present and that Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 51% filled

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has 3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES

COMMARFORPAC

U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND, HONOLULU, HI

GULF COAST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with unlimited capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL reports that 1230 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 8260 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has spent $56140M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $59184M. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 3238 acres that extend to off-base property, 1270 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has 11.2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NATTC PENSACOLA, FL
NAVAL AEROMEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PENSACOLA, FL
NAVY REGION GULF COAST, FL
NAVCRUITCOM ORU PENSACOLA, FL
NDC GULF COAST
NAVY FLIGHT DEMON RON PNCLA, FL
NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL
TRARON 10, FL
OFFICER TRAINING COMMAND PENSACOLA, FL
NH PENSACOLA
NOMI PENSACOLA
TRARON 86, FL
NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE CENTRAL PENSACOLA
TRARON 4, FL
NAVAVSCOLSCOM PENSACOLA, FL
NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER, FL
CENNAVAVNTECHTRA PENSACOLA, FL
NAVTRAMETOCFAC PENSACOLA FL
CENCRYPTOLOGY CORRY STATION PENSACOLA, FL
NAVSECGRUACT PENSACOLA FL
TRAWING 6 NAS PNCLA, FL
DEFENSE ACTIVITY FOR NON-TRADITIONAL EDUC SUPPORT, FL
NETC, FL

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL reports that 2157 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 11018 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL has spent $16M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $17M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 134 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 8 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can

accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL has 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
TRARON 3, FL
HELTRARON 8, FL
HELTRARON 18, FL
TRAWING 5 NAS WHITING FLD, FL
TRARON 6, FL
TRARON 2, FL

HAWAII

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 12028 total acres. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI has spent $8.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $62M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI has less than 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds 4 CAA Major Operating Permits. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating PermitIt holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 6600000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 12,111 total acres. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI has spent $137.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $178.7M. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs. [Data clarification will be sought on the existence of Arcs]

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI has less than 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVRESCEN HONOLULU, HI
NMCL PEARL HARBOR
TRIAL SERVICE OFFICE PACIFIC PEARL HARBOR HI
NDC PEARL HARBOR
PWC PEARL HARBOR, HI
NAVY REGION HAWAII, HI
NAVPACMETOCCEN PEARL HARBOR HI
COMSUBFORPAC PEARL HARBOR HI
COMPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
HRSC PAC, HONOLULU, HI
NAVSHIPYD & IMF PEARL HARBOR, HI
COMNAVSURFGRU MIDPAC
JOINT INTELLIGENCE CENTER PACIFIC
AFLOATRAGRU MIDPAC

TENANT ACTIVITIES
PACNAVFACENGCOM PEARL HARBOR, HI
NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE PACIFIC DETACHMENT PEARL HARBOR
NAVSUBTRACENPAC PEARL HARBOR, HI
FISC PEARL HARBOR, HI
NAVSUBSUPPCEN PEARL HARBOR HI
NAVSECGRUACT PEARL HARBOR HI

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI is in attainment for all criteria pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. It holds 2 CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI Dredging is not applicable to this installation.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3856 total acres. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI has spent $5.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $5M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs none of which require safety waivers, all of which can be expanded. [Data clarification will be sought as to safety waivers]

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 31 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat.

The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The installation reported restrictions or controls that limited the production or distribution of potable water.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

MARIANAS

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL BASE GUAM

(Profile installation previously called COMNAVMARIANAS GUAM)

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Base Guam is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Marginal Nonattainment for SO2. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Base Guam. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which does not restrict current construction and restricts current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Base Guam has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 350000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Base Guam reports that 1441 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 19806 total acres. Naval Base Guam has spent $1.1M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $2.7M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It reports no constraints. Naval Base Guam has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion. Naval Base Guam reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Base Guam is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Base Guam does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as

proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Base Guam reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Base Guam has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Base Guam has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. Naval Base Guam does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Base Guam has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 70% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Base Guam does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. The installation reported restrictions or controls that limited the production or distribution of potable water. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Base Guam has 10% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVMARIANASUPPACT
MSCO_GU
PWC_GU
COMNAVMARIANAS_GU
NAVFAC_OICC_MARIAN

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL HOSPITAL GUAM

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Hospital Guam is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Naval Hospital Guam. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Hospital Guam has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Hospital Guam reports no unconstrained acres are available for development. Naval Hospital Guam has spent no money thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has no remaining Cost to Complete. Naval Hospital Guam does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations, do not impact Naval Hospital Guam.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval hospital guam does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Hospital Guam reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Hospital Guam does not have a Biological Opinion

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Hospital Guam does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Hospital Guam does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Hospital Guam does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Hospital Guam does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Hospital Guam has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

MID-ATLANTIC

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA is in Severe Nonattainment for 1 hour Ozone. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 0 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has spent $6.3M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $8.3M. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has 14.2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	Fenceline	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAS_JRB_WILLOW_GROVE_PA	NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE	NAVAIRES WILLOW GROVE PA
NAS_JRB_WILLOW_GROVE_PA	NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE	NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds 2 CAA Major Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA reports that 1020 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 13723 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has spent $18.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $4.5M. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs. (This is being verified through corrective data-call.) NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 65028 acres that extend to off-base property, 32194 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 63088 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 12346 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has 10.5% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA
NSWC DAHLGREN DIV CBTDIRSYSACT DAM NECK, VA
FCTCLANT DAM NECK, VA
COMUNDERSEASURV DAM NECK VA
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE DEVELOP GROUP, DAMNECK, VA
FACSFAC VACAPES OCEANA VA
NAMTRAU OCEANA, VA
COMFITWINGLANT OCEANA VA
NEXCOM, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA
NAVAL OCEAN PROCESSING FACILITY DAM NECK VA
HUMAN PERFORMANCE CENTER, VA
NMITC DAM NECK, VA
COMSTRKFIGHTWINGLANT OCEANA VA
TACTRAGRULANT DAM NECK VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone and projected Non-Attainment for 8 Hour Ozone. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX reports that 134 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1354 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities
NAVOCEANPROFAC__DAM_NECK_VA
COMUNDERSEASURV_DAM_NECK_VA
COMNAVSPECWARDEVGRU
HUMPERFCEN_DAM_NECK_VA
FCTCLANT_DAM_NECK_VA
TACTRAGRULANT_DAM_NECK_VA
NMITC_DAM_NECK_VA
CBTDIRSYSACT_DAM_NECK_VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating PermitIt holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA has impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 130000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes

information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA reports that 153 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3114 total acres. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA has spent $19.6M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $28.6M. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA does not

have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA has 27.3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE GROUP TWO, NORFOLK, VA
CENNAVLEADERSHIP NORFOLK, VA
COMNAVNETWARCOM NORFOLK VA
COMSURFWARDEVDRU LITTLE CREEK VA
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE GROUP FOUR, NORFOLK, VA
NAVMARCORESCEN NORFOLK, VA
COMPHIBGRU TWO
EWTGLANT NORFOLK VA
SCHOOL OF MUSIC NORFOLK, VA
FLTINFOWARCEN NORFOLK VA
BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY, NORFOLK, VA
COMFIRSTNCD/COMNAVCONFORCOM LITTLE CREEK VA
COMEODGRU TWO
NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER PORTSMOUTH, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NMC PORTSMOUTH is in Marginal Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NMC PORTSMOUTH is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NMC PORTSMOUTH. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NMC PORTSMOUTH has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 110 total acres. NMC PORTSMOUTH has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NMC PORTSMOUTH does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NMC PORTSMOUTH does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NMC PORTSMOUTH does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NMC PORTSMOUTH does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH has 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. No wetlands survey has been conducted as of the date of the datacall.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NMC PORTSMOUTH
NEHC NORFOLK
NSHS PORTSMOUTH
HSO NORFOLK

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 0 total acres. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV has 3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. No wetlands survey has been conducted as of the date of the datacall.

NO TENANT ACTIVITIES

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds 7 CAA Major Operating PermitsIt holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 30000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA reports that 226 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3384 total acres. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has spent $106.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $43M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 4005 acres that extend to off-base property, 808 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has 8.8% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVPERSDEVCOM NORFOLK, VA
PWC NORFOLK, VA
COMMANDER, NAVY SAFETY CENTER, NORFOLK, VA
NAVY REGION MIDATLANTIC, VA
NCTAMS LANT NORFOLK VA
NOLSC NORFOLK, VA
SUBTRAFAC NORFOLK, VA
NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA
CENNAVENGINEERING NORFOLK, VA
COMNAVAIRLANT NORFOLK VA

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVOSHENVTRACEN NORFOLK, VA
COMHELTACWINGLANT NORFOLK VA
SIMA NORFOLK VA
NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE MID ATLANTIC NORFOLK
NAVLANTMETOCCEN NORFOLK VA
FASOTRAGRULANT NORFOLK VA
COMAFLOATRAGRULANT
COMAEWWINGLANT NORFOLK VA
NAVSECGRUACT NORFOLK VA
TRIAL SERVICE OFFICE EAST NORFOLK VA
NDC MID ATLANTIC
COMREGSUPPGRU NORFOLK VA
COMSCLANT NORFOLK, VA
FISC NORFOLK, VA
PERSONNEL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK VA
SSC NORFOLK, VA
NAVAIRES NORFOLK, VA
NAMTRAU NORFOLK, VA
FTSCLANT NORFOLK VA
FLETRACEN NORFOLK, VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA reports that 321 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4789 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA has spent $1.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $1.5M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA does not have an

interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA has 42.6% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CO CAMP ALLEN NORFOLK VA
NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA
COMMARFORLANT
COMNAVSURFLANT NORFOLK VA
COMFLTFORCOM NORFOLK VA
NAVAL BRIG NORFOLK VA
LANTNAVFACENGCOM NORFOLK, VA
FLTSURVSUPPCOM NORTHWEST VA
COMPATRECONGRU NORFOLK VA
COM OP TEST AND EVAL FORCE, NORFOLK, VA
COMSUBLANT NORFOLK VA
U.S. JOINT FORCES COMMAND, NORFOLK, VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA is in Marginal Nonattainment for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating PermitIt holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA reports that 8 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 499 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA has spent $27.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $20.8M. It reports constraints associated with archeological resources and historical sites. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities
COMNAVSUPSYSCOM_MECHANICSBURG_PA
NAVSUPINFOSYSACT_MECHANICSBURG_PA
NAVSUPPACT_MECHANICSBURG_PA
NAVICP MECHANICSBURG
NAVSEALOGCEN_MECHANICSBURG_PA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA is in Maintenace for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA reports that 2 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 20 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, LAFAYETTE ANNEX, VA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

NO TENANT ACTIVITIES

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, NORTHWEST ANNEX, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, NORTHWEST ANNEX, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, NORTHWEST ANNEX, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, NORTHWEST ANNEX, VA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, NORTHWEST ANNEX, VA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, NORTHWEST ANNEX, VA reports that 230 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3797 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, NORTHWEST ANNEX, VA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, NORTHWEST ANNEX, VA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, NORTHWEST ANNEX, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, NORTHWEST ANNEX, VA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, NORTHWEST ANNEX, VA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, NORTHWEST ANNEX, VA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds 3 CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 9999999999 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA reports that 1436 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 13449 total acres. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA has spent $44 thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $40M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA has 8% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NOSTRA YORKTOWN
SUBTORPFAC YORKTOWN VA
LANTORDCOM YORKTOWN VA
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated Marginal Nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 30000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 533 total acres. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA has spent $1.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $5.7M. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can

accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
SUPSHIP PORTSMOUTH, VA
NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA
NAVAL COASTAL WARFARE GROUP TWO
HRSC EAST, PORTSMOUTH VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA in Severe-15 Non-attainment for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA is in Moderate Nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone. It is in Maintenance for CO. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA . There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA reports that 8 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 499 total acres. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER PHILADELPHIA, PA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

MID-WEST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is proposed to be in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It is proposed to be in Moderate Nonattainment for PM 2.5. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL has impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL reports that 981 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1995 total acres. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL has spent $25.1M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $6M. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL has 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NDC GREAT LAKES
NAVRESREDCOM MIDWEST, GREAT LAKES IL
NRESRUCOMAREA CENTRAL GLAKESIL GREAT LAKES, IL
NSTC, IL
NAVRESCEN CHICAGO, IL
ENGFLDACT MW GREAT LAKES, IL
SERVSCOLCOM GREAT LAKES, IL
RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND, IL
NAVY REGION MIDWEST, IL
NAVY RECRUITING REGION CENTRAL, GREAT LAKES, IL
PWC GREAT LAKES, IL
NH GREAT LAKES
NAVAL DENTAL & BIOMED RESEARCH CENTER, GREAT LAKES, IL
NAVAL HOSPITAL CORPS SCHOOL, GREAT LAKES, IL

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current operations and do not restrict current construction.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN reports that 6,419 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 62,929 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has spent $68.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $52M. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 4650 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 44206 acres that extend to off-range property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has 2 on-base solid waste disposal facilities that are 15% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has 5% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CRANE DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, IN

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. reports that 32 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 411 total acres. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. has spent $2.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $7M. It reports no constraints. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training,

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

ANACOSTIA ANNEX WASHINGTON D.C.

