

**Categorical Exclusion and
Environmental Report**

(Per USDA RD Instruction 1970-B)

Tubac Fire Station Replacement

Prepared By:

Coffman Associates

On Behalf Of:

**Tubac Fire District
Santa Cruz County, Arizona**

July 2023

Categorical Exclusion Form with Instructions



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RURAL DEVELOPMENT
 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSIONS**

1. APPLICANT NAME: Tubac Fire District				
2. NAME OF PROPOSAL (provide brief description): Tubac Fire Station - The proposed project will replace the existing fire station (Fire Station 1) in Tubac, AZ with a new up to date fire station.				
3. ADDRESS OR GENERAL LOCATION OF PROPOSAL: 2227 I-19 Frontage Rd, Tubac, AZ 85646				
4. FEDERAL ACTION:	Loan <input type="checkbox"/>	Grant <input type="checkbox"/>	Guarantee <input type="checkbox"/>	Construction Work Plan or Loan/System Design <input type="checkbox"/>
5. APPLICABLE RD PROGRAM: USDA Community Facilities Program				
6. THIS PROPOSAL QUALIFIES AS A CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION IN ACCORDANCE WITH § 1970.53 _____ OR § 1970.54 <u> X </u>				
7. * ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT PREPARED FOR RD: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				
*This form can be used to document the consideration and incorporation by reference of environmental information from any source				
8. S. 106 Findings: No Potential to Affect <input type="checkbox"/>				
No Historic Properties Affected <input type="checkbox"/> No Adverse Effect to Historic Properties <input type="checkbox"/>				
9. Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Findings: Species/Habitat - Not Present <input type="checkbox"/> Species/Habitat Present - No Effect <input type="checkbox"/>				
Species/Habitat Present - May Affect, Not Likely To Adversely Affect <input type="checkbox"/>				
10. IF PREPARED, ATTACH ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT (SEE EXHIBIT C)				
For the items listed below, indicate either a "Yes" or "No" in the appropriate columns. If the answer is "Yes" in the "Adversely Affected" column for any listed resources, then an extraordinary circumstance exists and the proposed action is not eligible for a Categorical Exclusion.				

Table (Con.)

Resources	Resources Present		Effects to Resources		
	Yes	No	No Effect	Affected	Adversely Affected
a. Historic Properties/Cultural Resources (Historic Properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, sites of cultural or religious significance to tribes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Threatened or Endangered Species, Critical Habitat, State Listed Species	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Wetlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Floodplains (100 or 500 year floodplains)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Formally Classified Lands (State/Federal Parks, Monuments, Natural Landmarks, Wilderness Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Forest System Lands, other Federal or State Lands, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Water Resources (Sole Source Aquifers, Well-head protection areas, Watershed Protection Areas, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Coastal Resources (Coastal Barrier Resources System or Coastal Zone Management Areas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Coral Reefs or Protected aquatic habitats (Only applies to American Samoa, Florida, Guam, Hawaii, Northern Marianna Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Questions	Yes	No			
i. Is the proposal located on Important Farmland (Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Farmland of Local Importance) and if so, has Form AD-1006 been completed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
j. Does the project threaten a violation of local, state, or federal statutory, regulatory, or permitting requirements and have all necessary permits been identified?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
k. Is the proposal located within EPA-designated Non-Attainment or Maintenance Areas for Air Quality Criteria Pollutants?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
l. Does the proposal result in the production of unpermitted hazardous materials or waste, or consist of construction of a new RCRA hazardous materials handling facility?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

Table (Con.)

m. Does the proposal have any Environmental Justice concerns or disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations or low-income populations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
n. Is the proposal controversial for environmental reasons? If so, attach a summary of the controversy(ies) and any actions taken and resolutions necessary to respond to the concerns.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
o. Is the proposal controversial for other than environmental reasons? If so, attach a summary of the controversy(ies) and any actions taken and resolutions necessary to respond to the concerns.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

11. FINDING:

I find that the proposal meets the criteria established in 7 CFR §§1970.53, "Categorical Exclusions Involving No or Minimal Disturbance," or 1970.54 (c), "Categorical Exclusions Involving Small-scale Development." Upon review of the proposal's description or the Environmental Report I find that the proposal is consistent with 40 CFR §1508.4, "Categorical Exclusion" and does not have any extraordinary circumstances or that the proposal individually or cumulatively does not have a significant effect on the human environment and, therefore, neither an Environmental Assessment nor an Environmental Impact Statement is required.

RD Instruction 1970-B

Exhibit D

Page 4

12. SIGNATURES:

Alyson Hulet

12a. SIGNATURE OF PREPARER

July 12, 2023

DATE

Alyson Hulet, Coffman Associates, Inc.

NAME OF PREPARER

Environmental Planner

TITLE

**12b. SIGNATURE OF STATE ENVIRONMENTAL
COORDINATOR OR NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STAFF**

DATE

**NAME OF STATE ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR OR
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STAFF**

TITLE

12c. SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL

DATE

NAME OF APPROVING OFFICIAL

TITLE

Notes:

This form can be used to document the consideration and incorporation by reference of environmental information from any source.

Affected column: For resources that are affected, ensure the Environmental Report provides a narrative explaining the effect and document any actions taken or mitigation measures necessary to avoid adverse impacts.

Row M: Attach Form RD 2006-38, *Environmental Justice or Civil Rights Impact analysis Certification*, to document the environmental justice analyses and conclusions.

Name of State Environmental Coordinator or National Environmental Staff: For Categorical Exclusions without an Environmental Report as defined in 1970.53, the preparer may sign for the State Environmental Coordinator.

12c Signature: Approving Official for this form is the approving official for the financial assistance.

Categorical Exclusion Form Instructions:

Under 7 CFR 1970, "Environmental Policies and Procedures," Rural Development (RD) has classified all of its actions under one of three levels of review - categorical exclusions, environmental assessments, or environmental impact statements.

Categorical Exclusion Form is a decision document that establishes an administrative record that RD has concluded the environmental review process for actions classified as categorical exclusions. The purpose of this checklist is to verify that the proposal being considered is consistent with the categories of actions defined in §§ 1970.53 or 1970.54, and the definition in 40 CFR 1508.4, and that there are no extraordinary circumstances listed in § 1970.52 that would preclude the proposal from being categorically excluded. If an extraordinary circumstance exists an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement must be prepared.

If you have any questions on the form or instructions, consult with your environmental staff as appropriate. Findings or determinations requested in this form have specific regulatory meanings and contexts and the agency

Rural Development
Environmental Justice (EJ) and Civil Rights Impact Analysis (CRIA)
Certification

1. Applicant's name and proposed project description: Tubac Fire District; Replace an existing outdated fire station (Fire Station 1 in the Tubac Fire District) with a new station.

2. Rural Development's loan/grant program/guarantee or other Agency action: USDA Community Facilities Program.

3. Attach a map of the proposal's area of effect identifying location or EJ populations, location of the proposal, area of impact or

Attach results of EJ analysis from the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPAs) EnviroMapper with proposed project location and impact footprint delineated.

4. Does the applicant's proposal or Agency action directly, indirectly or cumulatively affect the quality and/or level of services provided to the community?

Yes No N/A

5. Is the applicant's proposal or Agency action likely to result in a change in the current land use patterns (types of land use, development densities, etc)?

Yes No N/A

6. Does a demographic analysis indicate the applicant's proposal or Agency's action may disproportionately affect a significant minority and/or low-income populations?

Yes No N/A

If answer is no, skip to item 12. If answer is yes, continue with items 7 through 12.

7. Identify, describe, and provide location of EJ population _____

8. If a disproportionate adverse affect is expected to impact an EJ population, identify type/level of public outreach implemented. _____

9. Identify disproportionately high and adverse impacts on EJ populations. _____

10. Are adverse impacts appreciably more severe or greater in magnitude than the adverse impacts expected on non-minority/low-income populations?

Yes No N/A

11. Are alternatives and/or mitigation required to avoid impacts to EJ populations?

Yes No N/A

If yes, describe _____

12. I certify that I have reviewed the appropriate documentation and have determined that:

No major EJ or civil rights impact is likely to result if the proposal is implemented.
 A major EJ or civil rights impact is likely to result if the proposal is implemented.

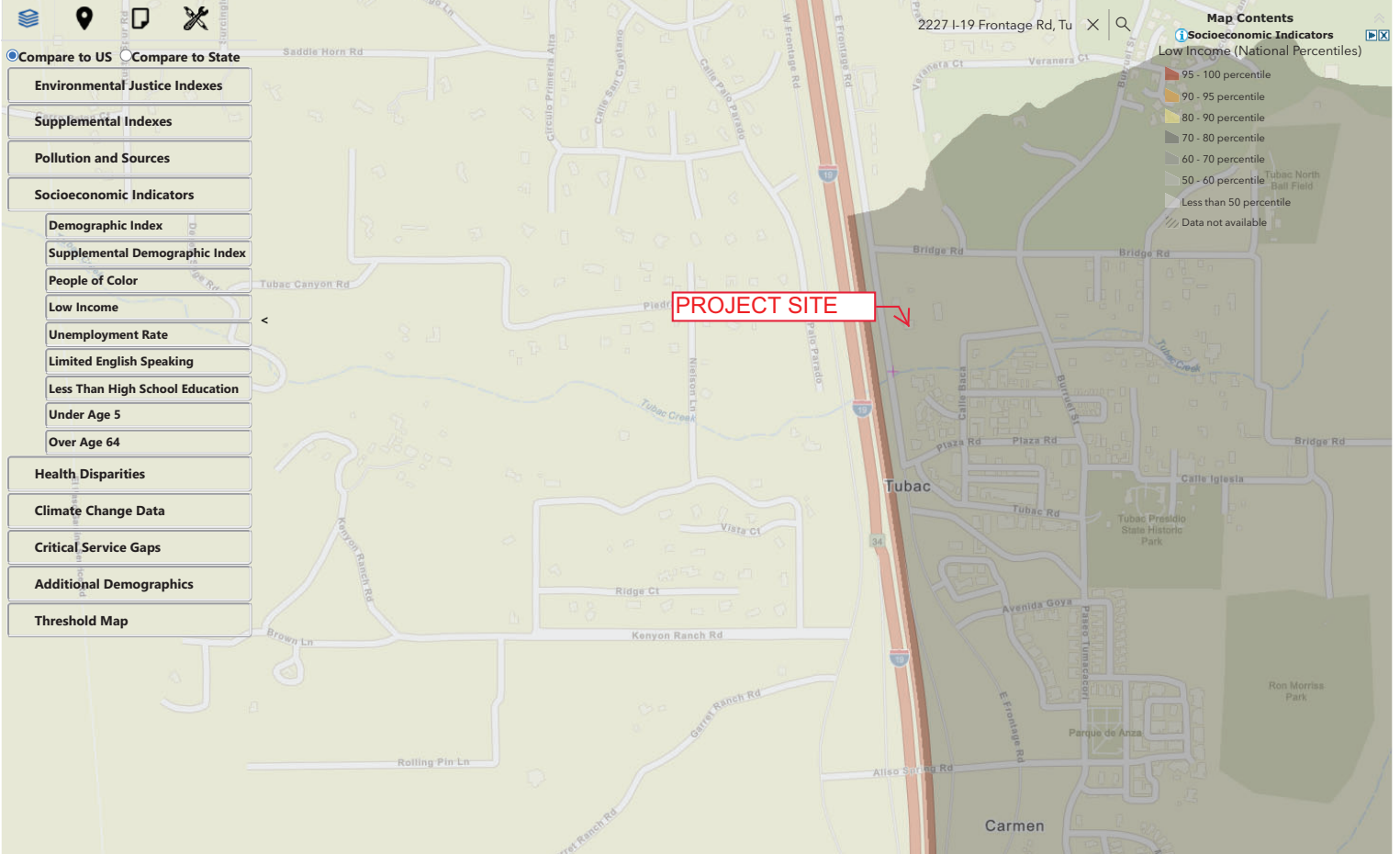
Name and Title of Certifying Official

Date

4. Yes, the new fire station will have a beneficial effect on surrounding communities as it will replace outdated infrastructure that will be utilized to serve local communities.