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on Anacostia Annex Washington D.C.. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. has no impediments to dredging.

testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVMARCORESCEN_WASHINGTON_DC
NAVMEDIACEN_WASHINGTON_DC
FLDSUPPACT_WASHINGTON_DC

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER BETHESDA, MD

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Serious Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). (Pending Data Resolution of attainment) (213) It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD reports that 71 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 242 total acres. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD has spent $.00288M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $00288M. (Pending Data Resolution on CTC.)(240) It reports no constraints. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate

these noise impacts.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD has less than 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NATNAVDENCEN_BETHESDA_MD
USUHS_BETHESDA_MD
NAVMEDTRACOM_BETHESDA_MD
NAVMEDINFOMGTCEN_BETHESDA_MD

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION PATUXENT RIVER, MD

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD reports that 877 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 14186 total acres. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has spent $40.3M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $62M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It reports no constraints. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 7170 acres that extend to off-base property, 44 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 13003 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 45 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as

proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has 5.9% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 100% wetlands within its ranges. It has 24.5% wetlands within its auxiliary airfields.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMNAVAIRSYSCOM_PATUXENT_RIVER_MD
COMNAVAIRWARCENACDIV_PATUXENT_RIVER_MD
NAVMEDCLINIC_PAXTUXENT_RIVER_MD
AIRTEVRON_ONE

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION ANNAPOLIS, MD

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Marginal Nonattainment for 1-Hour Ozone. It reported holding an CAA Operating Permit Naval Station Annapolis, MD is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or PM 2.5 NAAQS. Emission Credit programs are available.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Station Annapolis, MD. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD reports that 370 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 2000 total acres. Naval Station Annapolis, MD has spent $1.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $5.0M. It reports no constraints. Naval Station Annapolis, MD does have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, with some arcs having the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Station Annapolis, MD does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD does have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Station Annapolis, MD does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Station Annapolis, MD does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD does discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state regulates withdrawals of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

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NAVMEDCLINIC_ANNAPOLIS_MD
NNSY_DET_NAVPESO_ANNAPOLIS_MD
USNA_ANNAPOLIS_MD

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY WASHINGTON D.C.

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. is in Attainment for CO. PM10, NO2, SO2,Pb, Ozone (8hr) and PM 2.5 are all unclassifiable. NRL is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C.. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. reports that 42 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 518 total acres. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. has spent no money thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated no remaining Cost to Complete. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that does not allow acceptance of off site waste. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. has 1.3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DIVISION CARDEROCK, MD

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is Severe nonattaiment for 1-Hour and 8 Hour Ozone. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission Credit programs are available.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD reports that 5 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 187 total acres. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD has spent $7.0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $5.0M. It reports no constraints. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space.

The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The State regulates withdrawals of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD has 7% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DIVISION DAHLGREN, VA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants with the exception of 8 Hour and 1 hour O3 and Pb, which are Unclassifiable. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which may impact current construction or current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the

primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA reports that 166 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4306 total acres. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA has spent $48.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $18.3M. It reports no constraints. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, with the possibility of expanding some arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA does discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. The State regulates withdrawals of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA has 16% wetland restricted acres on the military installation and 12% wetland restricted acres on the military range.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
JWAC_DAHLGREN_VA
COMNAVNETSPAOPSCOM_DAHLGREN_VA
NAVSURFWARCENDIV_DAHLGREN_VA
AEGIS_TRAREDCEN_DAHLGREN_VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DIVISION INDIAN HEAD, MD

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD is in Severe Nonattainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission Credit Programs are available.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified which do not restrictcurrent construction and do not restrict current operations. The installation has potential archelogical restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the

primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD reports that 377 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3403 total acres. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD has spent $22.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $62.6M. It reports no constraints. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some with safety waivers and some arcs have the capability of being expanded.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD does discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The State regulates withdrawals of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD has 9% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVEODTECHDIV_INDIAN_HEAD_MD
NAVORDSAFSECACT_INDIAN_HEAD_MD

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON D.C.

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5) Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C.. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 71 total acres. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. has spent $18.3M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $13M. It reports no constraints. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVHISTCEN_WASHINGTON_DC
PWC_WASHINGTON_DC
DIRNCPBWASHINGTONDC
NAVCIVLAWSUPPACT_WASHINGTON_DC
AUDGEN_WNY_DC
NAVRESREDCOM_MIDATLANTIC
OCHR_WASHINGTON_DC
COMSC_WASHINGTON_DC
COMNAVDIST_WASHINGTON_DC
COMNAVSURFWARCEN_WASHINGTON_DC
COMNAVFACENGCOM_WASHINGTON_DC
DIRNAVCRIMINVSERV_WASHINGTON_DC_0000
NAVLEGSVCOFF_NORTHCENT_WASHINGTON_DC
NAMARA_JAG_WASHINGTON_DC
NAVCOMTELSTA_WASHINGTON_DC
TRISVCOFF_NE_WASHINGTON_DC
COMNAVSEASYSCOM_WNY_DC
COMNAVLEGSVCCOM_WASHINGTON_DC
NAVFAC_EFA_CHESAPEAKE_WASHINGTON_DC

NORTHEAST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, ME

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is proposed to be in Marginal Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME reports that 12546 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 16283 total acres. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has spent $58.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $13M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 436 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has 10% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 2.7% wetlands within its ranges.

<u>Tenant Activities:</u>

NAVAIRES BRUNSWICK, ME
PATRECONWING FIVE

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Not applicable. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has no dredging program.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ reports that 4356 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 7434 total acres. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has spent $48M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated remaining Cost to Complete at $55M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 402 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has 14% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities:

NAWC LAKEHURST, NJ

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION NEWPORT, RI

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Serious Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Station Newport, RI is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Station Newport, RI. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI reports that 181 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 737 total acres. Naval Station Newport, RI has spent $77.1M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $41M. Naval Station Newport, RI has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Station Newport, RI does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Station Newport, RI does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Station Newport, RI does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. The installation reported restrictions or controls that limited the production or distribution of potable water. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or

different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI has 1.8% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities:

OFFICER TRAINING COMMAND NEWPORT, RI
NUWC HQ NEWPORT, RI
COMNAVWARDEVCOM NEWPORT RI
SWOSCOLCOM NEWPORT, RI
NDC NORTHEAST, NEWPORT RI
NAVWARCOL NEWPORT, RI
NAVRESREDCOM NORTHEAST, NEWPORT RI
NAVAL JUSTICE SCHOOL, NEWPORT RI
NAVAL HEALTH CARE NEW ENGLAND
NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI is in Serious Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI is proposed to be in Serious Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds 2 CAA Minor Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI reports that 115 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 323 total acres. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY responded N/A as to actual air emissions. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Not applicable. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY has no dredging program.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY reports that 40 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 121 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the

management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY has 3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities:

NAVY RECRUITING REGION NORTH
NUCLEAR POWER TRAINING UNIT BALLSTON SPA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH is proposed to be in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the

primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH reports that 45 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 276 total acres. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH has spent $46.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $47M. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters

and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH has less than 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

<u>Tenant Activities:</u>

SUBMEPP PORTSMOUTH, NH

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict construction and operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ reports that 8864 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 11851 total acres. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ has spent $22.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated remaining Cost to Complete at $24M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that does not accept off-site waste. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and

remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ has 27% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

<u>Tenant Activities:</u>

NAVRESCEN EARLE, NJ

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON, CT

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Serious Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr) and in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour) It holds 2 CAA Major Operating Permits. It holds 3 CAA Minor Operating Permits. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Permit Exceedances reported.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Submarine Base New London, CT. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 1500000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT reports that 98 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1364 total acres. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT has spent $56.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $24M. It reports constraints associated with, Sensitive Resource Areas, ESQD Arcs, contamination, historical/culutural facilities or areas, land use/zoning/commercial/urban restrictions, topography. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Submarine Base New London, CT does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Submarine Base New London, CT does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT has 9% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities:

NAVSECGRUACT GROTON CT
NAVY REGION NORTHEAST, CT
CENSUBLEARNING GROTON, CT
COMSUBGRU TWO
NAVSUBSUPPFAC NEW LONDON CT
NAVSUBSCOL GROTON, CT
NAVAL SUBMARINE MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

NORTHWEST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA reports that 39342 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 55082 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has spent $87.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $42M. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 11470 acres that extend to off-base property, 8150 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise

abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 12056 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 8529 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not have a Biological Opinion Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding

ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has 15.8% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVSECGRUACT WHIDBEY ISLAND WA
NAMTRAU WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA
NAVPACMETOCFAC WHIDBEY ISLAND WA
NAVOCEANPROCFAC WHIDBEY ISLAND WA
COMVAQWINGPAC WHIDBEY ISLAND, OAK HARBOR, WA
NAVAIRES WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA
NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA
NH OAK HARBOR
COMPATRECONWING TEN WHIDBEY ISLAND WA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA has no impediments to dredging.

resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA has 3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

   b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA reports that 2316 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 2716 total acres. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA has spent $8.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $3M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA does not have a Biological Opinion. [Data clarification will be sought on the presence of TES]

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 34% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. Permit Exceedances reported.

c. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds its own CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. Permit Exceedances reported.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

c. Historic property has been identified on PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has no impediments to dredging.

c. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA reports that 63 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 636 total acres. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has spent $93.6M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $54M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, all of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Arcs on piers are highly restricted and limited to low risk items. It is not possible to extend these arcs 100 feet minimum.

c. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA has spent $23.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $9M. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

c. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may

reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has 16% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
FISC PUGET SOUND, WA
SUPSHIP PUGET SOUND, WA
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA
NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE NORTHWEST BREMERTON

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. [Data clarification will be sought as to the "attainment" status]

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

   b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 0 total acres. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. [Data clarification will be sought as to total acres]

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA does not have a Biological Opinion Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water

resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA has 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMNAVSURFGRU PACNORWEST
NAVRESREDCOM NORTHWEST, EVERETT WA
AFLOATRAGRU PACNORWEST
NAVRESCEN EVERETT, WA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

   b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA reports that 2 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 49 total acres. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA has spent $0.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $6M. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where

Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA has 2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NDC NORTHWEST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

   b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA reports that 2 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 49 total acres. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA has spent $0.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $6M. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where

Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BREMERTON, WA has 2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NDC NORTHWEST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 0 total acres. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA has spent $31.7M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $16M. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that

NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA does not have a Biological Opinion Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA does have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA does have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA has 11% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

   b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA reports that 6894 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 8604 total acres. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA has spent $80.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $45M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA reported that federally-listed TES are not, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA does not have a Biological Opinion. [Data clarification will be sought on the presence of TES]

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where

Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA has 4% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMSUBGRU 9
NAVY REGION NORTHWEST, BANGOR, WA
TRITRAFAC BANGOR, WA
STRATEGIC WEAPONS FACILITY, PACIFIC (SWFPAC), BANGOR, WA
NAVCOMTELSTA PUGET SOUND WA

SOUTH

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX reports that 1000 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4498 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has spent $4.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $.508M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 14641 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 9 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has 5% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NH CORPUS CHRISTI
CNATRA, TX
COMOMAG
TRARON 27, TX
TRAWING 4 NAS CORPUS, TX
NAVY REGION SOUTH, TX
NAVRESCEN CORPUS CHRISTI, TX
TRARON 35, TX
COMINEWARCOM CORPUS CHRISTI TX
TRARON 31, TX
TRARON 28, TX

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX is in Serious Nonattainment for Ozone (1hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8hr). It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX reports that 1077 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1717 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX has spent $26.1M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. [Data clarification will be sought on the environmental restoration costs]

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 7429 acres that extend to off-base property, 68 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat.

The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE FORT WORTH, TX has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVRESREDCOM SOUTH, FORT WORTH TX
NAVRESCEN FORT WORTH, TX
NAVAIRES FORT WORTH TX
NRESRUCOMAREA SOUTH FT WORTHTX DALLAS, TX

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction but do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site with unlimited capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA reports that 353 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4901 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has spent $0.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0.03M. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 6500 acres that extend to off-base property, 186 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in

restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has 7.2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX reports that 5832 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 16406 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has spent $5.518M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $5.704M. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 24610 acres that extend to off-base property, 2314 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 10525 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 268 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has 3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
TRARON 22, TX
TRARON 21, TX
TRAWING 2 NAS KINGSVILLE, TX

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 7000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX reports that 128 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 866 total acres. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX has 4.4% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
MINEWARTRACEN INGLESIDE, TX
COMREGSUPPGRU INGLESIDE TX
SIMA NRMF INGLESIDE TX

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA reports that 15 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 224 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMMARFORRES
CO 8TH MCD
NAVRESCEN NEW ORLEANS, LA
COMNAVAIRESFOR NEW ORLEANS, LA
NAVCRUITDIST NEW ORLEANS, LA
NAVAIRES NEW ORLEANS LA
NAVRESPERSCEN NEW ORLEANS
EPMAC NEW ORLEANS, LA
CNRESCRUCOM NRLN NEW ORLEANS, LA
COMNAVRESFOR NEW ORLEANS, LA
COMNAVRESFORCOM NEW ORLEANS, LA

SOUTH EAST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS reports that 174 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 6833 total acres. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS has spent $11.7M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $18M. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or

different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS has 2.9% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
CBC_GULFPORT_MS	COMMANDER, TWENTIETH SEABEE READINESS GROUP
CBC_GULFPORT_MS	NAVCONSTRACEN GULFPORT, MS
CBC_GULFPORT_MS	CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS
CBC_GULFPORT_MS	NAVMARCORESCEN GULFPORT, MS
CBC_GULFPORT_MS	NAVMETOCPRODEVCEN GULFPORT MS

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr) and in attainment for all other criteria pollutants. It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for PM 2.5. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA reports that 23 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 193 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 6545 acres that extend to off-base property, 2412 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat.