6. According to the U.S. Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS), there are 891 reported persons living within one mile of the proposed fire station. Of the 891 persons, 51 percent are classified as people of color and 38 percent are considered low income. The proposed project will look at replacing an existing fire station with a new up to date fire station. Thus, there are no anticipated significant adverse impacts to people of color or low-income populations, as the proposed project will not change the land use of the property site.

Please note: Territory data (except Puerto Rico) is not available as comparable to the US. It is only comparable to the territory itself by using the "Compare to State" functionality. Likewise, some of the indicators may not be available for territories.



PROJECT SITE

Map Contents

- Socioeconomic Indicators
- Low Income (National Percentiles)
 - 95 - 100 percentile
 - 90 - 95 percentile
 - 80 - 90 percentile
 - 70 - 80 percentile
 - 60 - 70 percentile
 - 50 - 60 percentile
 - Less than 50 percentile
 - Data not available

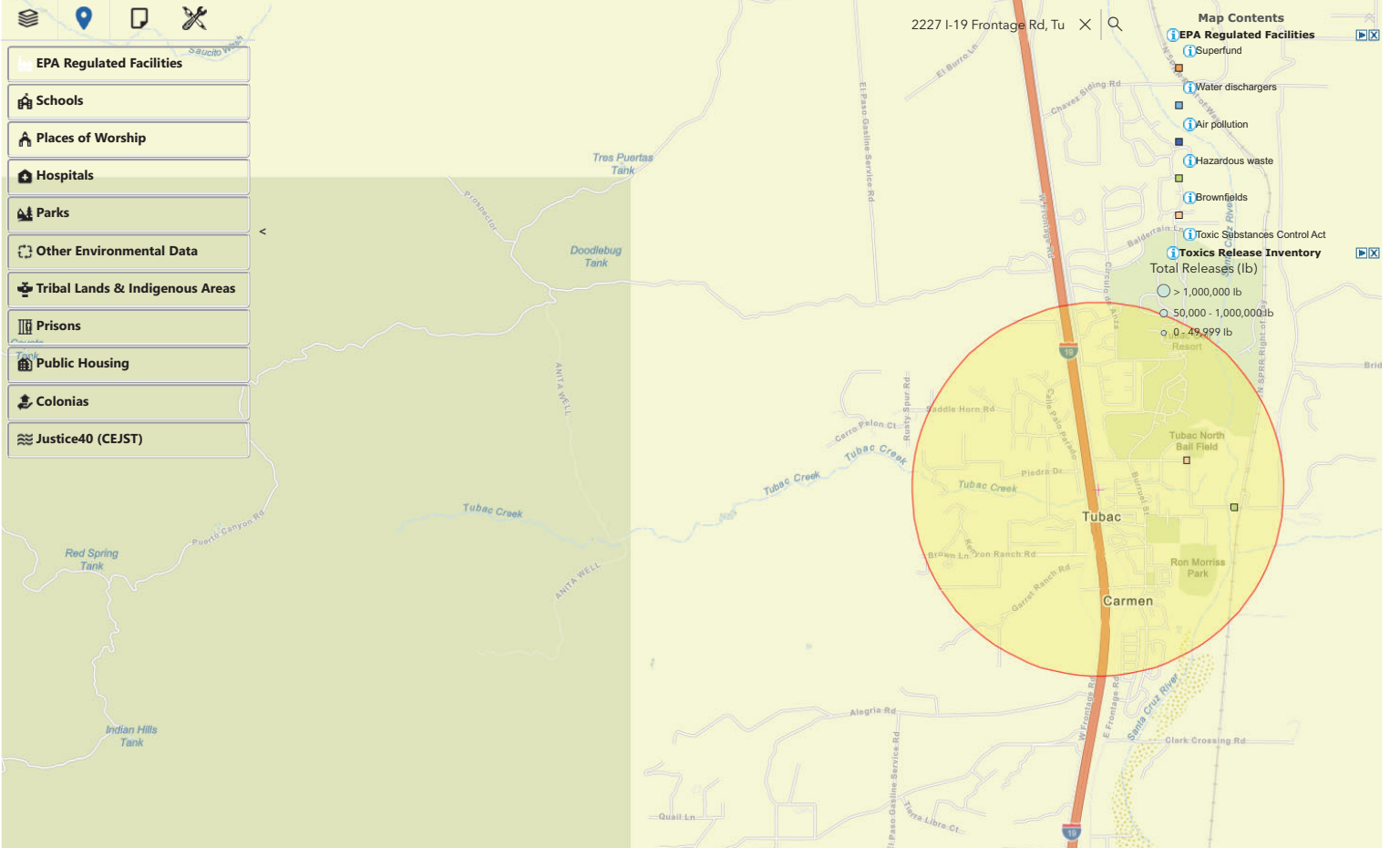


EnviroMapper®

Esri Community Maps Contributors, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, CONANP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, ... Powered by Esri (http://www.esri.com/)



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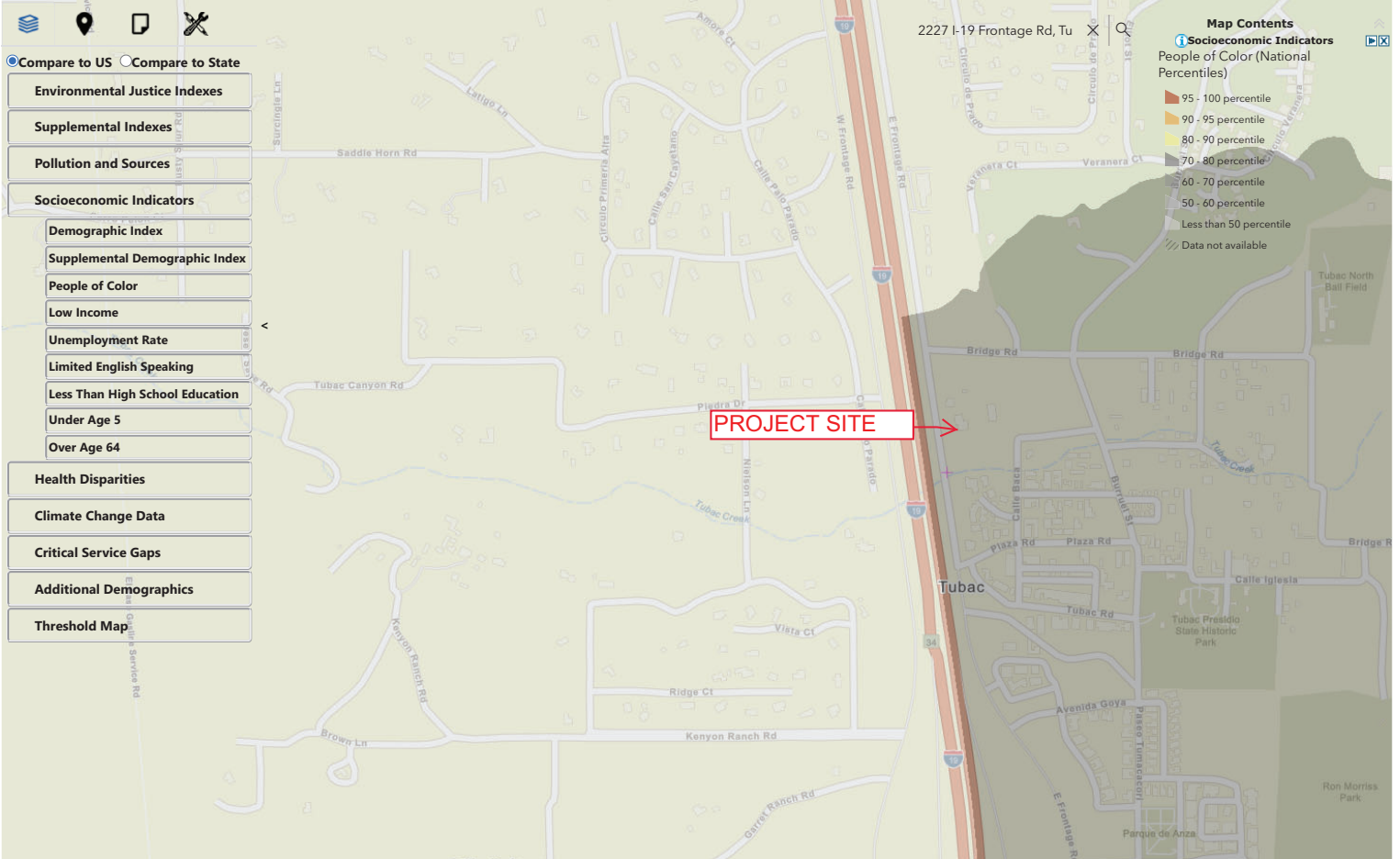


EnviroMapper®

CONANP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA | EPA OMS | Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Preventi... Powered by Esri (<http://www.esri.com/>)



Please note: Territory data (except Puerto Rico) is not available as comparable to the US. It is only comparable to the territory itself by using the "Compare to State" functionality. Likewise, some of the indicators may not be available for territories.



1 mile Ring around the Area, ARIZONA, EPA Region 9

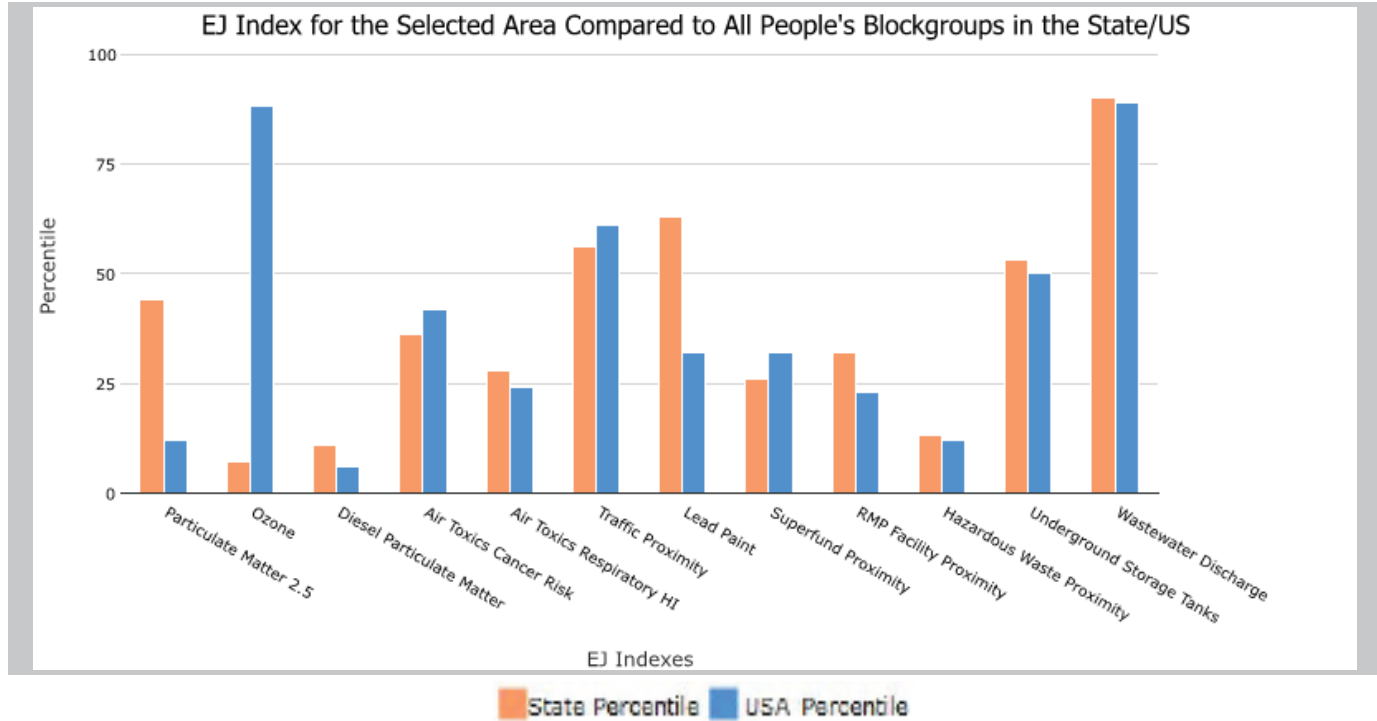
Approximate Population: 891

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.28

Tubac Fire Station

Selected Variables	State Percentile	USA Percentile
Environmental Justice Indexes		
Particulate Matter 2.5 EJ index	44	12
Ozone EJ index	7	88
Diesel Particulate Matter EJ index*	11	6
Air Toxics Cancer Risk EJ index*	36	42
Air Toxics Respiratory HI EJ index*	28	24
Traffic Proximity EJ index	56	61
Lead Paint EJ index	63	32
Superfund Proximity EJ index	26	32
RMP Facility Proximity EJ index	32	23
Hazardous Waste Proximity EJ index	13	12
Underground Storage Tanks EJ index	53	50
Wastewater Discharge EJ index	90	89

EJ Indexes - The EJ indexes help users screen for potential EJ concerns. To do this, the EJ index combines data on low income and people of color populations with a single environmental indicator.



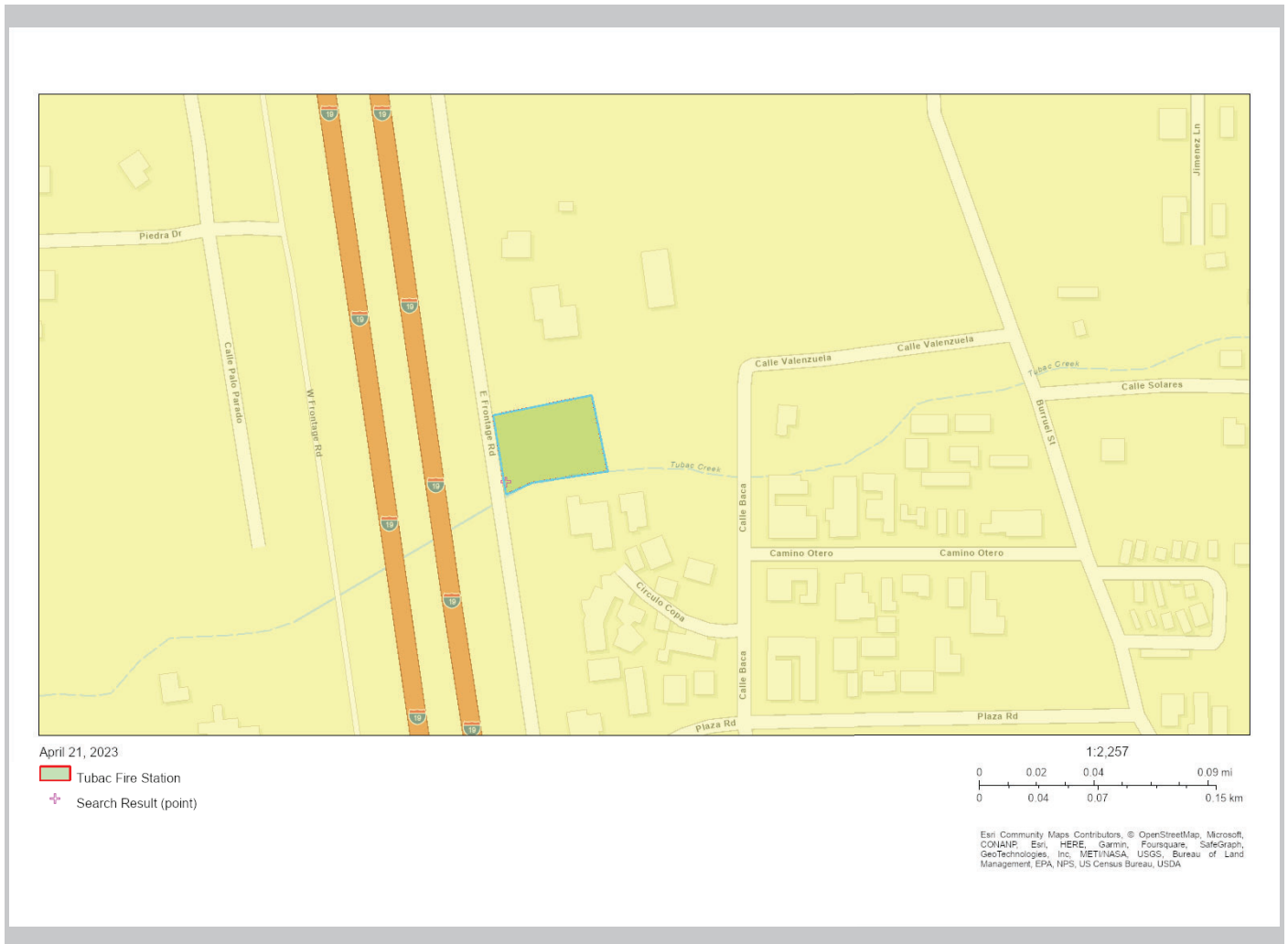
*Diesel particular matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update>.

1 mile Ring around the Area, ARIZONA, EPA Region 9

Approximate Population: 891

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.28

Tubac Fire Station



Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0

EJScreen Report (Version 2.11)



1 mile Ring around the Area, ARIZONA, EPA Region 9

Approximate Population: 891

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.28

Tubac Fire Station

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Pollution and Sources					
Particulate Matter 2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	5.97	7.24	25	8.67	4
Ozone (ppb)	48.8	54.2	4	42.5	88
Diesel Particulate Matter* ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	0.0385	0.318	5	0.294	<50th
Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million)	20	32	29	28	<50th
Air Toxics Respiratory HI*	0.2	0.37	21	0.36	<50th
Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road)	150	570	37	760	41
Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.012	0.08	51	0.27	16
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.017	0.077	13	0.13	14
RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.062	0.62	16	0.77	8
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.029	1.4	6	2.2	4
Underground Storage Tanks (count/km ²)	0.041	1.7	32	3.9	24
Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	6.1	6.7	93	12	96
Socioeconomic Indicators					
Demographic Index	44%	38%	65	35%	69
Supplemental Demographic Index	15%	15%	59	15%	60
People of Color	51%	46%	65	40%	67
Low Income	38%	33%	61	30%	65
Unemployment Rate	11%	6%	84	5%	85
Limited English Speaking Households	0%	4%	0	5%	0
Less Than High School Education	9%	12%	55	12%	52
Under Age 5	7%	6%	67	6%	67
Over Age 64	33%	18%	83	16%	92
Low Life Expectancy	16%	19%	12	20%	15

EJScreen is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJScreen documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJScreen outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.

1 mile Ring around the Area, ARIZONA, EPA Region 9

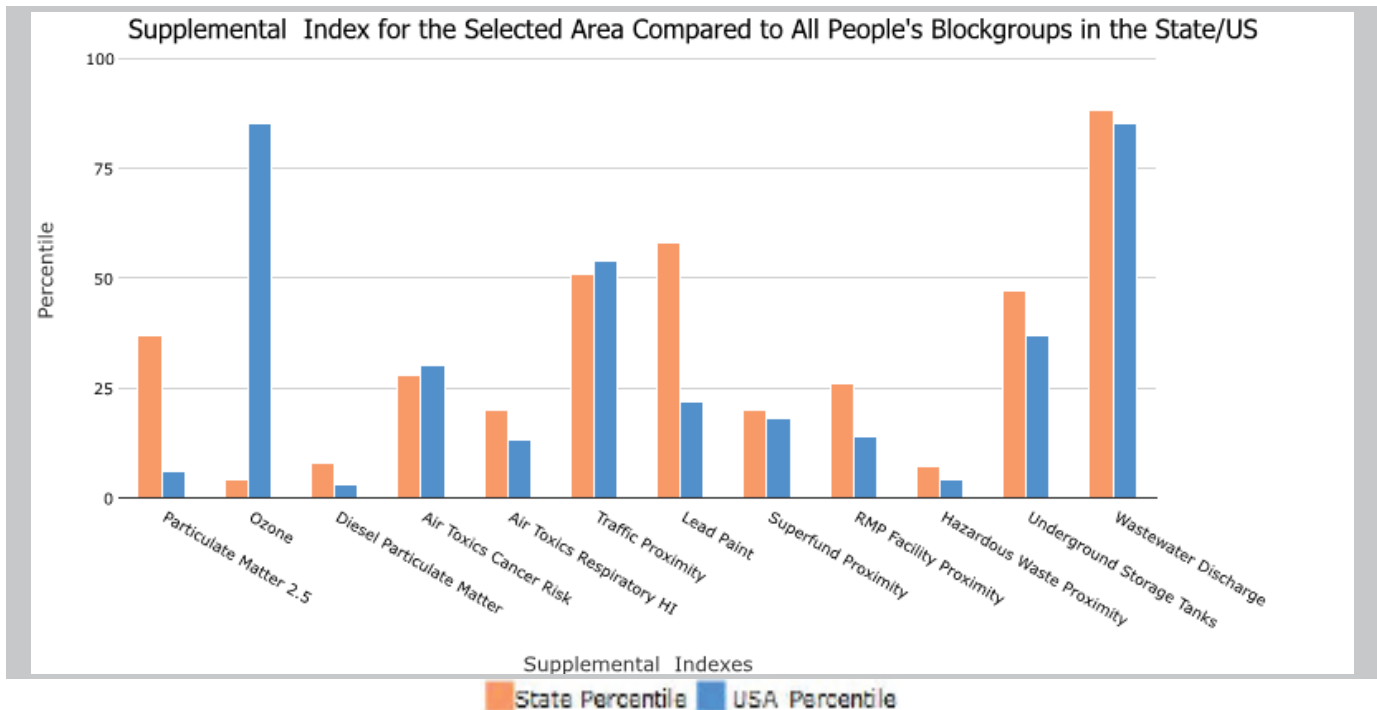
Approximate Population: 891

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.28

Tubac Fire Station

Selected Variables	State Percentile	USA Percentile
Supplemental Indexes		
Particulate Matter 2.5 Supplemental Index	37	6
Ozone Supplemental Index	4	85
Diesel Particulate Matter Supplemental Index*	8	3
Air Toxics Cancer Risk Supplemental Index*	28	30
Air Toxics Respiratory HI Supplemental Index*	20	13
Traffic Proximity Supplemental Index	51	54
Lead Paint Supplemental Index	58	22
Superfund Proximity Supplemental Index	20	18
RMP Facility Proximity Supplemental Index	26	14
Hazardous Waste Proximity Supplemental Index	7	4
Underground Storage Tanks Supplemental Index	47	37
Wastewater Discharge Supplemental Index	88	85

Supplemental Indexes - The supplemental indexes offer a different perspective on community-level vulnerability. They combine data on low-income, limited English speaking, less than high school education, unemployed, and low life expectancy populations with a single environmental indicator.



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators, EJScreen indexes, and supplemental indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJScreen documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice.

Environmental Report for Tubac Fire Station 1 Replacement

(a) Project Description and Location:

The proposed project will involve a new replacement fire station in Tubac to replace the outdated existing Fire Station 1, which acts as the main fire station in Tubac. The existing Fire Station 1 is located on a 1.2-acre parcel of land east of Interstate (I)-19 Frontage Road (**Attachment 1, Exhibit 1**). The existing Fire Station 1 will be demolished (**Attachment 1, Exhibit 2**) and will be replaced by a new fire station building (**Attachment 1, Exhibit 3**). The project site has been previously graded.

The new Fire Station 1 will involve the construction of an 8,992-square foot building. The fire station will include two departments that each have a designated role within the fire station (i.e., Fire House and Administration) (**Attachment 1, Exhibit 4**).

The Apparatus Bay will be in the Fire House on the southern end of the fire station and will primarily consist of space designated for vehicle storage and maintenance. Additionally, the space will contain hose, general, and medical storage, as well as a turnout room. The Administration Department will be located on the northwestern end of the fire station and will consist of a lobby, office space, and a conference room. The Fire House will be located on the eastern and southern area of the fire station and will contain dormitories, a kitchen, a fitness room, and the Apparatus Bay. A patio space will be located on the northeastern portion of Fire Station 1.