The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or

different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAS_ATLANTA_GA	NAVAIRES ATLANTA GA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr) and in attainment for all other criteria pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Permit Exceedances reported.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL reports that 559 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 24587 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has spent $76.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $24M. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 1586 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 1700 acres that extend to off-range property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 8237 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has 17% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVY REGION SOUTHEAST, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NH JACKSONVILLE
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	COMHSWINGLANT JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	FACSFAC JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NDC SOUTHEAST (JAX)
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVAIRES JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE SOUTHEAST JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	FISC JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVCOMTELSTA JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NADEP JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	PATRECONWING ELEVEN
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	PWC JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	ENGFLDACT SE JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	COMSEACONWINGLANT JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	PATRON THREE ZERO
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAMTRAU JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVMARCORESCEN JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVRESREDCOM SOUTHEAST, JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	HSO JACKSONVILLE
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVLANTMETOCFAC JACKSONVILLE FL

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 450000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL reports that 581 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 5063 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 1888 acres that extend to off-base property, 330 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has 10% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS reports that 3889 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 9969 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS has spent $0.1M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $2M. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 44519 acres that extend to off-base property, 30 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 12682 acres that extend to off-range property, 30 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 9011 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical

habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The

presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS has 15.8% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAS_MERIDIAN_MS	NAVTECHTRACEN MERIDIAN, MS
NAS_MERIDIAN_MS	NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS
NAS_MERIDIAN_MS	TRARON 7, MS
NAS_MERIDIAN_MS	NAVRESCEN MERIDIAN, MS
NAS_MERIDIAN_MS	TRARON 9, MS
NAS_MERIDIAN_MS	TRAWING 1 NAS MERIDIAN, MS

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. [Data Resolution being sought] Installation holds a CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 2,000,000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL reports that 158 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3,587 total acres. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL has spent $16.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $13.1M. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 993 acres that extend to off-base property, 64 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government

waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL has 63% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	COMHSLWINGLANT MAYPORT FL
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	COMREGSUPPGRU MAYPORT FL
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	SIMA MAYPORT FL
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	FLETRACEN MAYPORT, FL
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	TRIAL SERVICE OFFICE SOUTHEAST MAYPORT
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	NAVSURFGRU TWO
NAVSTA_MAYPORT_FL	SUPSHIP JACKSONVILLE, FL

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as

well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN reports that 118 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1584 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN has spent $8.2m thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $1.3M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN has 3.7% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVSUPPACT_MID_SOUTH_MILLINGTON_TN	NAVMAC MILLINGTON, TN
NAVSUPPACT_MID_SOUTH_MILLINGTON_TN	COMNAVCRUITCOM MILLINGTON, TN
NAVSUPPACT_MID_SOUTH_MILLINGTON_TN	BUPERS MILLINGTON, TN
NAVSUPPACT_MID_SOUTH_MILLINGTON_TN	COMNAVPERSCOM MILLINGTON, TN

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It does not hold a CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state,

tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL reports that 4 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 40 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste

facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It does not hold a CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 190,000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL reports that 117 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 656 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL has spent $11.3M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $6M. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL does not have a Biological OpinionOpinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVSUPPACT_PANAMA_CITY_FL	COASTAL SYSTEMS STATION, DAHLGREN DIVISION NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, VA

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVSUPPACT_PANAMA_CITY_FL	NAVDIVSALTRACEN PANAMA CITY, FL
NAVSUPPACT_PANAMA_CITY_FL	CENEODDIVE PANAMA CITY, FL
NAVSUPPACT_PANAMA_CITY_FL	NAVXDIVINGU PANAMA CITY, FL

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause

operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA reports that 9 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 58 total acres. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC reports that 30 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 127 total acres. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas

include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 23 total acres. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not have a Biological OpinionOpinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is proposed to be in Nonattainment (Deferred) for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 51000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC reports that 1587 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 17012 total acres. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC has spent $22.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $33M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat.

The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The

presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC has 10% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
WPNSTA_CHARLESTON_SC	NAVNUPWRTRAU CHARLESTON, SC
WPNSTA_CHARLESTON_SC	NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC
WPNSTA_CHARLESTON_SC	NAVRESCEN CHARLESTON, SC
WPNSTA_CHARLESTON_SC	NAVCONBRIG CHARLESTON, SC
WPNSTA_CHARLESTON_SC	NAVNUPWRTRACOM CHARLESTON, SC
WPNSTA_CHARLESTON_SC	SSC CHARLESTON, SC

SOUTH WEST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

ASW CENTER POINT LOMA, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. ASW Center Point Loma, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on ASW Center Point Loma, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with unlimited capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA reports that 6 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 52 total acres. ASW Center Point Loma, CA has spent $1.1M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $1M. It reports no constraints. ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

ACTIVITY TENANTS
ASW CENTER POINT LOMA CA
FITCPAC SAN DIEGO, CA
FLEASWTRACEN SAN DIEGO, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

BROADWAY COMPLEX CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Broadway Complex CA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Broadway Complex CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Broadway Complex CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Broadway Complex CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Broadway Complex CA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 0.5 (data resolution will be sought regarding the total acres) total acres. Broadway Complex CA has spent $3.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $14M. It reports no constraints. Broadway Complex CA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Broadway Complex CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Broadway Complex CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Broadway Complex CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Broadway Complex CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Broadway Complex CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Broadway Complex CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Broadway Complex CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Broadway Complex CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Broadway Complex CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANTS
SOUTHWESTNAVFACENGCOM SAN DIEGO, CA
BROADWAY COMPLEX CA
NRESRUCOMAREAPACIFIC SD CA SAN DIEGO, CA
COMFISCS SAN DIEGO, CA
NAVY REGION SOUTHWEST, CA
HRSC SW, SAN DIEGO CA
NAVRESREDCOM SOUTHWEST, SAN DIEGO CA
PERSONNEL SUPPORT ACTIVITY WEST SAN DIEGO CA
FISC_SAN_DIEGO_CA_LESS_DETACHMENTS

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER PORT HUENEME, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is proposed to be in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA reports that 52 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1620 total acres. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA has spent $40.7M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $13M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANTS
NAVRESCEN PORT HUENEME, CA
NFESC PORT HUENEME, CA
NFELC PORT HUENEME, CA
NSWC PORT HUENEME DIV PORT HUENEME, CA
NAVCONSTRACEN PORT HUENEME, CA
COMMANDER, THIRTY-FIRST SEABEE READINESS GROUP
CENSEABEESFACENG PORT HUENEME, CA
NAVSCOLCECOFF PORT HUENEME, CA
EDOSCOL PORT HUENEME, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

FLEET COMBAT TRAINING CENTER PACIFIC, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA reports that 91 (Data resolution will be sought regarding 34 developed acres) unconstrained acres are available for development out of 91 total acres. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA has spent $0.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $1M. It reports no constraints. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANTS
CENINFOTECH SAN DIEGO, CA
TACTRAGRUPAC SAN DIEGO CA
NCTSI SAN DIEGO CA
FCTCPAC SAN DIEGO, CA
FLEET COMBAT TRAINING CENTER PACIFIC CA
COMTHIRDFLT
NAVCRUITDIST SAN DIEGO, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Marginal Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for PM10. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 351405 total acres. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA has spent $25.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $41M. It reports constraints associated with. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds 14 CAA Minor Operating Permits.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current operations and do not restrict current construction.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV reports that 229730 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 238426 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has spent $16.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $10.4M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 14130 acres that extend to off-base property, 100 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 11800 acres that extend to off-range property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV does not have a Biological OpinionOpinion

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV
NAVAL STRIKE & AIR WARFARE CENTER, FALLON, NV

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Serious Nonattainment for PM10. It holds a CAA Major Operating PermitIt holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA reports that 8626 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 18825 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has spent $24.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $12M. It reports constraints associated with, weather. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 56832 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVRESCEN LEMOORE, CA
NAMTRAU LEMOORE, CA
NH LEMOORE
COMSTRKFIGHTWINGPAC LEMOORE CA
NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION NORTH ISLAND, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Air Station North Island, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Air Station North Island, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA reports that 5 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 2842 total acres. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has spent $102.7M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $90M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It reports no constraints. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 231 acres that extend to off-base property, 26 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 598 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 192 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Air Station North Island, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. Naval Air Station North Island, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Air Station North Island, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANTS
COMNAVAIRSYSCOM_PATUXENT_RIVER_MD_SITE_NAVAIRSEFAC_NORTH_ISLAND_CA
NAVPACMETOCCEN SAN DIEGO CA
COMNAVAIRFOR SAN DIEGO CA
NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CA
COMHSLWINGPAC SAN DIEGO CA
FASOTRAGRUPAC SAN DIEGO CA
COMHELTACWINGPAC SAN DIEGO CA
COMHSWINGPAC SAN DIEGO CA
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE FACILITY DETACHMENT NORTH ISLAND

TENANTS
FLTIMAGCOMPAC
NAVAIRES SAN DIEGO, CA
NADEP NORTH ISLAND, CA
FACSFAC SAN DIEGO CA
NAVAL AIR STATION NORTH ISLAND CA
NATEC, SAN DIEGO, CA
FISC_SAN_DIEGO_CORONADO_SITE
NAVSECGRUACT SAN DIEGO CA
NAMTRAU NORTH ISLAND, CA
COMSEACONWINGPAC SAN DIEGO CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION POINT MUGU, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is proposed to be in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA reports that 174 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4567 total acres. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has spent $32.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $48M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 5677 acres that extend to off-base property, 24 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has 46% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenants
NAWC POINT MUGU, CA
FISC_SAN_DIEGO_DET_PT_MUGU_CA
COMAEWWINGPAC POINT MUGU CA
NAVAL AIR STATION POINT MUGU CA
NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY, CA
NAVSOC PT MUGU CA
NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY PT MUGU CA
NAVAIRES POINT MUGU, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE CORONADO, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. [Data resolution being sought for emission credit costs]

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations. [Data resolution being sought for location of all archeological resources]

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 0 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA reports that 5 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 975 total acres. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA has spent $7.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $25M. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA has 31% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenants
NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE CORONADO, CA
NAVCOMTELSTA SAN DIEGO CA
COMEODGRU ONE
EWTGPAC SAN DIEGO CA
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CA
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND, SAN DIEGO, CA
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE GROUP ONE, SAN DIEGO, CA
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE GROUP THREE, SAN DIEGO, CA
COMNAVSURFPAC SAN DIEGO CA
NAVAL COASTAL WARFARE GROUP ONE

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION SAN DIEGO, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Station San Diego, CA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Station San Diego, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Station San Diego, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Station San Diego, CA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with unlimited capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1029 total acres. Naval Station San Diego, CA has spent $64.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $83M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It reports no constraints. Naval Station San Diego, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Station San Diego, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. Naval Station San Diego, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Station San Diego, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA has 23.6% (23.6% seems high, data resolution underway) wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Moderate Nonattainment for PM10. It holds 336 CAA Major Operating Permits. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA reports that 892219 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1132799 total acres. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has spent $87.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $68M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 1074 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that does not accept off-site waste. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAWC CHINA LAKE, CA
NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NMC SAN DIEGO

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NMC SAN DIEGO is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Maintenance for CO. It is proposed to be in Moderate Nonattainment (Deferred) for Ozone (8 hour). It is proposed to be in Moderate Nonattainment (Deferred) for PM 2.5. It holds 10 CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NMC SAN DIEGO. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NMC SAN DIEGO has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 79 total acres. NMC SAN DIEGO has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NMC SAN DIEGO does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NMC SAN DIEGO does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NMC SAN DIEGO does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NMC SAN DIEGO does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NSHS SAN DIEGO
NMC SAN DIEGO

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 2000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA reports that 16 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 623 total acres. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA has spent $26.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA has 2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA
FLENUMMETOCCEN MONTEREY CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE POINT LOMA, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with unlimited capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA reports that 61 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1120 total acres. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA has spent $25M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $53M. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can

accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANTS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE POINT LOMA CA
COMSCPAC SAN DIEGO, CA
NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA, CA
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE FACILITY DETACHMENT POINT LOMA
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DETACHMENT SAN DIEGO

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA reports that 20 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 247 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not have a Biological OpinionOpinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA has 6% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA
CORONA DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Extreme Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Serious Nonattainment for CO. It is in Serious Nonattainment for PM10. It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for PM 2.5. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA reports that 1822 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 26735 total acres. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA has spent $95.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $169M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. The installation is currently the subject of an adjudication under the McCarran amendment.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA has 18% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA reports that 265 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 12882 total acres. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA has spent $55M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $40M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA has 25% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DET FALLBROOK, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Extreme Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Serious Nonattainment for PM10. It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for PM 2.5. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA reports that 1415 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 8851 total acres. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA has spent $0.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $19M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It reports no constraints. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DET CONCORD, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Extreme Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for PM 2.5. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA has 6.3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

USMC EAST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL is in maintenance for 1 hour ozone. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 4000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL reports that 269 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1218 total acres. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $0M. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs. none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION BEAUFORT, SC

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has no requirements for dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state,

tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC reports that 2044 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 12150 total acres. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has spent $6.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $26M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It reports constraints associated with other encumbered lands (BLM, ACECS, etc.). Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 21021 acres that extend to off-base property, 995 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that does not accept off-site waste. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has 11% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES

None that are targeted in DoN BRAC.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION CHERRY POINT, NC

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 76630 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC reports that 10218 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 27525 total acres. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has spent $67M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $75M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 9601 acres that extend to off-base property, 816 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 5648 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 1242 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. The installation has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that does not accept off-site waste. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 34% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has 11% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 95% wetlands within its ranges. It has 39% wetlands within its auxiliary airfields.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NADEP CHERRY POINT, NC
NH CHERRY POINT
COMCABEAST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NC

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 85302 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC reports that 2850 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 120677 total acres. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has spent $90.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $160M. It reports constraints associated with, threatened and endangered species/habitat, historical/culutural facilities or areas. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has munitions response areas and reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC's missions have been limited by existing or proposed activities of other military departments or other federal, tribal, state, or local agencies being located on the main installation, auxiliary airfield, or RDT&E range.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 26279 acres that extend to off-base property, 26279 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 45016 acres that extend to off-range property, 45016 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not

present, and that Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. The installation has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 52% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has 44% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CO Marine Corps Air Station NEW RIVER NC
NDC CAMP LEJUENE
NH CAMP LEJUENE

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS BASE QUANTICO, VA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr) and it is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA reports that 17109 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 59253 total acres. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has spent $48M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $29M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas that it reports constraints associated with. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Areas. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA's missions have been limited by existing or proposed activities of other military departments or other federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 518 acres that extend to off-base property, 518 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has 6.5% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CG MCCDC
NMCL QUANTICO
CO MCAF QUANTICO VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS RECRUITING DEPOT PARRIS ISLAND, SC

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state,

tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC reports that 912 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 8045 total acres. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC has spent $13.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $21M. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC has munitions response areas.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). The installation does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC has 50% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 6% wetlands within its ranges.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CG ERR PARRIS ISLAND SC
NDC PARRIS ISLAND
CO 6TH MCD

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE ALBANY, GA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA reports that 2772 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 7493 total acres. Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA has spent $33.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $9M. Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

USMC WEST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MAGTFTC TWENTY-NINE PALMS, CA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA is in severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for PM10. It is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour) and moderate Nonattainment for PM 2.5. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

   b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA reports that 11000 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 598178 total acres. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA has spent $1.1M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $375K. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It has Military Munitions Response Areas that it reports constraints associated with. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Areas. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

   a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

   b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 88.1% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NH TWENTY-NINE PALMS

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA is in maintenance for 1-hour ozone and proposed to be in maintenance for 8-hour ozone. It holds 126 CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA reports that 1948 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 23015 total acres. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has spent $7.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $27M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA reports being constrained by laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 13133 acres that extend to off-base property, 541 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):**

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has 2.4% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMCABWEST
NAVCONBRIG MIRAMAR, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP PENDLETON, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton, CA is in maintenance for Ozone (1 hr) and maintenance for CO. It holds 2 CAA Minor Operating Permits. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. Operating restrictions exist.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 125703 total acres. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has spent $139.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $108M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton, CA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton, CA's missions have been limited by existing or proposed activities of other military departments or other federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). The installation does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has 2 on-base solid waste disposal facilities that are 4.8% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has 7% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NDC CAMP PENDLETON
NH CAMP PENDLETON
CO Marine Corps Air Station CAMP PENDLETON CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS BASE KANEOHE, HI

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife

that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI reports that 1073 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4661 total acres. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has spent $3M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $80M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI's missions have been limited by existing or proposed activities of other military departments or other federal, tribal, state, or local agencies being located on the main installation, auxiliary airfield, or RDT&E range.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 3 acres that extend to off-base property, 3 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 51% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has 3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMMARFORPAC
U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND, HONOLULU, HI

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS RECRUITING DEPOT SAN DIEGO, CA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA is in maintenance for ozone (1 hr) and maintenance for CO. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA reports that 43 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 465 total acres. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA has spent $200K thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $238K. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The installation reported restrictions or controls that limited the production or distribution of potable water.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CG WRR SAN DIEGO CA
CO 12TH MCD

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS SUPPORT ACTIVITY KANSAS CITY, MO

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. One historic building has been identified on Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO reports that 24 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 183 total acres. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $0M. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO reported that federally-listed TES are not present. candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present. and that Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CO 9TH MCD

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA, AZ

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):**

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ is in Moderate Nonattainment for PM10. It holds 6 CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):**

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict operations and do not restrict construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):**

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):**

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ reports that 955508 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1156902 total acres. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has spent $48.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $22.1M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It reports constraints associated with threatened and endangered species/habitat. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):**

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):**

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 14898 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 7779 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES

None that are targeted in DoN BRAC.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE BARSTOW, CA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for PM10. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA reports that 3155 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 6177 total acres. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA has spent $97.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $38M. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). The installation does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
None that are targeted in DoN BRAC.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MOUNTAIN WARFARE TRAINING CENTER BRIDGEPORT, CA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA is in moderate nonattainment for PM10. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA at this time. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential currently identified. A study is underway to completely characterize the archeological resources on the installation.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA reports that 260 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 46000 total acres. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA has spent $15K thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $6K. It reports constraints associated with, other encumbered lands (BLM, ACECS, etc.). It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA reports that its missions have been limited by existing or proposed activities of other military departments or other federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Mountain Warfare Training Center Bridgeport, CA has some wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES

None that are targeted in DoN BRAC.

GULF COAST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

a. ***NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL***

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 1999998 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL reports that 1220 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 8260 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has spent $56.1M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $59.1M. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 3238 acres that extend to off-base property, 1270 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL has 11.2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 13.6% wetland restricted acres on auxiliary fields.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NATTC PENSACOLA, FL
NAVAL AEROMEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PENSACOLA, FL
NAVY REGION GULF COAST, FL
NAVCRUITCOM ORU PENSACOLA, FL
NDC GULF COAST
NAVY FLIGHT DEMON RON PNCLA, FL
NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA, FL
TRARON 10, FL
OFFICER TRAINING COMMAND PENSACOLA, FL

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NH PENSACOLA
NOMI PENSACOLA
TRARON 86, FL
NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE CENTRAL PENSACOLA
TRARON 4, FL
NAVAVSCOLSCOM PENSACOLA, FL
NAVAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER, FL
CENNAVAVNTECHTRA PENSACOLA, FL
NAVTRAMETOCFAC PENSACOLA FL
CENCRYPTOLOGY CORRY STATION PENSACOLA, FL
NAVSECGRUACT PENSACOLA FL
TRAWING 6 NAS PNCLA, FL
DEFENSE ACTIVITY FOR NON-TRADITIONAL EDUC SUPPORT, FL
NETC, FL

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL reports that 2157 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 11018 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL has spent $29.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $19.5M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 134 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 9 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can

accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHITING FIELD, FL has 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 1% of wetlands within its auxiliary airfields.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
TRARON 3, FL
HELTRARON 8, FL
HELTRARON 18, FL
TRAWING 5 NAS WHITING FLD, FL
TRARON 6, FL
TRARON 2, FL

HAWAII

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 12028 total acres. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI has spent $8.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $61.6M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE PEARL HARBOR, HI has less than 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds 4 CAA Major Operating Permits. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 6600000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 12,111 total acres. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI has spent $140.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $141.2 M. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI does have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs on several piers, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION PEARL HARBOR, HI has less than 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVRESCEN HONOLULU, HI
NMCL PEARL HARBOR
TRIAL SERVICE OFFICE PACIFIC PEARL HARBOR HI
NDC PEARL HARBOR
PWC PEARL HARBOR, HI
NAVY REGION HAWAII, HI
NAVPACMETOCCEN PEARL HARBOR HI
COMSUBFORPAC PEARL HARBOR HI
COMPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI
HRSC PAC, HONOLULU, HI
NAVSHIPYD & IMF PEARL HARBOR, HI
COMNAVSURFGRU MIDPAC
JOINT INTELLIGENCE CENTER PACIFIC
AFLOATRAGRU MIDPAC

TENANT ACTIVITIES
PACNAVFACENGCOM PEARL HARBOR, HI
NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE PACIFIC DETACHMENT PEARL HARBOR
NAVSUBTRACENPAC PEARL HARBOR, HI
FISC PEARL HARBOR, HI
NAVSUBSUPPCEN PEARL HARBOR HI
NAVSECGRUACT PEARL HARBOR HI

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI is in attainment for all criteria pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. It holds 2 CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI Dredging is not applicable to this installation.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3856 total acres. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI has spent $5.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $5M. Sensitive resource areas exist in the vacinity. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs none of which require safety waivers, all of which can be expanded.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 31 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The installation reported restrictions or controls that limited the production or distribution of potable water.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. PACIFIC MISSILE RANGE FACILITY BARKING SANDS, HI has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

MARIANAS

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL BASE GUAM

(Profile installation previously called COMNAVMARIANAS GUAM)

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Base Guam is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Marginal Nonattainment for SO2. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Base Guam. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current operations and do not restrict current construction.

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3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Base Guam has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 350000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Base Guam reports that 1441 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 19806 total acres. NAVAL BASE Guam has spent $86M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $31M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Naval Base Guam has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion. Naval Base Guam reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Base Guam is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Base Guam does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Base Guam reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL BASE Guam has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Base Guam has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. Naval Base Guam does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Base Guam has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 70% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Base Guam does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. The installation reported restrictions or controls that limited the production or distribution of potable water. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Base Guam has 10% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVMARIANASUPPACT
MSCO_GU
PWC_GU
COMNAVMARIANAS_GU
NAVFAC_OICC_MARIAN

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL COMPUTER AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS AREA MASTER STATION GUAM

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 0 total acres. Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $0M. Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs. It reports constraints on mission operations due to NoN-DoD Laws, regulations or policies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Computer and Telecommunications Area Master Station Guam has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL HOSPITAL GUAM

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Hospital Guam is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Naval Hospital Guam. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Hospital Guam has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Hospital Guam reports no unconstrained acres are available for development. Naval Hospital Guam has spent no money thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has no remaining Cost to Complete. Naval Hospital Guam does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations, do not impact Naval Hospital Guam.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval hospital guam does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Hospital Guam reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Hospital Guam does not have a Biological Opinion

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Hospital Guam does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Hospital Guam does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Hospital Guam does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Hospital Guam does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Hospital Guam has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

MID-ATLANTIC

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone and projected Non-Attainment for 8 Hour Ozone. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX reports that 134 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1354 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION DAM NECK ANNEX has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities
NAVOCEANPROFAC__DAM_NECK_VA
COMUNDERSEASURV_DAM_NECK_VA
COMNAVSPECWARDEVGRU
HUMPERFCEN_DAM_NECK_VA
FCTCLANT_DAM_NECK_VA
TACTRAGRULANT_DAM_NECK_VA
NMITC_DAM_NECK_VA
CBTDIRSYSACT_DAM_NECK_VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA is in Severe Nonattainment for 1 hour Ozone. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA reports that 43 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1100 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has spent $6.3M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $10.3M. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 338 acres that extend to off-base property, 338 acres have incompatible land use. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA has 14.2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	Fenceline	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAS_JRB_WILLOW_GROVE_PA	NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE	NAVAIRES WILLOW GROVE PA
NAS_JRB_WILLOW_GROVE_PA	NAS JRB WILLOW GROVE	NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE WILLOW GROVE, PA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds 2 CAA Major Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA reports that 1020 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 13723 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has spent $18.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $8.3M. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 32514 acres that extend to off-base property, 16097 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 31544 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 6173 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA has 10.5% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA
NSWC DAHLGREN DIV CBTDIRSYSACT DAM NECK, VA
FCTCLANT DAM NECK, VA
COMUNDERSEASURV DAM NECK VA
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE DEVELOP GROUP, DAMNECK, VA
FACSFAC VACAPES OCEANA VA
NAMTRAU OCEANA, VA
COMFITWINGLANT OCEANA VA
NEXCOM, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA
NAVAL OCEAN PROCESSING FACILITY DAM NECK VA
HUMAN PERFORMANCE CENTER, VA
NMITC DAM NECK, VA
COMSTRKFIGHTWINGLANT OCEANA VA
TACTRAGRULANT DAM NECK VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA has impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 130000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes

information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA reports that 153 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3114 total acres. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA has spent $19.6M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $28.6M. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA does not

have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA has 27.3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE GROUP TWO, NORFOLK, VA
CENNAVLEADERSHIP NORFOLK, VA
COMNAVNETWARCOM NORFOLK VA
COMSURFWARDEVDRU LITTLE CREEK VA
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE GROUP FOUR, NORFOLK, VA
NAVMARCORESCEN NORFOLK, VA
COMPHIBGRU TWO
EWTGLANT NORFOLK VA
SCHOOL OF MUSIC NORFOLK, VA
FLTINFOWARCEN NORFOLK VA
BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY, NORFOLK, VA
COMFIRSTNCD/COMNAVCONFORCOM LITTLE CREEK VA
COMEODGRU TWO
NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE LITTLE CREEK, VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER PORTSMOUTH, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NMC PORTSMOUTH is in Marginal Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NMC PORTSMOUTH is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NMC PORTSMOUTH. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NMC PORTSMOUTH has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 110 total acres. NMC PORTSMOUTH has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NMC PORTSMOUTH does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NMC PORTSMOUTH does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NMC PORTSMOUTH does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NMC PORTSMOUTH does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NMC PORTSMOUTH has 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. No wetlands survey has been conducted as of the date of the datacall.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NMC PORTSMOUTH
NEHC NORFOLK
NSHS PORTSMOUTH
HSO NORFOLK

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 0 total acres. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SECURITY GROUP ACTIVITY SUGAR GROVE, WV has 3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. No wetlands survey has been conducted as of the date of the datacall.