Public parking spaces will be located along the northern end of the property across from the Administration Department where the public entrance is located. Staff parking will be located at the eastern and southeastern end of the property. The proposed site design will also alter access to the new fire station, by providing two driveways from I-19 rather than one.

The proposed project site will contain a generator and septic on the south portion of the property. Stormwater improvements will consist of capturing rainwater from impervious surfaces in rain gardens that will then serve landscape features.

(b) Land Ownership and Land Use:

The proposed project will build a new fire station on the land currently developed with Tubac's existing fire station. The proposed project will replace the existing fire station and will remain within the same property boundaries. As a result, the proposed project will not

require any land purchase, or easements, except for right-of-way procurement to revise the site access. Coordination and permitting from Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) will be necessary to revise the proposed project's site access to I-19.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS) Summary Reports, 51 percent of residents living within a one-mile buffer of the proposed project area are people of color. Around 38 percent of residents are considered low income. No adverse impacts are anticipated to occur to these respective populations.

West of the proposed project is the I-19. East of the proposed project is the Tubac Cemetery and a mix of commercial land uses. North of the proposed project are single-family residential communities. South of the proposed project are various commercial land uses.

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) or a Transaction Screen Questionnaire (TSQ) has not been completed on the proposed project site within the last six months. No real estate transactions are necessary for the proposed project.

(c) Historic Preservation

Based on historic aerial photographs, the existing fire station is not 50 years or older and thus, does not classify as an historic-age building. The proposed project area has been previously disturbed with building and parking lot construction, landscaping, and grading for drainage. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is 1.4 acres (**Attachment 1, Exhibit 3**).

There are no listed or eligible National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) located on or within a 0.25-mile buffer around the project site, nor are there any known sites of cultural or religious significance to tribes. The project site is fully developed with a fire station.

Source: National Register of Historic Places (<https://www.nps.gov/maps/full.html?mapId=7ad17cc9-b808-4ff8-a2f9-a99909164466>)

(d) Threatened and Endangered Species/Biological Resources:

The proposed project is located east of I-19 Frontage Road on a previously developed parcel of land that has been graded and paved. Based on the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online database, there are 10 threatened, endangered, or candidate species protected under the *Endangered Species Act* that should be considered for the project area (See **Table 1**). There is no critical habitat present for wildlife or plant species. (**Attachment 2**).

TABLE 1 | Federally Listed Species Considered for the Proposed Project Area

Species	Federal Status	Habitat	Potential for Effect
Mammals			
jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>)	Endangered	Jaguars are known to inhabit a variety of vegetation communities. In arid areas, Jaguars have been observed in communities, including but not limited to thornscrub, desertscrub, chapparal, semidesert grassland, Madrean evergreen woodland, deciduous forest and conifer forest communities.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
ocelot (<i>Leopardus [=Felis] pardalis</i>)	Endangered	Ocelots are known to inhabit brushlands and partly cleared forests with second-growth woodlands.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Sonoran pronghorn (<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i>)	Experimental	In Arizona, Sonoran pronghorns are found in alluvial valleys, that are separated by mountains and mesas.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Birds			
Mexican spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>)	Threatened	Mexican spotted owls are known to inhabit rocky canyons, mountains, and canyons. This species often uses mixed conifer forest for nesting and roosting, but also Madrean pine-oak forests, throughout the range.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
southwestern willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	Endangered	Southwestern willow flycatchers require dense riparian habitats with cottonwood/willow and tamarisk vegetation, for nesting. Habitat not suitable for nesting, can be utilized for migration and foraging.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)	Threatened	Yellow-billed cuckoos inhabit wooded areas with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense vegetation along streams and marshes. In the western U.S., nests are often found in willows along streams and rivers, with nearby cottonwoods that serve as foraging sites.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.

Amphibians			
Chiricahua leopard frog (<i>Rana chiricahuensis</i>)	Threatened	Chiricahua leopard frogs can be found inhabiting headwater streams, springs, and livestock tanks.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Fishes			
Gila topminnow ([incl. Yaqui] <i>Poeciliopsis occidentalis</i>)	Candidate	Gila topminnows are found in shallow, warm, fairly quiet ponds, cienegas, pools, springs, small streams and some larger streams. Dense mats of algae and debris are an important component for these habitats to allow for cover and foraging.	No adverse effect. The fire station does not contain suitable habitat for this species.
Insects			
monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	Candidate	Monarch butterflies can be found in a variety of habitats and require milkweed (<i>Asclepias</i> spp.) for breeding. During fall migration in Arizona, monarch butterflies favor nectar from native plants including sunflowers (<i>Helianthus</i> spp.), rabbitbrush (<i>Ericameria</i> spp.), desertbroom (<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>), sweetbrush (<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>), milkweeds, and a variety of other native and garden plants. Populations in Arizona can migrate either to California or Mexico for winter or may overwinter in the low deserts in California or Arizona. In the southwestern United States, migrating monarch butterflies often occur near water sources (e.g., rivers, creeks, riparian corridors, roadside ditches, and irrigated gardens). In the low deserts of Arizona monarch butterflies breed in late August to early September.	No adverse effect. The fire station contains minimal scattered vegetation in nearby landscaping surrounding the existing parking lots. However, no significant loss of monarch habitat would occur as a result of the propose project. Milkweed is not currently used in the landscaping for the fire station nor would it be used in the new facility's landscaping.
Flowering Plants			
Pima pineapple cactus (<i>Coryphantha scheeri</i> var. <i>robustispina</i>)	Endangered	Pima pineapple cacti can be found in relatively flat areas at elevations below 4,000 feet. This species grows in semi-desert grassland and Sonoran Desert scrub.	No adverse effect. Pima pineapple cacti are not currently used in the landscaping for the fire station.

Sources: USFWS, IPaC Resource List, <http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>, accessed April 2023;
USFWS, Species Overview, <https://www.fws.gov/species>, accessed April 2023;
USFWS, ECOS Conservation Online System, <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/>

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects migratory birds, their eggs, their nests, and their feathers. Potential impacts to species protected under the MBTA are evaluated by USFWS in consultation with other federal agencies. Habitat for migratory birds may occur if bushes or other ground nesting substrate is present. The area where the existing and new fire station will be located has been graded and paved. However, there are scattered landscaping features surrounding the parking lots adjacent to the fire station that include trees and bushes. If construction occurs during the migratory bird nesting season (February through August), a preconstruction survey of the project area should be conducted to ensure that impacts to migratory birds and their nests or eggs do not occur. If birds' nests or eggs are present construction activity (within a specified buffer of the nest[s] as agreed to by USFWS) shall be delayed until the fledgling birds have left their nests.

(e) Wetlands:

According to the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Mapper, there are no wetlands present at the proposed project site. The project site is fully developed with a fire station. Furthermore, based upon a review of the NRCS USDA Web Soil Survey, there are no hydric soils within the proposed project site. The nearest surface water resource is Tubac Creek, 0.2 mile away from the proposed project site. (**Attachment 3**).

(f) Floodplains:

Based on a review of Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) panel 04023C0231C, dated December 2, 2011, the proposed project is in an area designated as Zone X, an Area with Minimal Flood Hazard. The proposed project is not within a 100-Year or 500-Year Floodplain. South of the proposed project lies an area designated as Zone AE, an area Without Base Flood Elevation. (**Attachment 4**).

(g) Coastal Areas:

The State of Arizona does not contain any coastal resources.

(h) Important Farmland:

According to the NRCS USDA Farmland Classification map, the proposed project site consists of Pinalino gravelly sandy loam and is classified as "not prime farmland". As a result, there are no anticipated impacts to the *Farmland Protection Policy Act*. (**Attachment 5**).

Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service USDA (<https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>)

(i) Environmental Risk Management:

On the southeast portion of the property site there is an existing above ground fuel tank for refueling vehicles. No change to this existing land use will occur as a result of the proposed project.

It is assumed that based on the age of the building to be demolished (approximately 45 years old), there may be asbestos and/or lead paint present. The contractor shall be responsible for completing all notification and asbestos emissions control and/or lead paint requirements related to the proposed project.

(j) Other Resources:

The proposed project is over the Upper Santa Cruz & Avra Basin Sole Source Aquifer (SSA). Currently, the property site has an existing impervious surface of 14,305 square feet (sf). The existing right-of-way (ROW) where the driveway is located to access Fire Station 1, has an impervious surface of 3,200 sf. Based on the site design for the proposed project, the property site's impervious surface area for the new fire station and associated parking lots will be 31,818 sf and the ROW will have a new impervious surface of 6,181 sf. Thus, there will be a net increase in the total impervious surface of 20,494 sf (0.47 acres) because of the proposed project. However, the site will be graded to allow for all stormwater to be retained on-site in rain gardens designed to allow infiltration. In addition to this, roof drainage will be collected and similarly directed to rain gardens that serve as landscape features. Due to the project's location over the Upper Santa Cruz & Avra Basin Sole Source Aquifer, coordination with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) may be necessary to determine whether the Arizona Aquifer Protection Permit (APP) is needed.

The proposed project is not located near a wellhead protection area. There are no known wellhead protection areas in Santa Cruz County.

The proposed project is not located near a coral reef ecosystem and will therefore have no impact on coral reefs.

Source: Sole Source Aquifers

(<https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9ebb047ba3ec41ada1877155fe31356b>)

Additional Information for Checklist Responses

Formally Classified Lands:

There are no state or federal lands within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site. The fire station property site is privately owned. The closest wilderness area is Mount Wrightson Wilderness 28 miles northeast of the proposed project site. The closest natural landmark is Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Sanctuary 17 miles southeast of the proposed project. The nearest wild and scenic river is the Verde Wild and Scenic River located 190 miles north of the proposed project site.

Sources: Wilderness Areas of the United States

(<https://umontana.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=a415bca07f0a4bee9f0e894b0db5c3b6>); Natural Landmarks (<https://nps.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e4016758462b43daa1b3aa21e0044fd7>); National Wild and Scenic (<https://www.rivers.gov/california.php>)

Permits:

Santa Cruz County building permits will be required. Coordination and permitting from ADOT will be necessary to revise the proposed project's site access to I-19. Due to the project's location over the Upper Santa Cruz & Avra Basin Sole Source Aquifer, coordination with ADEQ may be necessary to determine whether an APP is needed.

Air Quality:

As of June 30, 2023, the proposed project area is in attainment for all federal criteria pollutants.

Source: U.S. EPA Green Book: https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/anayo_az.html

Environmental Controversies:

There has been no indication that the proposed project is controversial. This project will serve the community and provide a benefit by constructing an updated fire station.