NO TENANT ACTIVITIES

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA is in Marginal Nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for 8 hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 30000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 533 total acres. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA has spent $16.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $18M. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can

accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
SUPSHIP PORTSMOUTH, VA
NAVAL SHIPYARD NORFOLK, VA
NAVAL COASTAL WARFARE GROUP TWO
HRSC EAST, PORTSMOUTH VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA is in marginal nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. NAVAL AIR STATION OCEANA, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It holds 7 CAA Major Operating Permits. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 30000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA reports that 175 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3384 total acres. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has spent $ 86.0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $ 24.3M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 1110 acres that extend to off-base property, 946 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA has 6.2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVPERSDEVCOM NORFOLK, VA
PWC NORFOLK, VA
COMMANDER, NAVY SAFETY CENTER, NORFOLK, VA
NAVY REGION MIDATLANTIC, VA
NCTAMS LANT NORFOLK VA
NOLSC NORFOLK, VA
SUBTRAFAC NORFOLK, VA
NAVAL STATION NORFOLK, VA
CENNAVENGINEERING NORFOLK, VA

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMNAVAIRLANT NORFOLK VA
NAVOSHENVTRACEN NORFOLK, VA
COMHELTACWINGLANT NORFOLK VA
SIMA NORFOLK VA
NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE MID ATLANTIC NORFOLK
NAVLANTMETOCCEN NORFOLK VA
FASOTRAGRULANT NORFOLK VA
COMAFLOATRAGRULANT
COMAEWWINGLANT NORFOLK VA
NAVSECGRUACT NORFOLK VA
TRIAL SERVICE OFFICE EAST NORFOLK VA
NDC MID ATLANTIC
COMREGSUPPGRU NORFOLK VA
COMSCLANT NORFOLK, VA
FISC NORFOLK, VA
PERSONNEL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK VA
SSC NORFOLK, VA
NAVAIRES NORFOLK, VA
NAMTRAU NORFOLK, VA
FTSCLANT NORFOLK VA
FLETRACEN NORFOLK, VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA is in Marginal Nonattainment for 1 Hour Ozone. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA is in an area designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA reports that 2 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 499 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA has spent $27.0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $17.2M. It reports constraints associated with archeological resources and historical sites. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MECHANICSBURG, PA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities
COMNAVSUPSYSCOM_MECHANICSBURG_PA
NAVSUPINFOSYSACT_MECHANICSBURG_PA
NAVSUPPACT_MECHANICSBURG_PA
NAVICP MECHANICSBURG
NAVSEALOGCEN_MECHANICSBURG_PA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. It holds a CAA Minor Opreating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA reports that 321 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4789 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA has spent $1.6M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $2.3M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA has 42.6% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CO CAMP ALLEN NORFOLK VA
NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NORFOLK, VA
COMMARFORLANT
COMNAVSURFLANT NORFOLK VA
COMFLTFORCOM NORFOLK VA
NAVAL BRIG NORFOLK VA
LANTNAVFACENGCOM NORFOLK, VA
FLTSURVSUPPCOM NORTHWEST VA
COMPATRECONGRU NORFOLK VA
COM OP TEST AND EVAL FORCE, NORFOLK, VA
COMSUBLANT NORFOLK VA
U.S. JOINT FORCES COMMAND, NORFOLK, VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA is in Marginal Nonattainment for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA is in an area designated Moderate Nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Maintenance for CO and in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major and Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs are available.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and current operations, training or testing. However, these sites do restrict future construction.. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA has an agreement in place with the SHPO.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA reports that 2 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 135 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. It reports constraints associated with archeological resources, historical sites and containminated soils. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA does have a Biological Opinion. However, NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA does not report any constraints on operations, training or testing due to presence of TES.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PHILADELPHIA, PA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities
COMNAVSUPSYSCOM_PHILADELPHIA_PA
NAVSUPINFOSYSACT_PHILADELPHIA_PA
NAVSUPPACT_PHILADELPHIA_PA
NAVICP PHILADELPHIA
NAVSEALOGCEN_PHILADELPHIA_PA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA is in Maintenance for 1 Hour Ozone. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. It is in Attainment for all other Criteria Pollutants. It holds 3 CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 9999999999 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA reports that 1436 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 13449 total acres. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA has spent $39.7 thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $22.6M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA has 8% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NOSTRA YORKTOWN
SUBTORPFAC YORKTOWN VA
LANTORDCOM YORKTOWN VA
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION YORKTOWN, VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA . There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA reports that 12 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 68 total acres. NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEMS CENTER WALLOPS ISLAND, VA has no wetlands restricted acres on the military installation.

NO TENANT ACTIVITIES

MID-WEST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It is in Nonattainment for PM 2.5. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL has impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL reports that 46 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 2033 total acres. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL has spent $6.6M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $22.9M. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL has 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NDC GREAT LAKES
NAVRESREDCOM MIDWEST, GREAT LAKES IL
NRESRUCOMAREA CENTRAL GLAKESIL GREAT LAKES, IL
NSTC, IL
NAVRESCEN CHICAGO, IL
ENGFLDACT MW GREAT LAKES, IL
SERVSCOLCOM GREAT LAKES, IL
RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND, IL
NAVY REGION MIDWEST, IL
NAVY RECRUITING REGION CENTRAL, GREAT LAKES, IL
PWC GREAT LAKES, IL
NH GREAT LAKES
NAVAL DENTAL & BIOMED RESEARCH CENTER, GREAT LAKES, IL
NAVAL HOSPITAL CORPS SCHOOL, GREAT LAKES, IL

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current operations and do not restrict current construction.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN reports that 6,419 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 62,929 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has spent $68.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $51.6M. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 4650 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 44206 acres that extend to off-range property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has 2 on-base solid waste disposal facilities that are 15% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY CRANE, IN has 5% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CRANE DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, IN

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

ANACOSTIA ANNEX WASHINGTON D.C.

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

- a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.
- b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. is in Severe Non-attainment for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. is in an area projected or proposed to be designated non-attainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.
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2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

- a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.
- b. No historic property has been identified on Anacostia Annex Washington D.C.. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

- a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.
- b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

- a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

- b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. reports that 32 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 411 total acres. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. has spent $2.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $7M. It reports no constraints. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training,

testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Anacostia Annex Washington D.C. has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVMARCORESCEN_WASHINGTON_DC
NAVMEDIACEN_WASHINGTON_DC
FLDSUPPACT_WASHINGTON_DC

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER BETHESDA, MD

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD is in Serious Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). (Pending Data Resolution of attainment) (213) It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD reports that 71 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 242 total acres. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD has spent $2.9 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $2.5 M. It reports no constraints. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate

these noise impacts.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. National Naval Medical Center Bethesda, MD has less than 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NATNAVDENCEN_BETHESDA_MD
USUHS_BETHESDA_MD
NAVMEDTRACOM_BETHESDA_MD
NAVMEDINFOMGTCEN_BETHESDA_MD

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION PATUXENT RIVER, MD

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD reports that 877 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 14186 total acres. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has spent $40.3M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $62M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 7170 acres that extend to off-base property, 44 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 13003 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 45 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as

proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Air Station Patuxent River, MD has 5.9% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 100% wetlands within its ranges. It has 24.5% wetlands within its auxiliary airfields.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMNAVAIRSYSCOM_PATUXENT_RIVER_MD
COMNAVAIRWARCENACDIV_PATUXENT_RIVER_MD
NAVMEDCLINIC_PAXTUXENT_RIVER_MD
AIRTEVRON_ONE

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL OBSERVATORY WASHINGTON D.C.

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Observatory Washington D.C. is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Severe Nonattainment for 1 Hour Ozone. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Observatory Washington D.C. is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for 8-hour Ozone or the PM 2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Observatory Washington D.C.. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the

profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Observatory Washington D.C. has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Observatory Washington D.C. reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 72.1 total acres. Naval Observatory Washington D.C. has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $0M. It reports no constraints. Naval Observatory Washington D.C. does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Observatory Washington D.C. is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Observatory Washington D.C. does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Observatory Washington D.C. reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Observatory Washington D.C. does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Observatory Washington D.C. does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Observatory Washington D.C. does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Observatory Washington D.C. does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Observatory Washington D.C. does discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of

jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Observatory Washington D.C. has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVRESCRUITAREA_NORTHEAST_WASHINGTON_DC

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY WASHINGTON D.C.

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C.. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the

primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. reports that 42 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 518 total acres. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. has spent $0 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $0 M. It reports no constraints. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Research Laboratory Washington D.C. has 1.3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION ANNAPOLIS, MD

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD is in Marginal Non-attainment for 1-Hour Ozone. It reported holding an CAA Operating Permit. Naval Station Annapolis, MD is in an area projected or proposed to be designated non-attainment for the 8-hour Ozone or PM 2.5 NAAQS. Emission Credit programs are available.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Station Annapolis, MD. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD reports that 370 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 2000 total acres. Naval Station Annapolis, MD has spent $1.5 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $5.0 M. It reports no constraints. Naval Station Annapolis, MD does have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, with some arcs having the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Station Annapolis, MD does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD does have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Station Annapolis, MD does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Station Annapolis, MD does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD does discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state regulates withdrawals of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Station Annapolis, MD has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

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INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DIVISION CARDEROCK, MD

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD is Severe nonattaiment for 1-Hour and 8 Hour Ozone. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission Credit programs are available.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD reports that 5 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 187 total acres. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD has spent $7.0 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $5.0 M. It reports no constraints. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space.

The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD does discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The State regulates withdrawals of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Carderock, MD has 7% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DIVISION DAHLGREN, VA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants with the exception of 8 Hour and 1 hour O3 and Pb, which are Unclassifiable. It holds a Synthetic Minor Operating CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which may impact current construction or current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the

primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA reports that 166 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4306 total acres. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA has spent $48.8 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $18.3 M. It reports no constraints. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, with the possibility of expanding some arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA does discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. The State regulates withdrawals of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Dahlgren, VA has 16% wetland restricted acres on the military installation and 12% wetland restricted acres on the military range.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
JWAC_DAHLGREN_VA
COMNAVNETSPAOPSCOM_DAHLGREN_VA
NAVSURFWARCENDIV_DAHLGREN_VA
AEGIS_TRAREDCEN_DAHLGREN_VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER DIVISION INDIAN HEAD, MD

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD is in Severe Nonattainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations. The installation has potential archelogical restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD reports that 377 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3403 total acres. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD has spent $22.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $62.6M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-

impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of

Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The State regulates withdrawals of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Indian Head, MD has 9% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVEODTECHDIV_INDIAN_HEAD_MD
NAVORDSAFSECACT_INDIAN_HEAD_MD

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON D.C.

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C.. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 71 total acres. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. has spent $18.3 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $12.8 M. It reports no constraints. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Washington Navy Yard, Washington D.C. has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVHISTCEN_WASHINGTON_DC
PWC_WASHINGTON_DC
DIRNCPBWASHINGTONDC
NAVCIVLAWSUPPACT_WASHINGTON_DC
AUDGEN_WNY_DC
NAVRESREDCOM_MIDATLANTIC
OCHR_WASHINGTON_DC
COMSC_WASHINGTON_DC
COMNAVDIST_WASHINGTON_DC
COMNAVSURFWARCEN_WASHINGTON_DC
COMNAVFACENGCOM_WASHINGTON_DC
DIRNAVCRIMINVSERV_WASHINGTON_DC_0000
NAVLEGSVCOFF_NORTHCENT_WASHINGTON_DC
NAMARA_JAG_WASHINGTON_DC
NAVCOMTELSTA_WASHINGTON_DC
TRISVCOFF_NE_WASHINGTON_DC
COMNAVSEASYSCOM_WNY_DC
COMNAVLEGSVCCOM_WASHINGTON_DC
NAVFAC_EFA_CHESAPEAKE_WASHINGTON_DC

NORTHEAST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Not applicable. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has no dredging program.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ reports that 4356 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 7434 total acres. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has spent $48M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated remaining Cost to Complete at $55M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 402 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING STATION LAKEHURST, NJ has 14% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities:

NAWC LAKEHURST, NJ

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION BRUNSWICK, ME

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is proposed to be in Marginal Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME reports that 12546 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 16283 total acres. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has spent $58.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $13M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 436 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Air Station Brunswick, ME has 10% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 2.7% wetlands within its ranges.