Attachment 1
Proposed Project Exhibits



TUBAC FIRE STATION





2227 I-19 Frontage Rd.



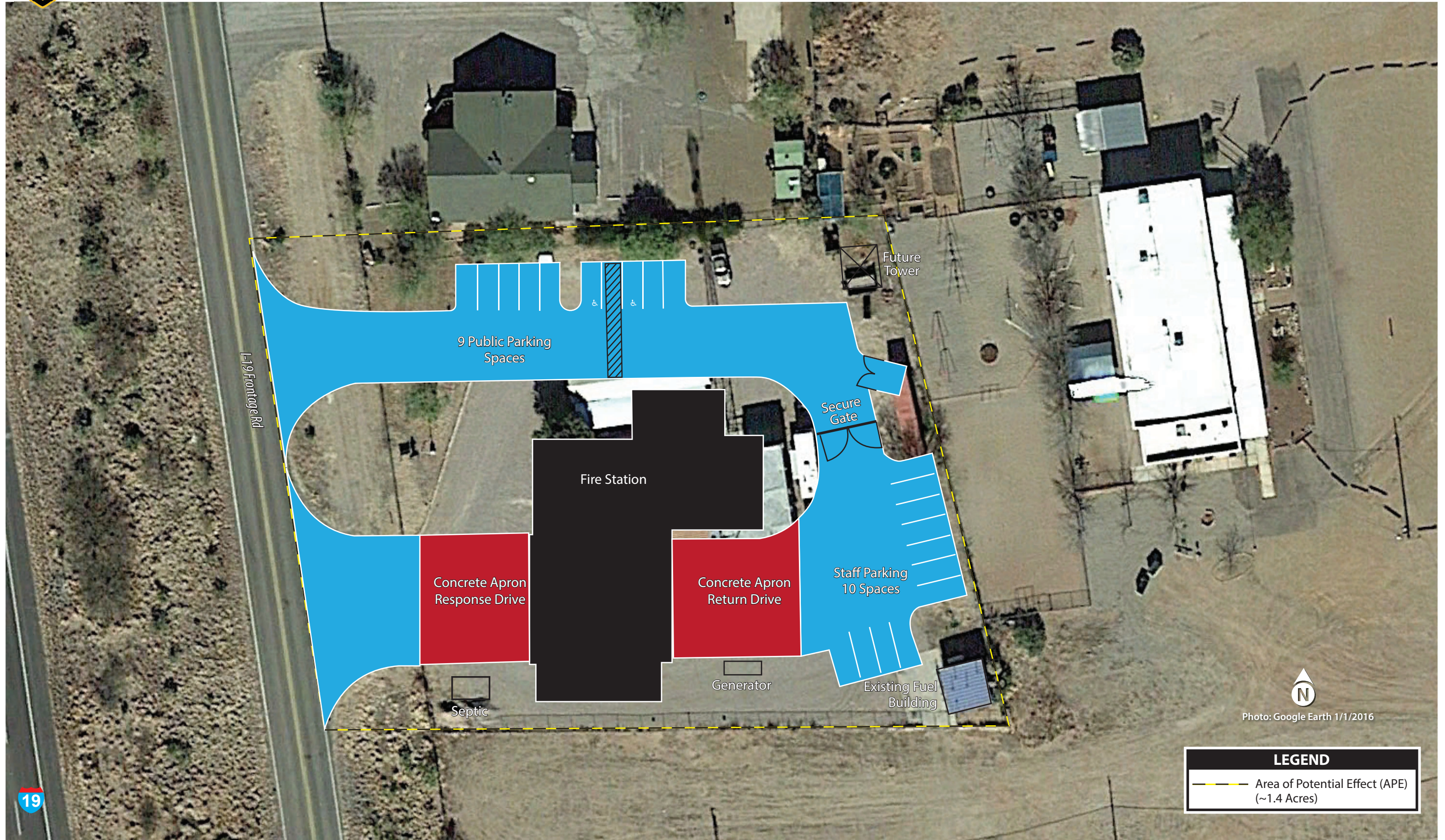


Photo: Google Earth 1/1/2016

LEGEND

— Area of Potential Effect (APE) (~1.4 Acres)



DEPARTMENTS

- ADMIN
- FIRE HOUSE

Attachment 2
Biological Information

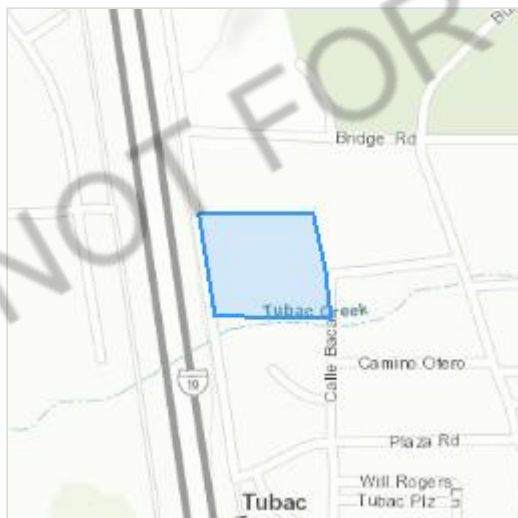
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Santa Cruz County, Arizona



Local office

Arizona Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (602) 242-0210

📅 (602) 242-2513

9828 North 31st Ave

3029 North 51st Ave
#C3

Phoenix, AZ 85051-2517

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

-
1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

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

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
<p>Jaguar <i>Panthera onca</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3944</p>	Endangered
<p>Ocelot <i>Leopardus (=Felis) pardalis</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4474</p>	Endangered
<p>Sonoran Pronghorn <i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4750</p>	EXPN

Birds

NAME	STATUS
<p>Mexican Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196</p>	Threatened
<p>Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749</p>	Endangered
<p>Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911</p>	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
Chiricahua Leopard Frog <i>Rana chiricahuensis</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1516	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Gila Topminnow (incl. Yaqui) <i>Poeciliopsis occidentalis</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1116	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Pima Pineapple Cactus <i>Coryphantha scheeri</i> var. <i>robustispina</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4919	Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

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

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

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

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
<p>Arizona Woodpecker <i>Picoides arizonae</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Apr 10 to Jun 30
<p>Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i></p> <p>This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.</p>	Breeds Oct 15 to Jul 31
<p>Black-chinned Sparrow <i>Spizella atrogularis</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447</p>	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31
<p>Black-throated Gray Warbler <i>Dendroica nigrescens</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA</p>	Breeds May 1 to Jul 20
<p>Elegant Trogon <i>Trogon elegans</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
<p>Evening Grosbeak <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
<p>Gilded Flicker <i>Colaptes chrysoides</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2960</p>	Breeds May 1 to Aug 10
<p>Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i></p> <p>This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680</p>	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

<p>Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408</p>	Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30
<p>Long-eared Owl <i>asio otus</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631</p>	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15
<p>Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914</p>	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
<p>Rufous-winged Sparrow <i>Aimophila carpalis</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 30
<p>Varied Bunting <i>Passerina versicolor</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Apr 25 to Sep 30
<p>Virginia's Warbler <i>Vermivora virginiae</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9441</p>	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

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

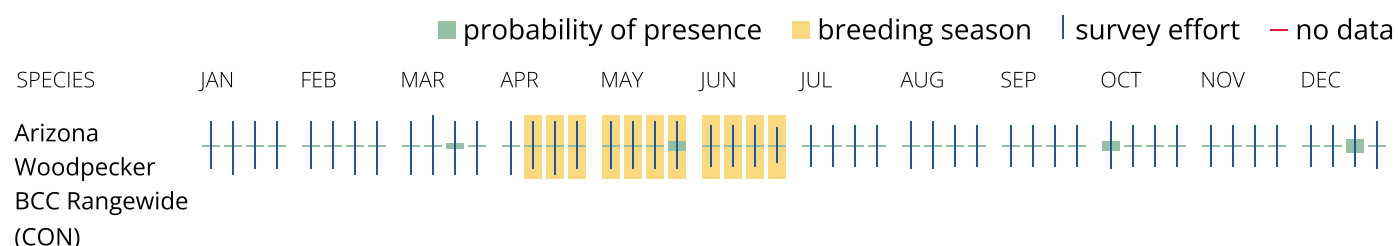
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

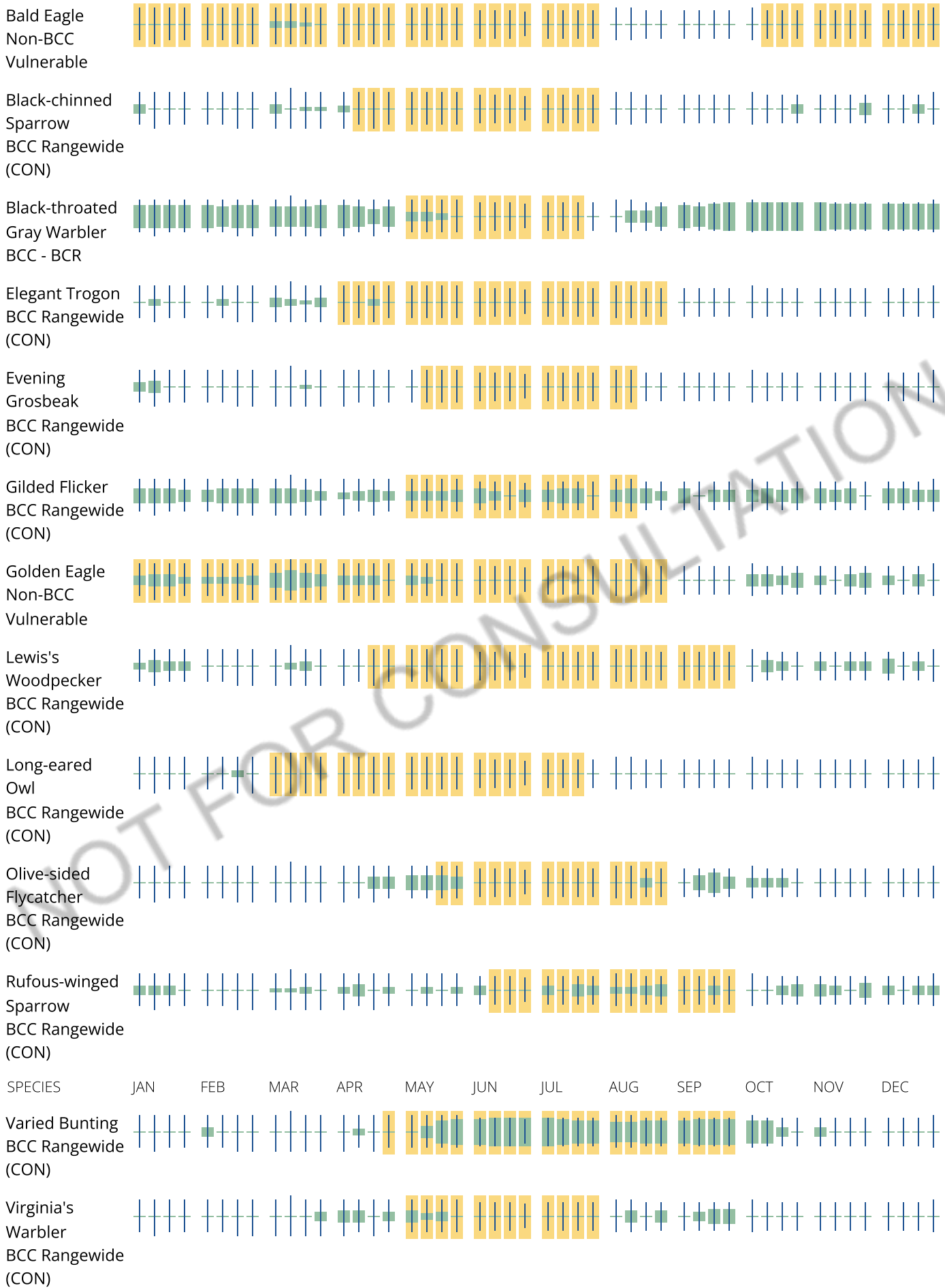
No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

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





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

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

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

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

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

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

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

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

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

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn

more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Arizona Environmental Online Review Tool Report



Arizona Game and Fish Department Mission

To conserve Arizona's diverse wildlife resources and manage for safe, compatible outdoor recreation opportunities for current and future generations.

Project Name:

Tubac Fire Station

Project Description:

The proposed project will look at replacing existing Fire Station 1 in the Tubac Fire District.