<u>Tenant Activities:</u>

NAVAIRES BRUNSWICK, ME
PATRECONWING FIVE

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH is proposed to be in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the

primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH reports that 45 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 276 total acres. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH has spent $46.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $47M. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters

and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SHIPYARD PORTSMOUTH, NH has less than 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

<u>Tenant Activities:</u>

SUBMEPP PORTSMOUTH, NH

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION NEWPORT, RI

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Serious Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Station Newport, RI is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Station Newport, RI. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI reports that 181 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 737 total acres. Naval Station Newport, RI has spent $77.1M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $41M. Naval Station Newport, RI has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Station Newport, RI does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Station Newport, RI does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Station Newport, RI does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. The installation reported restrictions or controls that limited the production or distribution of potable water. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or

different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Station Newport, RI has 1.8% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities:

OFFICER TRAINING COMMAND NEWPORT, RI
NUWC HQ NEWPORT, RI
COMNAVWARDEVCOM NEWPORT RI
SWOSCOLCOM NEWPORT, RI
NDC NORTHEAST, NEWPORT RI
NAVWARCOL NEWPORT, RI
NAVRESREDCOM NORTHEAST, NEWPORT RI
NAVAL JUSTICE SCHOOL, NEWPORT RI
NAVAL HEALTH CARE NEW ENGLAND
NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE NEW LONDON, CT

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Serious Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr) and in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour) It holds 2 CAA Major Operating Permits. It holds 3 CAA Minor Operating Permits. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Permit Exceedances reported.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Submarine Base New London, CT. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 1500000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT reports that 98 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1364 total acres. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT has spent $56.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $24M. It reports constraints associated with, Sensitive Resource Areas, ESQD Arcs, contamination, historical/culutural facilities or areas, land use/zoning/commercial/urban restrictions, topography. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Submarine Base New London, CT does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Submarine Base New London, CT does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Submarine Base New London, CT has 9% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities:

NAVSECGRUACT GROTON CT
NAVY REGION NORTHEAST, CT
CENSUBLEARNING GROTON, CT
COMSUBGRU TWO
NAVSUBSUPPFAC NEW LONDON CT
NAVSUBSCOL GROTON, CT
NAVAL SUBMARINE MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY responded N/A as to actual air emissions. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Not applicable. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY has no dredging program.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY reports that 40 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 121 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the

management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT UNIT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY has 3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenant Activities:

NAVY RECRUITING REGION NORTH
NUCLEAR POWER TRAINING UNIT BALLSTON SPA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER (NUWC) NEWPORT DIVISION NEWPORT, RI

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI is in Serious Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds 2 CAA Minor Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI reports that 115 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 323 total acres. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NUWC NEWPORT DIV NEWPORT, RI has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict construction and operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ reports that 8864 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 11851 total acres. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ has spent $22.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated remaining Cost to Complete at $24M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that does not accept off-site waste. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and

remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION EARLE, NJ has 27% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

<u>Tenant Activities:</u>

NAVRESCEN EARLE, NJ

NORTHWEST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA reports that 39342 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 55082 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has spent $87.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $42.4M. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 11470 acres that extend to off-base property, 8150 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise

abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 12056 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 8529 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not have a Biological Opinion Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding

ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA has 15.8% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVSECGRUACT WHIDBEY ISLAND WA
NAMTRAU WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA
NAVPACMETOCFAC WHIDBEY ISLAND WA
NAVOCEANPROCFAC WHIDBEY ISLAND WA
COMVAQWINGPAC WHIDBEY ISLAND, OAK HARBOR, WA
NAVAIRES WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA
NAVAL AIR STATION WHIDBEY ISLAND, WA
NH OAK HARBOR
COMPATRECONWING TEN WHIDBEY ISLAND WA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. Permit Exceedances reported.

c. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds its own CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. Permit Exceedances reported.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

c. Historic property has been identified on PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has no impediments to dredging.

c. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA reports that 63 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 636 total acres. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has spent $93.6M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $54M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, all of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Arcs on piers are highly restricted and limited to low risk items. It is not possible to extend these arcs 100 feet minimum.

c. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA has spent $23.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $9M. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.
   c. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

   a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

   b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. The state requires does not require permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of

restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has 16% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
FISC PUGET SOUND, WA
SUPSHIP PUGET SOUND, WA
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA
NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE NORTHWEST BREMERTON

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA reports that 2316 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 2716 total acres. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA has spent $8.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $3M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restricts operations, and that NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 34% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict

activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL MAGAZINE INDIAN ISLAND, WA has 3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. Permit Exceedances reported.

c. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds its own CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. Permit Exceedances reported.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

c. Historic property has been identified on PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has no impediments to dredging.

c. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA reports that 63 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 636 total acres. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has spent $93.6M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $54M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, all of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Arcs on piers are highly restricted and limited to low risk items. It is not possible to extend these arcs 100 feet minimum.

c. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA has spent $23.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $9M. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.
   c. PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

   a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

   b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. The state requires does not require permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of

restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION BREMERTON, WA has 16% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
FISC PUGET SOUND, WA
SUPSHIP PUGET SOUND, WA
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND IMF, BREMERTON, WA
NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE NORTHWEST BREMERTON

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA is in ATTAINMENT for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 0 total acres. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where

Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION EVERETT, WA has 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMNAVSURFGRU PACNORWEST
NAVRESREDCOM NORTHWEST, EVERETT WA
AFLOATRAGRU PACNORWEST
NAVRESCEN EVERETT, WA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA reports that 6894 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 8604 total acres. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA has spent $80.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $45M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is present, and that NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where

Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE BANGOR, WA has 4% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMSUBGRU 9
NAVY REGION NORTHWEST, BANGOR, WA
TRITRAFAC BANGOR, WA
STRATEGIC WEAPONS FACILITY, PACIFIC (SWFPAC), BANGOR, WA
NAVCOMTELSTA PUGET SOUND WA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA has no impediments to dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 0 total acres. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA has spent $31.7M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $16M. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers some of which can be expanded.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA reported that federally-listed TES are prsent, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present, and that NAVAL

UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA does not have a Biological Opinion Opinion. TES include salmon, eagle and trout. These TES were reported by Navy Region NW.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA does have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA does have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE CENTER KEYPORT, WA has 11% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

SOUTH

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

JOINT RESERVE BASE FT. WORTH, TX

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Serious Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX reports that 1077 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1717 total acres. Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX has spent $19.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $5.5M. Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 7429 acres that extend to off-base property, 68 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Joint Reserve Base Ft. Worth, TX has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

DONBITS PLAD	ACTIVITY NAME
NAVAIRES_FORT_WORTH_TX	NAVAIRES FORT WORTH TX
NAVRESCEN_FORT_WORTH_TX	NAVRESCEN FORT WORTH, TX
NAVRESREDCOM_SOUTH	NAVRESREDCOM SOUTH, FORT WORTH TX
NAVAIRSEFAC_JRB_FORT_WORTH_TX	COMNAVAIRSYSCOM_PATUXENT_RIVER_MD_SITE_NAVAIRSEFAC_JRB_FORT_WORTH_TX
NAVRESCRUITAREA_SOUTH_DALLAS_TX	NRESRUCOMAREA SOUTH FT WORTHTX DALLAS, TX

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX reports that 1000 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4498 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has spent $9.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $5.8M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 14641 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 9 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION CORPUS CHRISTI, TX has 5% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NH CORPUS CHRISTI
CNATRA, TX
COMOMAG
TRARON 27, TX
TRAWING 4 NAS CORPUS, TX
NAVY REGION SOUTH, TX
NAVRESCEN CORPUS CHRISTI, TX
TRARON 35, TX
COMINEWARCOM CORPUS CHRISTI TX
TRARON 31, TX
TRARON 28, TX

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 7000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX reports that 128 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 866 total acres. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION INGLESIDE, TX has 4.4% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
MINEWARTRACEN INGLESIDE, TX
COMREGSUPPGRU INGLESIDE TX
SIMA NRMF INGLESIDE TX

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction but do not restrict current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site with unlimited capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA reports that 353 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4901 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has spent $0.3 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0 M. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.
NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 6500 acres that extend to off-base property, 186 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an

installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JOINT RESERVE BASE NEW ORLEANS, LA has 7.2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX reports that 5832 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 16406 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has spent $5.518M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $5.704M. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 24610 acres that extend to off-base property, 2314 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 10525 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 268 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KINGSVILLE, TX has 3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
TRARON 22, TX
TRARON 21, TX
TRAWING 2 NAS KINGSVILLE, TX

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state,

tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA reports that 15 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 224 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA has spent $0.3 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0 M. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY NEW ORLEANS, LA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMMARFORRES
CO 8TH MCD
NAVRESCEN NEW ORLEANS, LA
COMNAVAIRESFOR NEW ORLEANS, LA
NAVCRUITDIST NEW ORLEANS, LA
NAVAIRES NEW ORLEANS LA
NAVRESPERSCEN NEW ORLEANS
EPMAC NEW ORLEANS, LA
CNRESCRUCOM NRLN NEW ORLEANS, LA
COMNAVRESFOR NEW ORLEANS, LA
COMNAVRESFORCOM NEW ORLEANS, LA

SOUTH EAST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr) and in attainment for all other criteria pollutants. It is in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for PM 2.5. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA reports that 23 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 193 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 13466 acres that extend to off-base property, 8062 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat.

The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or

different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION ATLANTA, GA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAS_ATLANTA_GA	NAVAIRES ATLANTA GA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr) and in attainment for all other criteria pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL reports that 220 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3821 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has spent $82M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $19M. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 3788 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 1700 acres that extend to off-range property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 3765 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical

habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The

presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL has 17% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVY REGION SOUTHEAST, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NH JACKSONVILLE
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	COMHSWINGLANT JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	FACSFAC JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NDC SOUTHEAST (JAX)
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVAIRES JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVAL LEGAL SERVICE OFFICE SOUTHEAST JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	FISC JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVCOMTELSTA JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NADEP JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	PATRECONWING ELEVEN
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	PWC JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	ENGFLDACT SE JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	COMSEACONWINGLANT JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	PATRON THREE ZERO
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVAL AIR STATION JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAMTRAU JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVMARCORESCEN JACKSONVILLE, FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVRESREDCOM SOUTHEAST, JACKSONVILLE FL
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	HSO JACKSONVILLE
NAS_JACKSONVILLE_FL	NAVLANTMETOCFAC JACKSONVILLE FL

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 450000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL reports that 431 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4,090 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has spent $30 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $2.4 M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 2,701 acres that extend to off-base property, 452 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION KEY WEST, FL has 10% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION MERIDIAN, MS

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Air Station Meridian, MS is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on Naval Air Station Meridian, MS. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Air Station Meridian, MS has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Air Station Meridian, MS reports that 3889 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 9969 total acres. Naval Air Station Meridian, MS has spent $7.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $8.0M. Naval Air Station Meridian, MS has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Air Station Meridian, MS is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Station Meridian, MS has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 44563 acres that extend to off-base property, 30 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 16917 acres that extend to off-range property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 17630 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical

habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Air Station Meridian, MS reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Air Station Meridian, MS does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Air Station Meridian, MS does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Air Station Meridian, MS does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Air Station Meridian, MS does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Air Station Meridian, MS does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The

presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Air Station Meridian, MS has 15.8% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has less than 1% wetlands within its auxiliary airfields.

DONBITS PLAD	ACTIVITY NAME
NAVRESCEN_MERIDIAN_MS	NAVRESCEN MERIDIAN, MS
TRARON_SEVEN_MERIDIAN_MS	TRARON 7, MS
NAVTECHTRACEN_MERIDIAN_MS	NAVTECHTRACEN MERIDIAN, MS
TRARON_NINE_MERIDIAN_MS	TRARON 9, MS
COMTRAWING_ONE_MERIDIAN_MS	TRAWING 1 NAS MERIDIAN, MS

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS reports that 87 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3416 total acres. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS has spent $11.7M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $18M. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or

different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS has 2.9% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
CBC_GULFPORT_MS	COMMANDER, TWENTIETH SEABEE READINESS GROUP
CBC_GULFPORT_MS	NAVCONSTRACEN GULFPORT, MS
CBC_GULFPORT_MS	CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER GULFPORT, MS
CBC_GULFPORT_MS	NAVMARCORESCEN GULFPORT, MS
CBC_GULFPORT_MS	NAVMETOCPRODEVCEN GULFPORT MS

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC reports that 30 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 127 total acres. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT, SC has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas

include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 23 total acres. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL HOSPITAL CHARLESTON, SC has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION MAYPORT, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Naval Station Mayport, FL is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr) and in attainment for all other criteria pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Station Mayport, FL.. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Naval Station Mayport, FL has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 2,000,000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Station Mayport, FL reports that 114 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 3,248 total acres. Naval Station Mayport, FL has spent $32.8 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $13.8 M. Naval Station Mayport, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Station Mayport, FL is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Station Mayport, FL has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 994 acres that extend to off-base property, 64 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Station Mayport, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Station Mayport, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. b. Naval Station Mayport, FL has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Station Mayport, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Station Mayport, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Station Mayport, FL discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. The installation reported restrictions or controls that limited the production or distribution of potable water.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Station Mayport, FL has 63% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

DONBITS PLAD	ACTIVITY NAME
NADEP_JACKSONVILLE_FL_DET_MAYPORT	NADEP JACKSONVILLE FL DET MAYPORT
FLETRACEN_MAYPORT_FL	FLETRACEN MAYPORT, FL
NAVAIRSEFAC_MAYPORT_FL	COMNAVAIRSYSCOM_PATUXENT_RIVER_MD_SITE_NAVAIRSEFAC_MAYPORT_FL
TRISVCOFF_SE_MAYPORT_FL	TRIAL SERVICE OFFICE SOUTHEAST MAYPORT
COMNAVSURFGRU_TWO	NAVSURFGRU TWO
NAWCAD_LAKEHURST_DET_MAYPORT_FL	NAVAIRWARCENAC_DIV_LAKEHURST_SITE_MAYPORT_FL
COMHSLWINGLANT_MAYPORT_FL	COMHSLWINGLANT MAYPORT FL
COMREGSUPPGRU_MAYPORT_FL	COMREGSUPPGRU MAYPORT FL
SIMA_MAYPORT_FL	SIMA MAYPORT FL
SUPSHIP_JACKSONVILLE_FL	SUPSHIP JACKSONVILLE, FL

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 500000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS reports that 97 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 437 total acres. NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where

Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL STATION PASCAGOULA, MS has 34% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVSTA_PASCAGOULA_MS	SIMA PASCAGOULA MS

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 32,842,000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife

that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA reports that 2,507 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 12,814 total acres. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA has spent $14M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $1M. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:
   a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

   b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:
   a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

   b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**
   a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

   b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

   a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

(RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA has an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE KINGS BAY, GA has 36% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
SUBASE_KINGS_BAY_GA	TRITRAFAC KINGS BAY, GA
SUBASE_KINGS_BAY_GA	TRIREFFAC KINGS BAY GA
SUBASE_KINGS_BAY_GA	COMSUBGRU TEN
SUBASE_KINGS_BAY_GA	STRATEGIC WEAPONS FACILITY, ATLANTIC (SWFLANT), KINGS BAY, GA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It has been proposed for nonattainment for PM2.5. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause

operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA reports that 17 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 59 total acres. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVY SUPPLY CORPS SCHOOL, GA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN is in Moderate nonattainment for 8-hour Ozone. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause

operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN reports that 118 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1584 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN has spent $20.7 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $ 12.5 M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MID-SOUTH MILLINGTON, TN has 3.7% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVSUPPACT_MID_SOUTH_MILLINGTON_TN	NAVMAC MILLINGTON, TN
NAVSUPPACT_MID_SOUTH_MILLINGTON_TN	COMNAVCRUITCOM MILLINGTON, TN
NAVSUPPACT_MID_SOUTH_MILLINGTON_TN	BUPERS MILLINGTON, TN
NAVSUPPACT_MID_SOUTH_MILLINGTON_TN	COMNAVPERSCOM MILLINGTON, TN

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It does not hold a CAA Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state,

tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL reports that 4 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 40 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste

facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY ORLANDO, FL has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It does not hold a CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 190,000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL reports that 117 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 656 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL has spent $11.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $7.2M. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY PANAMA CITY, FL has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVSUPPACT_PANAMA_CITY_FL	COASTAL SYSTEMS STATION, DAHLGREN DIVISION NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, VA
NAVSUPPACT_PANAMA_CITY_FL	NAVDIVSALTRACEN PANAMA CITY, FL
NAVSUPPACT_PANAMA_CITY_FL	CENEODDIVE PANAMA CITY, FL
NAVSUPPACT_PANAMA_CITY_FL	NAVXDIVINGU PANAMA CITY, FL

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is proposed to be in Nonattainment (Deferred) for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 51000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC reports that 1587 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 17012 total acres. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC has spent $22.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $33M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat.