Project Type:

Development Within Municipalities (Urban Growth), Public & Community Facilities (school, library, church) and associated infrastructure, New construction

Contact Person:

Alyson Hulet

Organization:

Coffman Associates

On Behalf Of:

USDA

Project ID:

HGIS-19754

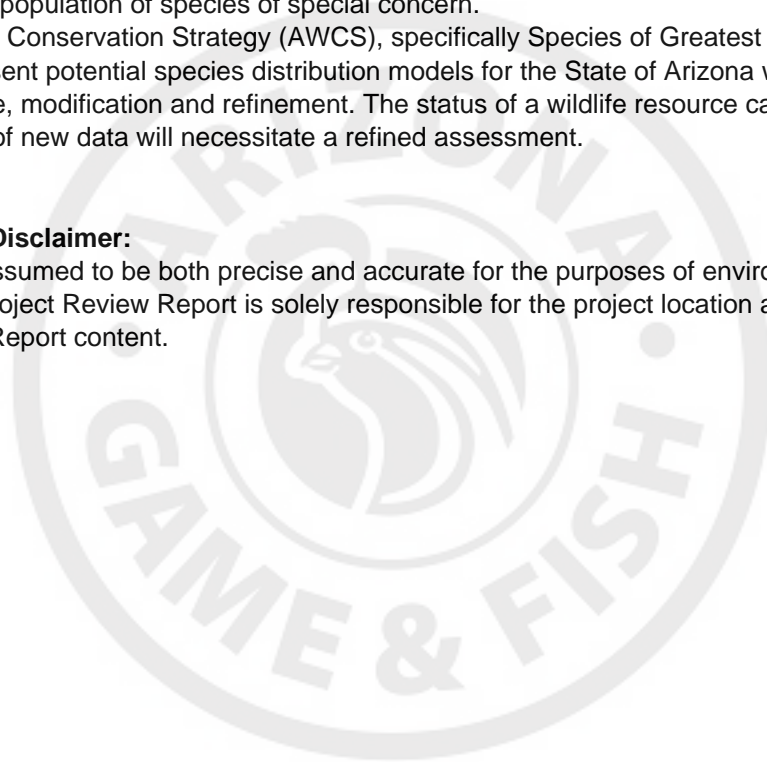
Please review the entire report for project type and/or species recommendations for the location information entered. Please retain a copy for future reference.

Disclaimer:

1. This Environmental Review is based on the project study area that was entered. The report must be updated if the project study area, location, or the type of project changes.
2. This is a preliminary environmental screening tool. It is not a substitute for the potential knowledge gained by having a biologist conduct a field survey of the project area. This review is also not intended to replace environmental consultation (including federal consultation under the Endangered Species Act), land use permitting, or the Departments review of site-specific projects.
3. The Departments Heritage Data Management System (HDMS) data is not intended to include potential distribution of special status species. Arizona is large and diverse with plants, animals, and environmental conditions that are ever changing. Consequently, many areas may contain species that biologists do not know about or species previously noted in a particular area may no longer occur there. HDMS data contains information about species occurrences that have actually been reported to the Department. Not all of Arizona has been surveyed for special status species, and surveys that have been conducted have varied greatly in scope and intensity. Such surveys may reveal previously undocumented population of species of special concern.
4. Arizona Wildlife Conservation Strategy (AWCS), specifically Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN), represent potential species distribution models for the State of Arizona which are subject to ongoing change, modification and refinement. The status of a wildlife resource can change quickly, and the availability of new data will necessitate a refined assessment.

Locations Accuracy Disclaimer:

Project locations are assumed to be both precise and accurate for the purposes of environmental review. The creator/owner of the Project Review Report is solely responsible for the project location and thus the correctness of the Project Review Report content.

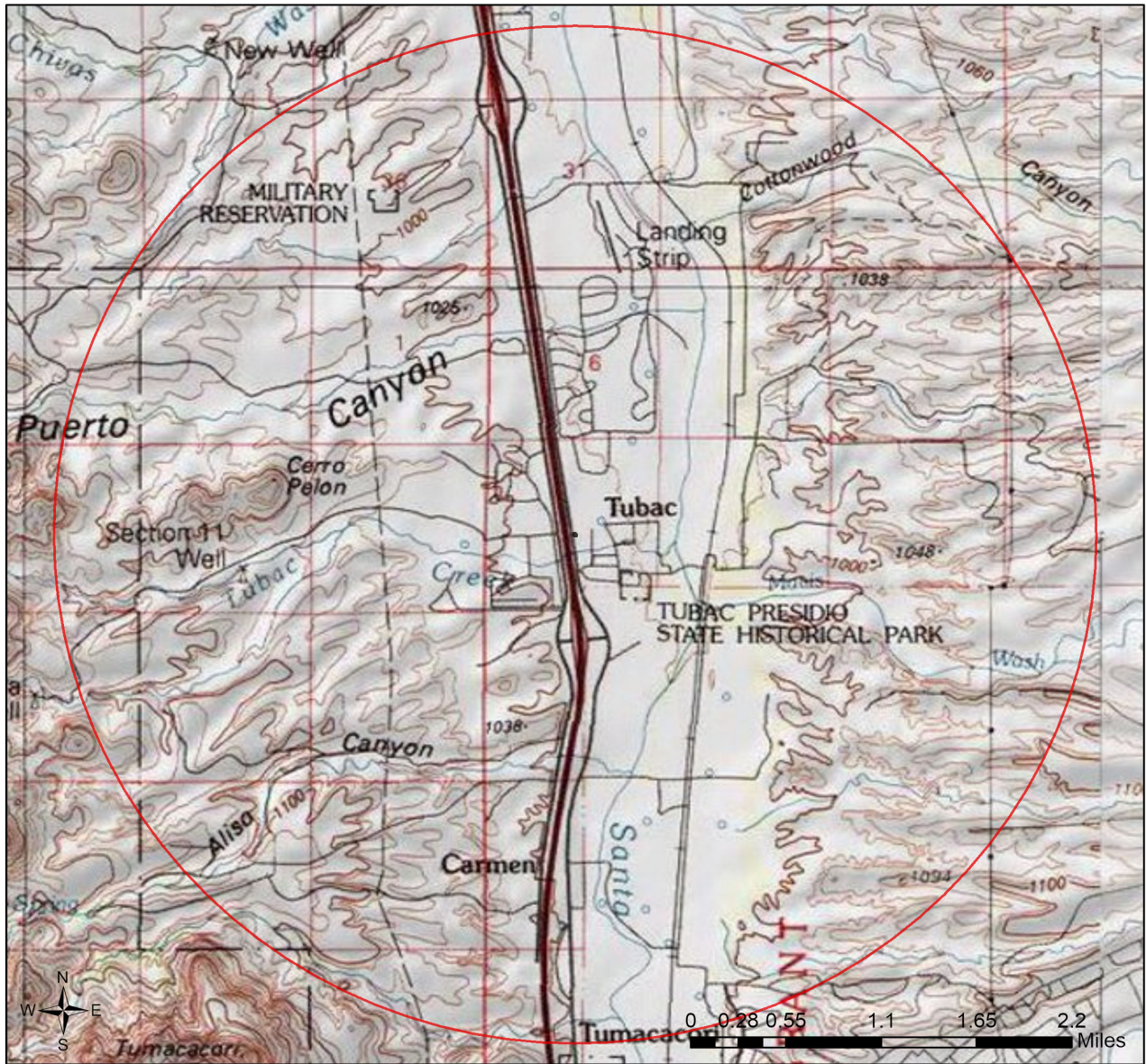




Recommendations Disclaimer:

1. The Department is interested in the conservation of all fish and wildlife resources, including those species listed in this report and those that may have not been documented within the project vicinity as well as other game and nongame wildlife.
2. Recommendations have been made by the Department, under authority of Arizona Revised Statutes Title 5 (Amusements and Sports), 17 (Game and Fish), and 28 (Transportation).
3. Potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources may be minimized or avoided by the recommendations generated from information submitted for your proposed project. These recommendations are preliminary in scope, designed to provide early considerations on all species of wildlife.
4. Making this information directly available does not substitute for the Department's review of project proposals, and should not decrease our opportunity to review and evaluate additional project information and/or new project proposals.
5. Further coordination with the Department requires the submittal of this Environmental Review Report with a cover letter and project plans or documentation that includes project narrative, acreage to be impacted, how construction or project activity(s) are to be accomplished, and project locality information (including site map). Once AGFD had received the information, please allow 30 days for completion of project reviews. Send requests to:
Project Evaluation Program, Habitat Branch
Arizona Game and Fish Department
5000 West Carefree Highway
Phoenix, Arizona 85086-5000
Phone Number: (623) 236-7600
Fax Number: (623) 236-7366
Or
PEP@azgfd.gov
6. Coordination may also be necessary under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and/or Endangered Species Act (ESA). Site specific recommendations may be proposed during further NEPA/ESA analysis or through coordination with affected agencies