The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The

presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC has 10% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

OrgCode	TENANT ACTIVITIES
WPNSTA_CHARLESTON_SC	NAVNUPWRTRAU CHARLESTON, SC
WPNSTA_CHARLESTON_SC	NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CHARLESTON, SC
WPNSTA_CHARLESTON_SC	NAVRESCEN CHARLESTON, SC
WPNSTA_CHARLESTON_SC	NAVCONBRIG CHARLESTON, SC
WPNSTA_CHARLESTON_SC	NAVNUPWRTRACOM CHARLESTON, SC
WPNSTA_CHARLESTON_SC	SSC CHARLESTON, SC

SOUTH WEST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

ASW CENTER POINT LOMA, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated non-attainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. ASW Center Point Loma, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated non-attainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on ASW Center Point Loma, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with unlimited capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA reports that 6 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 52 total acres. ASW Center Point Loma, CA has spent $1.1 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $0.8 M. It reports no constraints. ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. ASW Center Point Loma, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

ACTIVITY TENANTS
ASW CENTER POINT LOMA CA
FITCPAC SAN DIEGO, CA
FLEASWTRACEN SAN DIEGO, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
BROADWAY COMPLEX CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Broadway Complex CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Broadway Complex CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Broadway Complex CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Broadway Complex CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Broadway Complex CA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 20 total acres. Broadway Complex CA has spent $3.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $14M. It reports no constraints. Broadway Complex CA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Broadway Complex CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Broadway Complex CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Broadway Complex CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Broadway Complex CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Broadway Complex CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Broadway Complex CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Broadway Complex CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Broadway Complex CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Broadway Complex CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANTS
SOUTHWESTNAVFACENGCOM SAN DIEGO, CA
BROADWAY COMPLEX CA
NRESRUCOMAREAPACIFIC SD CA SAN DIEGO, CA
COMFISCS SAN DIEGO, CA
NAVY REGION SOUTHWEST, CA
HRSC SW, SAN DIEGO CA
NAVRESREDCOM SOUTHWEST, SAN DIEGO CA
PERSONNEL SUPPORT ACTIVITY WEST SAN DIEGO CA
FISC_SAN_DIEGO_CA_LESS_DETACHMENTS

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

CONSTRUCTION BATTALION CENTER PORT HUENEME, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA reports that 52 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1620 total acres. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA has spent $40.7M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $13M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Construction Battalion Center Port Hueneme, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANTS
NAVRESCEN PORT HUENEME, CA
NFESC PORT HUENEME, CA
NFELC PORT HUENEME, CA
NSWC PORT HUENEME DIV PORT HUENEME, CA
NAVCONSTRACEN PORT HUENEME, CA
COMMANDER, THIRTY-FIRST SEABEE READINESS GROUP
CENSEABEESFACENG PORT HUENEME, CA
NAVSCOLCECOFF PORT HUENEME, CA
EDOSCOL PORT HUENEME, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

FLEET COMBAT TRAINING CENTER PACIFIC, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 91 total acres. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA has spent $0.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $1M. It reports no constraints. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Fleet Combat Training Center Pacific, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANTS
CENINFOTECH SAN DIEGO, CA
TACTRAGRUPAC SAN DIEGO CA
NCTSI SAN DIEGO CA
FCTCPAC SAN DIEGO, CA
FLEET COMBAT TRAINING CENTER PACIFIC CA
COMTHIRDFLT
NAVCRUITDIST SAN DIEGO, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Marginal Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for PM10. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 351405 total acres. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA has spent $25.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $41M. It reports constraints associated with. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Facility El Centro, CA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 15210 acres that extend to off-base property, 14 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR FACILITY EL CENTRO has 0% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds 14 CAA Minor Operating Permits.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current operations and do not restrict current construction.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV reports that 229730 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 238426 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has spent $16.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $10.4M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 14210 acres that extend to off-base property, 100 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 12300 acres that extend to off-range property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVAL AIR STATION FALLON, NV
NAVAL STRIKE & AIR WARFARE CENTER, FALLON, NV

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Serious Nonattainment for PM10. It holds a CAA Major Operating PermitIt holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA reports that 8626 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 18825 total acres. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has spent $24.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $12M. It reports constraints associated with, weather. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 56832 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA does not have a Biological Opinion

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA has 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVRESCEN LEMOORE, CA
NAMTRAU LEMOORE, CA
NH LEMOORE
COMSTRKFIGHTWINGPAC LEMOORE CA
NAVAL AIR STATION LEMOORE, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION NORTH ISLAND, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Air Station North Island, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Air Station North Island, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA reports that 5 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 2842 total acres. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has spent $102.7M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $90M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It reports no constraints. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 231 acres that extend to off-base property, 26 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 598 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 192 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Air Station North Island, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. Naval Air Station North Island, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Air Station North Island, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Air Station North Island, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANTS
COMNAVAIRSYSCOM_PATUXENT_RIVER_MD_SITE_NAVAIRSEFAC_NORTH_ISLAND_CA
NAVPACMETOCCEN SAN DIEGO CA
COMNAVAIRFOR SAN DIEGO CA
NAVAL BASE CORONADO, CA
COMHSLWINGPAC SAN DIEGO CA
FASOTRAGRUPAC SAN DIEGO CA
COMHELTACWINGPAC SAN DIEGO CA
COMHSWINGPAC SAN DIEGO CA
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE FACILITY DETACHMENT NORTH ISLAND

TENANTS
FLTIMAGCOMPAC
NAVAIRES SAN DIEGO, CA
NADEP NORTH ISLAND, CA
FACSFAC SAN DIEGO CA
NAVAL AIR STATION NORTH ISLAND CA
NATEC, SAN DIEGO, CA
FISC_SAN_DIEGO_CORONADO_SITE
NAVSECGRUACT SAN DIEGO CA
NAMTRAU NORTH ISLAND, CA
COMSEACONWINGPAC SAN DIEGO CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR STATION POINT MUGU, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA reports that 174 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4567 total acres. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has spent $32.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $48M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 5677 acres that extend to off-base property, 24 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Air Station Point Mugu, CA has 46% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenants
NAWC POINT MUGU, CA
FISC_SAN_DIEGO_DET_PT_MUGU_CA
COMAEWWINGPAC POINT MUGU CA
NAVAL AIR STATION POINT MUGU CA
NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY, CA
NAVSOC PT MUGU CA
NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY PT MUGU CA
NAVAIRES POINT MUGU, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Moderate Nonattainment for PM10. It holds 336 CAA Major Operating Permits. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA reports that 892219 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1132799 total acres. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has spent $88.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $72M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 1074 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that does not accept off-site waste. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAWC CHINA LAKE, CA
NAVAL AIR WEAPONS STATION CHINA LAKE, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE CORONADO, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 0 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA reports that 5 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 975 total acres. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA has spent $7.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $25M. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is

present that do not restrict operations, and that Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, CA has 31% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

Tenants
NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE CORONADO, CA
NAVCOMTELSTA SAN DIEGO CA
COMEODGRU ONE
EWTGPAC SAN DIEGO CA
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE CENTER, SAN DIEGO, CA
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE COMMAND, SAN DIEGO, CA
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE GROUP ONE, SAN DIEGO, CA
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE GROUP THREE, SAN DIEGO, CA
COMNAVSURFPAC SAN DIEGO CA
NAVAL COASTAL WARFARE GROUP ONE

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER SAN DIEGO

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NMC SAN DIEGO is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Maintenance for CO. It is proposed to be in Moderate Nonattainment (Deferred) for Ozone (8 hour). It is proposed to be in Moderate Nonattainment (Deferred) for PM 2.5. It holds 10 CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on NMC SAN DIEGO. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NMC SAN DIEGO has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 79 total acres. NMC SAN DIEGO has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining Cost to Complete at $0M. NMC SAN DIEGO does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that NMC SAN DIEGO does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NMC SAN DIEGO does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NMC SAN DIEGO does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NMC SAN DIEGO has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NSHS SAN DIEGO
NMC SAN DIEGO

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 2000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA reports that 16 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 623 total acres. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA has spent $26.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA has 2% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL, CA
FLENUMMETOCCEN MONTEREY CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL STATION SAN DIEGO, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Station San Diego, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1hr). It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Station San Diego, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Station San Diego, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Station San Diego, CA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with unlimited capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1029 total acres. Naval Station San Diego, CA has spent $64.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $83M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It reports no constraints. Naval Station San Diego, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Station San Diego, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. Naval Station San Diego, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Station San Diego, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Station San Diego, CA has less then 1% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE POINT LOMA, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 999 CY capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA reports that 61 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1120 total acres. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA has spent $25M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $53M. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Submarine Base Point Loma, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANTS
NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE POINT LOMA CA
COMSCPAC SAN DIEGO, CA
NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA, CA
PUGET SOUND NAVAL SHIPYARD AND INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE FACILITY DETACHMENT POINT LOMA
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DETACHMENT SAN DIEGO

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA reports that 20 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 247 total acres. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $0M. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA has 6% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY, CORONA, CA
CORONA DIVISION, NAVAL SURFACE WARFARE CENTER, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Extreme Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Serious Nonattainment for CO. It is in Serious Nonattainment for PM10. It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for PM 2.5. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA reports that 142 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 5002 total acres. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA has spent $57.9M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $40.3M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. The installation is currently the subject of an adjudication under the McCarran amendment.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH, CA has 20% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DET CONCORD, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Extreme Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for PM 2.5. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations.The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA reports that 265 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 12882 total acres. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA has spent $55M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $40M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Concord, CA has 25% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

NAVAL WEAPONS STATION SEAL BEACH DET FALLBROOK, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA is not in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It is in Extreme Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Serious Nonattainment for PM10. It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It is proposed to be in Nonattainment for PM 2.5. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA reports that 1415 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 8851 total acres. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA has spent $0.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $19M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It reports no constraints. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that do not restrict operations, and that Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility .

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Det Fallbrook, CA has 6.3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

USMC

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL is in maintenance for 1 hour ozone. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 4000000 CY of capacity remaining.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL reports that 269 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1218 total acres. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $0M. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. BLOUNT ISLAND COMMAND, FL has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE
MAGTFTC TWENTY-NINE PALMS, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA is in severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). It is in Moderate Nonattainment for PM10. It is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour) and moderate Nonattainment for PM 2.5. It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA reports that 11000 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 598178 total acres. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA has spent $1.1M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $375K. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It has Military Munitions Response Areas that it reports constraints associated with. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Areas. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 88.1% filled.

9. **Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299)**:

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. **Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257)**:

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. MAGTFTC Twenty-nine Palms, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

ACTIVITY TENANTS
NH TWENTY-NINE PALMS

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION BEAUFORT, SC

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has no requirements for dredging.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC reports that 2044 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 12150 total acres. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has spent $6.8M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $26M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It reports constraints associated with other encumbered lands (BLM, ACECS, etc.). Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 21021 acres that extend to off-base property, 995 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that does not accept off-site waste. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. **Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299)**:

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. **Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257)**:

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Beaufort, SC has 11% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 26% wetlands within its ranges.