Tubac Fire Station

USA Topo Basemap With Locator Map



-  Buffered Project Boundary
-  Project Boundary

Project Size (acres): 0.17

Lat/Long (DD): 31.6154 / -111.0518

County(s): Santa Cruz

AGFD Region(s): Tucson

Township/Range(s): T21S, R13E

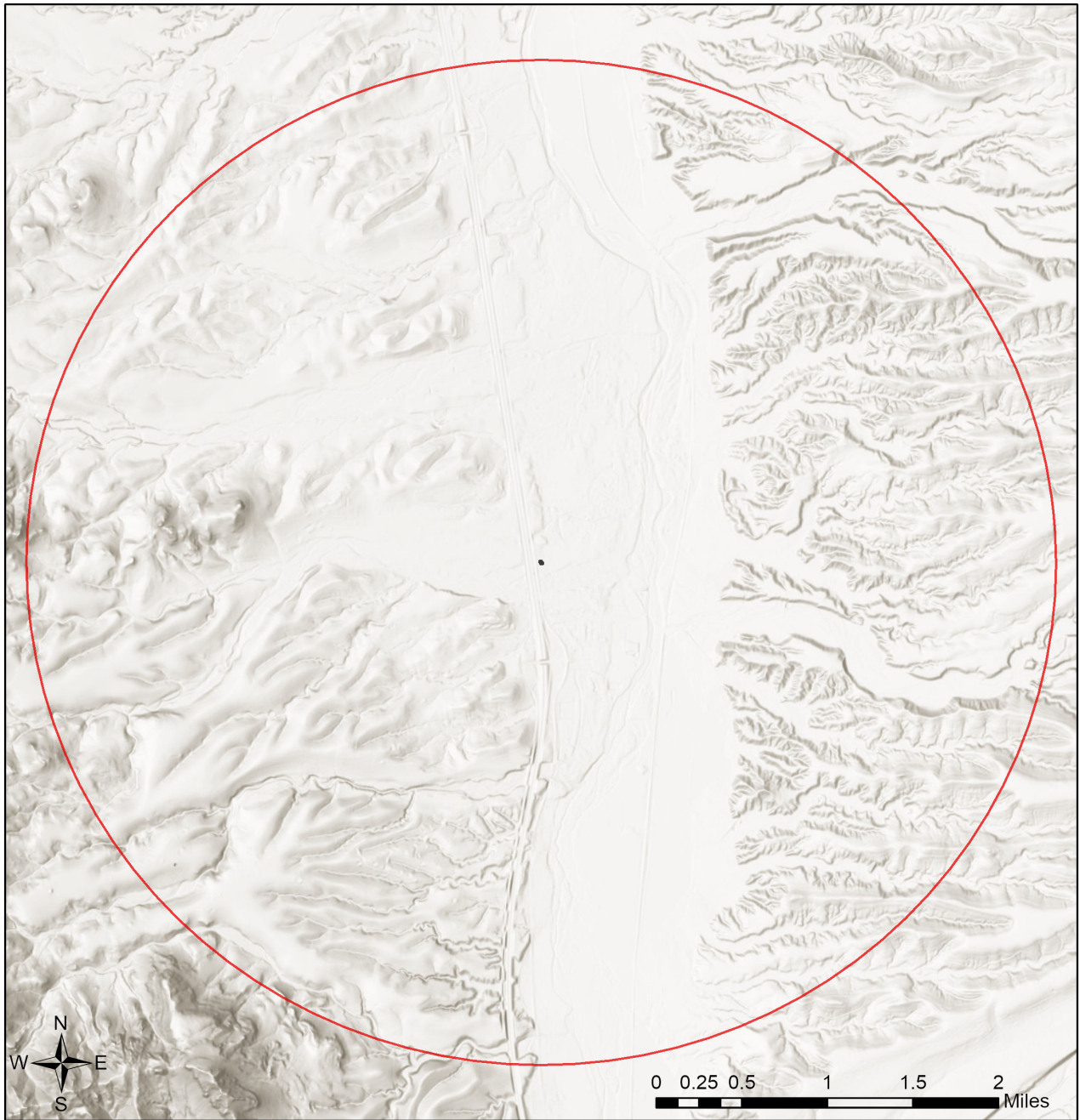
USGS Quad(s): TUBAC



Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community



Tubac Fire Station

Web Map As Submitted By User

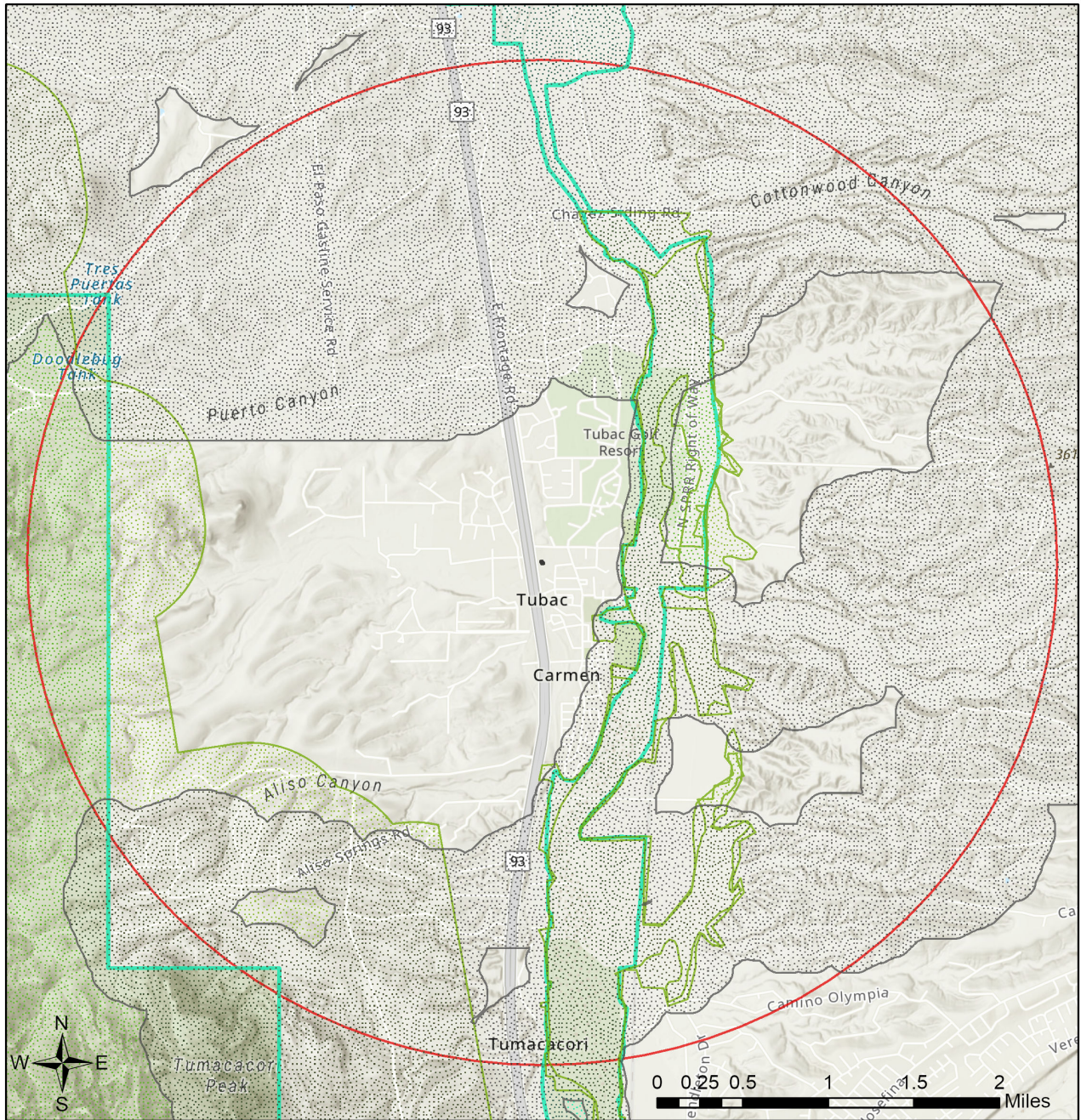


-  Buffered Project Boundary
-  Project Boundary

Project Size (acres): 0.17
Lat/Long (DD): 31.6154 / -111.0518
County(s): Santa Cruz
AGFD Region(s): Tucson
Township/Range(s): T21S, R13E
USGS Quad(s): TUBAC

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community

Tubac Fire Station Important Areas

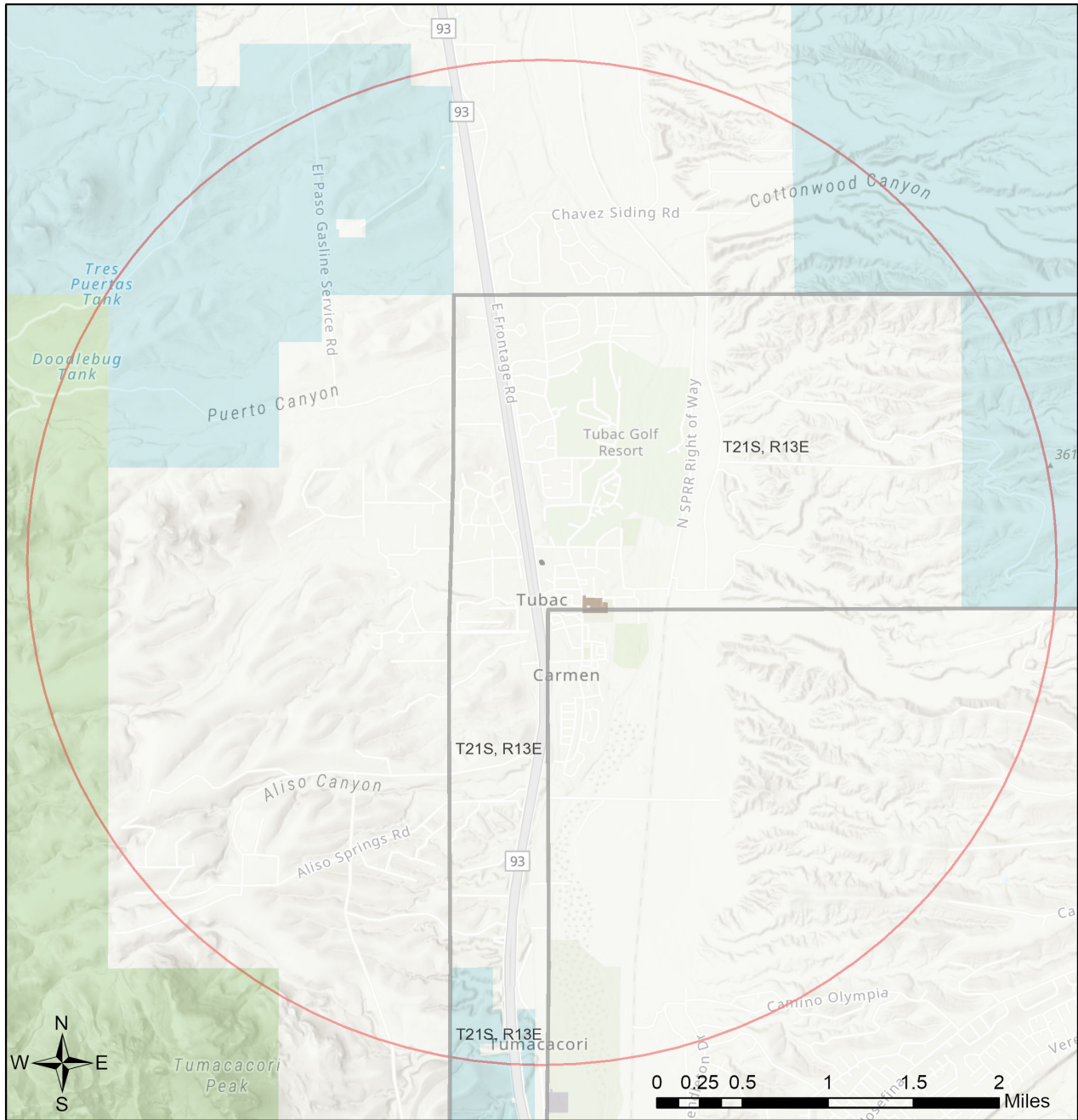


- Buffered Project Boundary
- Project Boundary
- Important Bird Areas
- Critical Habitat
- Pinal County Riparian
- Important Connectivity Zones
- Wildlife Connectivity

Project Size (acres): 0.17
 Lat/Long (DD): 31.6154 / -111.0518
 County(s): Santa Cruz
 AGFD Region(s): Tucson
 Township/Range(s): T21S, R13E
 USGS Quad(s): TUBAC

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Tubac Fire Station Township/Ranges and Land Ownership



- | | |
|--|---|
| Buffered Project Boundary | National Park/Mon. |
| Project Boundary | Private |
| AZ Game & Fish Dept. | State & Regional Parks |
| BLM | State Trust |
| BOR | US Forest Service |
| Indian Res. | Wildlife Area/Refuge |
| Military | Township/Ranges |
| Mixed/Other | |

Project Size (acres): 0.17
 Lat/Long (DD): 31.6154 / -111.0518
 County(s): Santa Cruz
 AGFD Region(s): Tucson
 Township/Range(s): T21S, R13E
 USGS Quad(s): TUBAC

Sources: Esri, Airbus DS, USGS, NGA, NASA, CGIAR, N Robinson, NCEAS, NLS, OS, NMA, Geodatastyrelsen, Rijkswaterstaat, GSA, Geoland, FEMA, Intermap and the GIS user community
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Special Status Species Documented within 3 Miles of Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird					2
<i>Agosia chrysogaster chrysogaster</i>	Gila Longfin Dace	SC		S		
<i>Agosia chrysogaster chrysogaster</i>	Gila Longfin Dace	SC		S		2
<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	Black-throated Sparrow					2
<i>Aspidoscelis sonorae</i>	Sonoran Spotted Whiptail					2
<i>Auriparus flaviceps</i>	Verdin					2
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk					2
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's Hummingbird					2
<i>Camptostoma imberbe</i>	Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet		S			2
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i>	Cactus Wren					2
<i>Cardinalis sinuatus</i>	Pyrrhuloxia					2
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush					2
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush					2
<i>Catostomus clarkii</i>	Desert Sucker	SC	S	S		2
<i>Catostomus insignis</i>	Sonora Sucker	SC	S	S		2
<i>Chaetodipus baileyi</i>	Bailey's Pocket Mouse					2
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer					2
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk					2
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	Northern Harrier					2
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)	LT	S	S		1
<i>Colaptes chrysoides</i>	Gilded Flicker			S		2
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood-Pewee					2
<i>Coryphantha scheeri</i> var. <i>robustispina</i>	Pima Pineapple Cactus	LE			HS	
<i>Crotalus tigris</i>	Tiger Rattlesnake					2
<i>Cynanthus latirostris</i>	Broad-billed Hummingbird		S			2
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch	C		S		
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE				1
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	LE		S		1
<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	Gray Flycatcher					2
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird					2
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel					2
<i>Gastrophryne mazatlanensis</i>	Sinoloan Narrow-mouthed Toad			S		2
<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>	MacGillivray's Warbler					2
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum</i>	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl	PT	S	S		1
<i>Gopherus morafkai</i>	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S	S		1
<i>Heloderma suspectum</i>	Gila Monster					1
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's Oriole					2
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Oriole					2
<i>Incilius alvarius</i>	Sonoran Desert Toad					2

Special Status Species Documented within 3 Miles of Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S	S		1
Megascops kennicottii	Western Screech-owl					2
Melanerpes uropygialis	Gila Woodpecker					2
Melospiza lincolni	Lincoln's Sparrow					2
Melospiza aberti	Abert's Towhee		S			2
Melospiza fusca	Canyon Towhee					2
Micruroides euryxanthus	Sonoran Coralsnake					2
Myiarchus tuberculifer	Dusky-capped Flycatcher					2
Passiflora arizonica	Arizona Passionflower		S			
Peucaea carpalis	Rufous-winged Sparrow					2
Phrynosoma solare	Regal Horned Lizard					2
Plestiodon callicephalus	Mountain Skink		S			2
Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis	Gila Topminnow	LE				1
Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis	Gila Topminnow	LE		S		1
Poliophtila nigriceps	Black-capped Gnatcatcher					2
Poocetes gramineus	Vesper Sparrow					2
Rana yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S	S		1
Selasphorus platycercus	Broad-tailed Hummingbird					2
Setophaga graciae	Grace's Warbler					2
Setophaga nigrescens	Black-throated Gray Warbler					2
Spizella breweri	Brewer's Sparrow					2
Terrapene ornata luteola	Desert Box Turtle			S		
Tyrannus crassirostris	Thick-billed Kingbird		S			2

Note: Status code definitions can be found at <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/statusdefinitions/>

No Special Areas Detected

No special areas were detected within the project vicinity.