ACTIVITY TENANTS
None that are targeted in DoN BRAC.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION CHERRY POINT, NC

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 76630 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC reports that 10218 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 27525 total acres. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has spent $67M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $75M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 9601 acres that extend to off-base property, 816 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 5648 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 1242 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. The installation has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that does not accept off-site waste. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 34% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC has 11% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 95% wetlands within its ranges. It has 39% wetlands within its auxiliary airfields.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NADEP CHERRY POINT, NC
NH CHERRY POINT
COMCABEAST

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA is in maintenance for 1-hour ozone and CO and proposed to be in non-attainment 8-hour ozone and PM2.5. It is It holds 126 CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA reports that 1948 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 23015 total acres. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has spent $7.4M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $27M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA reports being constrained by laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 13133 acres that extend to off-base property, 541 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, CA has 2.4% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMCABWEST
NAVCONBRIG MIRAMAR, CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION YUMA, AZ

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ is in Moderate Nonattainment for PM10. It holds 6 CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permits. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict operations and do not restrict construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military

munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ reports that 955508 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 1156902 total acres. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has spent $48.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $22.1M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. It reports constraints associated with threatened and endangered species/habitat. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 14898 acres that extend to off-base property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range. It has noise contours that extend off of auxiliary airfield property. Of the 7779 acres that extend to off-auxiliary field property, 0 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the auxiliary airfield.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma, AZ has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
None that are targeted in DoN BRAC.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE, NC

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict current construction and current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has no impediments to dredging. It has spoil disposal site(s) with 85,302 CY of capacity remaining.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC reports that 2,850 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 120,677 total acres. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has spent $116 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $188 M. It reports constraints associated with, threatened and endangered species/habitat, historical/culutural facilities or areas. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has munitions response areas and reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC's missions have been limited by existing or proposed activities of other military departments or other federal, tribal, state, or local agencies being located on the main installation, auxiliary airfield, or RDT&E range.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 26,279 acres that extend to off-base property, 26,279 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has noise contours that extend off of the range property. Of the 45,016 acres that extend to off-range property, 45,016 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that accepts off-site waste. The installation has an interim or final RCRA Part X facility that accepts off-site waste. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 52% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC has 44% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CO Marine Corps Air Station NEW RIVER NC
NDC CAMP LEJEUNE
NH CAMP LEJEUNE

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP PENDLETON, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton, CA is in maintenance for 1-hour ozone and CO and proposed to be in non-attainment for 8-hour ozone and PM2.5. It holds 2 CAA Minor Operating Permits. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS. Operating restrictions exist.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has no impediments to dredging.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA reports that 0 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 125,703 total acres. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has spent $141 M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $125 M. It has operations restricted by electromagnetic radiation interference. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Area. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton, CA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies. Marine Corps Camp Pendleton, CA's missions have been limited by existing or proposed activities of other military departments or other federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA is impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). The installation does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has 2 on-base solid waste disposal facilities that are 4.8% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, CA has 7% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
NDC CAMP PENDLETON
NH CAMP PENDLETON
CO Marine Corps Air Station CAMP PENDLETON CA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS BASE KANEOHE, HI

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Synthetic Minor Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife

that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI reports that 1073 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 4661 total acres. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has spent $3M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $80M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI's missions have been limited by existing or proposed activities of other military departments or other federal, tribal, state, or local agencies being located on the main installation, auxiliary airfield, or RDT&E range.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 3 acres that extend to off-base property, 3 acres have incompatible land uses. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI reported that federally-listed TES are present that have delayed or diverted operations/training/testing, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF) . Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility . Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has an on-base solid waste disposal facility that is 51% filled.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Base Kaneohe, HI has 3% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
COMMARFORPAC
U.S. PACIFIC COMMAND, HONOLULU, HI

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS BASE QUANTICO, VA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr) and it is proposed to be in Nonattainment for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. No emission credit program available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA reports that 17109 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 59253 total acres. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has spent $48M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $29M. It has Military Munitions Response Areas that it reports constraints associated with. It has restrictions due to adjacent or nearby Sensitive Resource Areas. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, some of which require safety waivers, and some with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA's missions have been limited by existing or proposed activities of other military departments or other federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has noise contours that extend off the installation's property. Of the 518 acres that extend to off-base property, 518 acres have incompatible land uses. It has published noise abatement procedures for the main installation. It has published noise abatement procedures for the training and/or RDT&E range.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA has 6.5% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CG MCCDC
NMCL QUANTICO
CO MCAF QUANTICO VA

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS LOGISITICS BASE ALBANY, GA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. No historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict construction and do not restrict operations.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks,

sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA reports that 2772 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 7493 total acres. Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA has spent $33K thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $9K. Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA has a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Logisitics Base Albany, GA has 3.6% wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
None that are targeted in DoN BRAC.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS LOGISTICS BASE BARSTOW, CA

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA is in Severe Nonattainment for Ozone (1 hr). Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA is in Moderate Nonattainment for PM10. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. A SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. No historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which restrict construction and operations. The installation has potential archeological restrictions to future construction.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA reports that 3155 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 6177 total acres. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA has spent $97.2M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $38M. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and all with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is present that restrict operations, and that Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA has a Biological Opinion that places restrictions on operations.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment,

Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. **Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299)**:

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. **Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257)**:

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, CA has less than one acre of wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

ACTIVITY TENANTS
None that are targeted in DoN BRAC.

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS RECRUITING DEPOT PARRIS ISLAND, SC

1. **Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225)**:

   a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

   b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC is in Attainment for all Criteria Pollutants. It holds a CAA Major Operating Permit.

2. **Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237)**:

   a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

   b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It has sites with high archeological potential identified, which do not restrict current construction and do not restrict current operations.

3. **Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228)**:

   a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

   b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC has no dredging requirement.

4. **Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273)**:

   a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include

electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC reports that 912 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 8045 total acres. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC has spent $13.5M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining the Cost to Complete at $21M. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC has Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, none of which require safety waivers, and none with the potential for expansion.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC reported that federally-listed TES are present, candidate species are present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). The installation does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC discharges to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The state requires permits for the withdrawal of groundwater. Exceedances of drinking water standards are reported, during at least one of the last three reporting periods.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot Parris Island, SC has 50% wetland restricted acres on the military installation. It has 6% wetlands within its ranges.

ACTIVITY TENANTS
CG ERR PARRIS ISLAND SC
NDC PARRIS ISLAND
CO 6TH MCD

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS RECRUITING DEPOT SAN DIEGO, CA

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA is in attainment for all critical pollutants. It is proposed to be in Serious Nonattainment (Deferred) for Ozone (8 hour). It holds a CAA Minor Operating Permit. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA is in an area projected or proposed to be designated nonattainment for the 8-hour Ozone or the PM2.5 NAAQS.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. Historic property has been identified on Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA. There is a programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise

covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA reports that 43 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 465 total acres. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA has spent $200K thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $238K. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs, and none with the potential for expansion. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA reports being constrained by the laws, regulations, policies, or activities of non-DoD federal, tribal, state, or local agencies.

5. **Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253)**:

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. **Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239)**:

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. **Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)**

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. **Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272)**:

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can

accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is not reported. Surface water contamination is not reported. The installation reported restrictions or controls that limited the production or distribution of potable water.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Recruiting Depot San Diego, CA has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

ACTIVITY TENANTS
CG WRR SAN DIEGO CA
CO 12TH MCD

INSTALLATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

MARINE CORPS SUPPORT ACTIVITY KANSAS CITY, MO

1. Air Quality (DoD Question #210-225):

a. The Clean Air Act (CAA) establishes health-based standards for air quality and all areas of the country are monitored to determine if they meet the standards. A major limiting factor is whether the installation is in an area designated nonattainment or maintenance (air quality is not meeting the standard) and is therefore subject to more stringent requirements, including the CAA General Conformity Rule. Conformity requires that any new emissions from military sources brought into the area must be offset by credits or accounted for in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) emissions budget. The criteria pollutants of concern include: CO, O3 (1 hour & 8 Hour), and PM (PM10, and PM2.5). Installations in attainment areas are not restricted, while activities for installations in non-attainment areas may be restricted. Non-attainment areas are classified as to the degree of non-attainment: Marginal, Moderate, Serious, and in the case of O3, Severe and Extreme. SIP Growth Allowances and Emission Reduction Credits are tools that can be used to accommodate increased emissions in a manner that conforms to a state's SIP. All areas of the country require operating permits if emissions from stationary sources exceed certain threshold amounts. Major sources already exceed the amount and are subject to permit requirements. Synthetic minor means the base has accepted legal limits to its emissions to stay under the major source threshold. Natural or true minor means the actual and potential emissions are below the threshold.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO is in Maintenance for Ozone (1 hr). It did not report holding an CAA Operating Permit. Emission credit programs may be available. No SIP growth allowance has been allocated for this installation.

2. Cultural/Archeological/Tribal Resources (DoD Question #229-237):

a. Many installations have historical, archeological, cultural and Tribal sites of interest. These sites and access to them often must be maintained, or consultation is typically required before changes can be made. The sites and any buffers surrounding them may reduce the quantity or quality of land or airspace available for training and maneuvers or even construction of new facilities. The presence of such sites needs to be recognized, but the fact that restrictions actually occur is the overriding factor the data call is trying to identify. A programmatic agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) facilitates management of these sites.

b. One historic building has been identified on Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO. There is no programmatic agreement for historic property in place with the SHPO. It does not have sites with high archeological potential identified.

3. Dredging (DoD Question # 226-228):

a. Dredging allows for free navigation of vessels through ports, channels, and rivers. Identification of sites with remaining capacity for the proper disposal of dredge spoil is the primary focus of the profile. However, the presence of unexploded ordnance or any other impediment that restricts the ability to dredge is also a consideration.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO has no dredging requirement.

4. Land Use Constraints/Sensitive Resource Areas (DoD Question #198-201, 238, 240-247, 254-256, 273):

a. Land use can be encroached from both internal and external pressures. This resource area combines several different types of possible constraints. It captures the variety of constraints not otherwise covered by other areas that could restrict operations or development. The areas include electromagnetic radiation or emissions, environmental restoration sites (on and off installation), military munitions response areas, explosive safety quantity distance arcs, treaties, underground storage tanks, sensitive resource areas, as well as policies, rules, regulations, and activities of other federal, state, tribal and local agencies. This area also captures other constraining factors from animals and wildlife that are not endangered but cause operational restrictions. This resource area specifically includes information on known environmental restoration costs through FY03 and the projected cost-to-complete the restoration.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO reports that 24 unconstrained acres are available for development out of 183 total acres. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO has spent $0M thru FY03 for environmental restoration, and has estimated the remaining cost to complete at $0M. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not have Explosive Safety Quantity Distance Arcs.

5. Marine Mammal/Marine Resources/Marine Sanctuaries (DoD Question #248-250, 252-253):

a. This area captures the extent of any restrictions on near shore or open water testing, training or operations as a result of laws protecting Marine Mammals, Essential Fish Habitat, and other related marine resources.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO is not impacted by laws and regulations pertaining to Marine Mammal Protection Act, Essential Fish Habitats & Fisheries and Marine Sanctuaries, which may adversely restrict navigation and operations.

6. Noise (DoD Question # 202-209, 239):

a. Military operations, particularly aircraft operations and weapons firing, may generate noise that can impact property outside of the installation. Installations with significant noise will typically generate maps that predict noise levels. These maps are then used to identify whether the noise levels are compatible with land uses in these noise-impacted areas. Installations will often publish noise abatement procedures to mitigate these noise impacts.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not have noise contours that extend off the installation's property. It does not have published noise abatement procedures for the main installation.

7. Threatened and Endangered Species/Critical Habitat (DoD Question #259-264)

a. The presence of threatened and endangered species (TES) can result in restrictions on training, testing and operations. They serve to reduce buildable acres and maneuver space. The data in this section reflects listed TES as well as candidate species, designated critical habitat as well as proposed habitat, and restrictions from Biological Opinions. The legally binding conditions in Biological Opinions are designed to protect TES, and critical habitat. The data call seeks to identify the presence of the resource, TES, candidate or critical habitat, even if they don't result in restrictions, as well places where restrictions do exist.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO reported that federally-listed TES are not present, candidate species are not present, critical habitat is not present, and that Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not have a Biological Opinion.

8. Waste Management (DoD Question # 265-272):

a. This resource area identifies whether the installation has existing waste treatment and/or disposal capabilities, whether there is additional capacity, and in some case whether the waste facility can accept off-site waste. This area includes Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, RCRA Subpart X (open/burning/open detonation) and operations.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not have a permitted RCRA Treatment Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not have an interim or final RCRA Part X facility. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not have an on-base solid waste disposal facility.

9. Water Resources (DoD Question # 258, 274-299):

a. This resource area asks about the condition of ground and surface water, and the legal status of water rights. Water is essential for installation operations and plays a vital role in the proper functioning of the surrounding ecosystems. Contamination of ground or surface waters can result in restrictions on training and operations and require funding to study and remediate. Federal clean water laws require states to identify impaired waters and to restrict the discharge of certain pollutants into those waters. Federal safe drinking water laws can require alternative sources of water and restrict activities above groundwater supplies particularly sole source aquifers. Water resources are also affected by the McCarran Amendment (1952), where Congress returned substantial power to the states with respect to the management of water. The amendment requires that the Federal government waive its sovereign immunity in cases involving the general adjudication of water rights. On the other hand existence of Federal Reserve Water Rights can provide more ability to the government to use water on federal lands.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO does not discharge to an impaired waterway. Groundwater contamination is reported. Surface water contamination is not reported.

10. Wetlands (DoD Question # 251, 257):

a. The existence of jurisdictional wetlands poses restraints on the use of land for training, testing or operations. In the data call the installations were asked to report the presence of jurisdictional wetlands and compare the percent of restricted acres to the total acres. The presence of jurisdictional wetlands may reduce the ability of an installation to assume new or different missions, even if they do not presently pose restrictions, by limiting the availability of land.

b. Marine Corps Support Activity Kansas City, MO has no wetland restricted acres on the military installation.

TENANT ACTIVITIES
CO 9TH MCD