Species of Greatest Conservation Need Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn, based on Predicted Range Models

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus	Western Grasshopper Sparrow					
Ammospermophilus harrisi	Harris' Antelope Squirrel					
Anurostomus ridgwayi	Buff-collared Nightjar		S			2
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden Eagle			S		2
Aspidoscelis sonorae	Sonoran Spotted Whiptail					2
Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	S		2

Species of Greatest Conservation Need Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn, based on Predicted Range Models

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
<i>Auriparus flaviceps</i>	Verdin					2
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk	SC		S		2
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk					2
<i>Callipepla squamata</i>	Scaled Quail					2
<i>Calypte costae</i>	Costa's Hummingbird					2
<i>Camptostoma imberbe</i>	Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet		S			2
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i>	Cactus Wren					2
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush					2
<i>Chaetodipus baileyi</i>	Bailey's Pocket Mouse					2
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican Long-tongued Bat	SC	S	S		2
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Western DPS)					
<i>Colaptes chrysoides</i>	Gilded Flicker			S		2
<i>Columbina inca</i>	Inca Dove					2
<i>Corvus cryptoleucus</i>	Chihuahuan Raven					2
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	S		1
<i>Crotalus tigris</i>	Tiger Rattlesnake					2
<i>Cynanthus latirostris</i>	Broad-billed Hummingbird		S			2
<i>Didelphis virginiana californica</i>	Mexican Opossum					2
<i>Elgaria kingii</i>	Madrean Alligator Lizard					2
<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	Gray Flycatcher					2
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Greater Western Bonneted Bat					
<i>Eumops underwoodi</i>	Underwood's Bonneted Bat					
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie Falcon					2
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American Peregrine Falcon					
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel					2
<i>Gastrophryne mazatlanensis</i>	Sinoloan Narrow-mouthed Toad					
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum</i>	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl					
<i>Gopherus morafkai</i>	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	CCA	S	S		1
<i>Haemorhous cassinii</i>	Cassin's Finch					2
<i>Heloderma suspectum</i>	Gila Monster					1
<i>Hypsiglena sp. nov.</i>	Hooded Nightsnake					2
<i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Bullock's Oriole					2
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded Oriole					2
<i>Icterus parisorum</i>	Scott's Oriole					2
<i>Incilius alvarius</i>	Sonoran Desert Toad					2
<i>Kinosternon sonoriense sonoriense</i>	Desert Mud Turtle					
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	SC				2
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	Western Red Bat		S			2
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western Yellow Bat		S			2

Species of Greatest Conservation Need Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn, based on Predicted Range Models

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Leptonycteris yerbabuenae	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	SC				1
Lepus alleni	Antelope Jackrabbit					2
Lithobates chiricahuensis	Chiricahua Leopard Frog	LT				1
Lithobates yavapaiensis	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S	S		1
Megascops kennicottii	Western Screech-owl					
Melanerpes uropygialis	Gila Woodpecker					2
Melospiza lincolni	Lincoln's Sparrow					2
Micrathene whitneyi	Elf Owl					
Micruroides euryxanthus	Sonoran Coralsnake					2
Myadestes townsendi	Townsend's Solitaire					2
Myotis auriculus	Southwestern Myotis					2
Myotis thysanodes	Fringed Myotis	SC				2
Myotis velifer	Cave Myotis	SC		S		2
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma Myotis	SC				2
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat					2
Nyctinomops macrotis	Big Free-tailed Bat	SC				2
Parabuteo unicinctus	Harris's Hawk					2
Passerculus sandwichensis	Savannah Sparrow					2
Peucaea carpalis	Rufous-winged Sparrow					2
Phrynosoma solare	Regal Horned Lizard					2
Poocetes gramineus	Vesper Sparrow					2
Spizella breweri	Brewer's Sparrow					2
Tadarida brasiliensis	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat					
Terrapene ornata	Ornate Box Turtle				S	1
Toxostoma bendirei	Bendire's Thrasher					2
Troglodytes pacificus	Pacific Wren					2

Species of Economic and Recreation Importance Predicted that Intersect with Project Footprint as Drawn

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Callipepla gambelii	Gambel's Quail					
Odocoileus hemionus	Mule Deer					
Patagioenas fasciata	Band-tailed Pigeon					
Pecari tajacu	Javelina					
Puma concolor	Mountain Lion					
Zenaida asiatica	White-winged Dove					
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove					

Project Type: Development Within Municipalities (Urban Growth), Public & Community Facilities (school, library, church) and associated infrastructure, New construction

Project Type Recommendations:

During the planning stages of your project, please consider the local or regional needs of wildlife in regards to movement, connectivity, and access to habitat needs. Loss of this permeability prevents wildlife from accessing resources, finding mates, reduces gene flow, prevents wildlife from re-colonizing areas where local extirpations may have occurred, and ultimately prevents wildlife from contributing to ecosystem functions, such as pollination, seed dispersal, control of prey numbers, and resistance to invasive species. In many cases, streams and washes provide natural movement corridors for wildlife and should be maintained in their natural state. Uplands also support a large diversity of species, and should be contained within important wildlife movement corridors. In addition, maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem functions can be facilitated through improving designs of structures, fences, roadways, and culverts to promote passage for a variety of wildlife. Guidelines for many of these can be found at: <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/>.

Consider impacts of outdoor lighting on wildlife and develop measures or alternatives that can be taken to increase human safety while minimizing potential impacts to wildlife. Conduct wildlife surveys to determine species within project area, and evaluate proposed activities based on species biology and natural history to determine if artificial lighting may disrupt behavior patterns or habitat use. Use only the minimum amount of light needed for safety. Narrow spectrum bulbs should be used as often as possible to lower the range of species affected by lighting. All lighting should be shielded, canted, or cut to ensure that light reaches only areas needing illumination.

Minimize the potential introduction or spread of exotic invasive species, including aquatic and terrestrial plants, animals, insects and pathogens. Precautions should be taken to wash and/or decontaminate all equipment utilized in the project activities before entering and leaving the site. See the Arizona Department of Agriculture website for a list of prohibited and restricted noxious weeds at <https://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/unitedstates/az.shtml> and the Arizona Native Plant Society <https://aznps.com/invas> for recommendations on how to control. To view a list of documented invasive species or to report invasive species in or near your project area visit iMapInvasives - a national cloud-based application for tracking and managing invasive species at <https://imap.natureserve.org/imap/services/page/map.html>.

- To build a list: zoom to your area of interest, use the identify/measure tool to draw a polygon around your area of interest, and select "See What's Here" for a list of reported species. To export the list, you must have an account and be logged in. You can then use the export tool to draw a boundary and export the records in a csv file.

Minimization and mitigation of impacts to wildlife and fish species due to changes in water quality, quantity, chemistry, temperature, and alteration to flow regimes (timing, magnitude, duration, and frequency of floods) should be evaluated. Minimize impacts to springs, in-stream flow, and consider irrigation improvements to decrease water use. If dredging is a project component, consider timing of the project in order to minimize impacts to spawning fish and other aquatic species (include spawning seasons), and to reduce spread of exotic invasive species. We recommend early direct coordination with Project Evaluation Program for projects that could impact water resources, wetlands, streams, springs, and/or riparian habitats.

The Department recommends that wildlife surveys are conducted to determine if noise-sensitive species occur within the project area. Avoidance or minimization measures could include conducting project activities outside of breeding seasons.

Based on the project type entered, coordination with State Historic Preservation Office may be required (<https://azstateparks.com/>).

Trenches should be covered or back-filled as soon as possible. Incorporate escape ramps in ditches or fencing along the perimeter to deter small mammals and herpetofauna (snakes, lizards, tortoise) from entering ditches.

Communities can actively support the sustainability and mobility of wildlife by incorporating wildlife planning into their regional/comprehensive plans, their regional transportation plans, and their open space/conservation land system programs. An effective approach to wildlife planning begins with the identification of the wildlife resources in need of protection, an assessment of important habitat blocks and connective corridors, and the incorporation of these critical wildlife components into the community plans and programs. Community planners should identify open spaces and habitat blocks that can be maintained in their area, and the necessary connections between those blocks to be preserved or protected. Community planners should also work with State and local transportation planning entities, and planners from other communities, to foster coordination and cooperation in developing compatible development plans to ensure wildlife habitat connectivity. The Department's guidelines for incorporating wildlife considerations into community planning and developments can be found on the Wildlife Friendly Guidelines portion of the Wildlife Planning page at <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/>.

Based on the project type entered, coordination with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality may be required (<http://www.azdeq.gov/>).

Based on the project type entered, coordination with Arizona Department of Water Resources may be required (<https://new.azwater.gov/>).

Based on the project type entered, coordination with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may be required (<http://www.usace.army.mil/>)

Based on the project type entered, coordination with County Flood Control district(s) may be required.

Development plans should provide for open natural space for wildlife movement, while also minimizing the potential for wildlife-human interactions through design features. Please contact Project Evaluation Program for more information on living with urban wildlife at PEP@azgfd.gov or at <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/planning/wildlifeguidelines/> and <https://www.azgfd.com/Wildlife/LivingWith>.

Project Location and/or Species Recommendations:

HDMS records indicate that one or more native plants listed on the **Arizona Native Plant Law and Antiquities Act** have been documented within the vicinity of your project area. Please contact:

Arizona Department of Agriculture
1688 W Adams St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Phone: 602.542.4373

<https://agriculture.az.gov/sites/default/files/Native%20Plant%20Rules%20-%20AZ%20Dept%20of%20Ag.pdf> starts on page 44

HDMS records indicate that one or more **Listed, Proposed, or Candidate** species or **Critical Habitat** (Designated or Proposed) have been documented in the vicinity of your project. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) gives the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regulatory authority over all federally listed species. Please contact USFWS Ecological Services Offices at <https://www.fws.gov/office/arizona-ecological-services> or:

Phoenix Main Office
9828 North 31st Avenue #C3
Phoenix, AZ 85051-2517
Phone: 602-242-0210
Fax: 602-242-2513

Tucson Sub-Office
201 N. Bonita Suite 141
Tucson, AZ 85745
Phone: 520-670-6144
Fax: 520-670-6155

Flagstaff Sub-Office
SW Forest Science Complex
2500 S. Pine Knoll Dr.
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
Phone: 928-556-2157
Fax: 928-556-2121

HDMS records indicate that **Sonoran Desert Tortoise** have been documented within the vicinity of your project area. Please review the Tortoise Handling Guidelines found at: <https://www.azgfd.com/wildlife/nongamemanagement/tortoise/>



Attachment 3
Water Resources



May 11, 2023

Wetlands

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
|  | Estuarine and Marine Deepwater |  | Freshwater Emergent Wetland |  | Lake |
|  | Estuarine and Marine Wetland |  | Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland |  | Other |
| | |  | Freshwater Pond |  | Riverine |

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

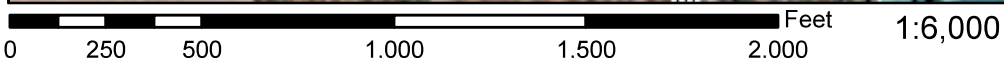
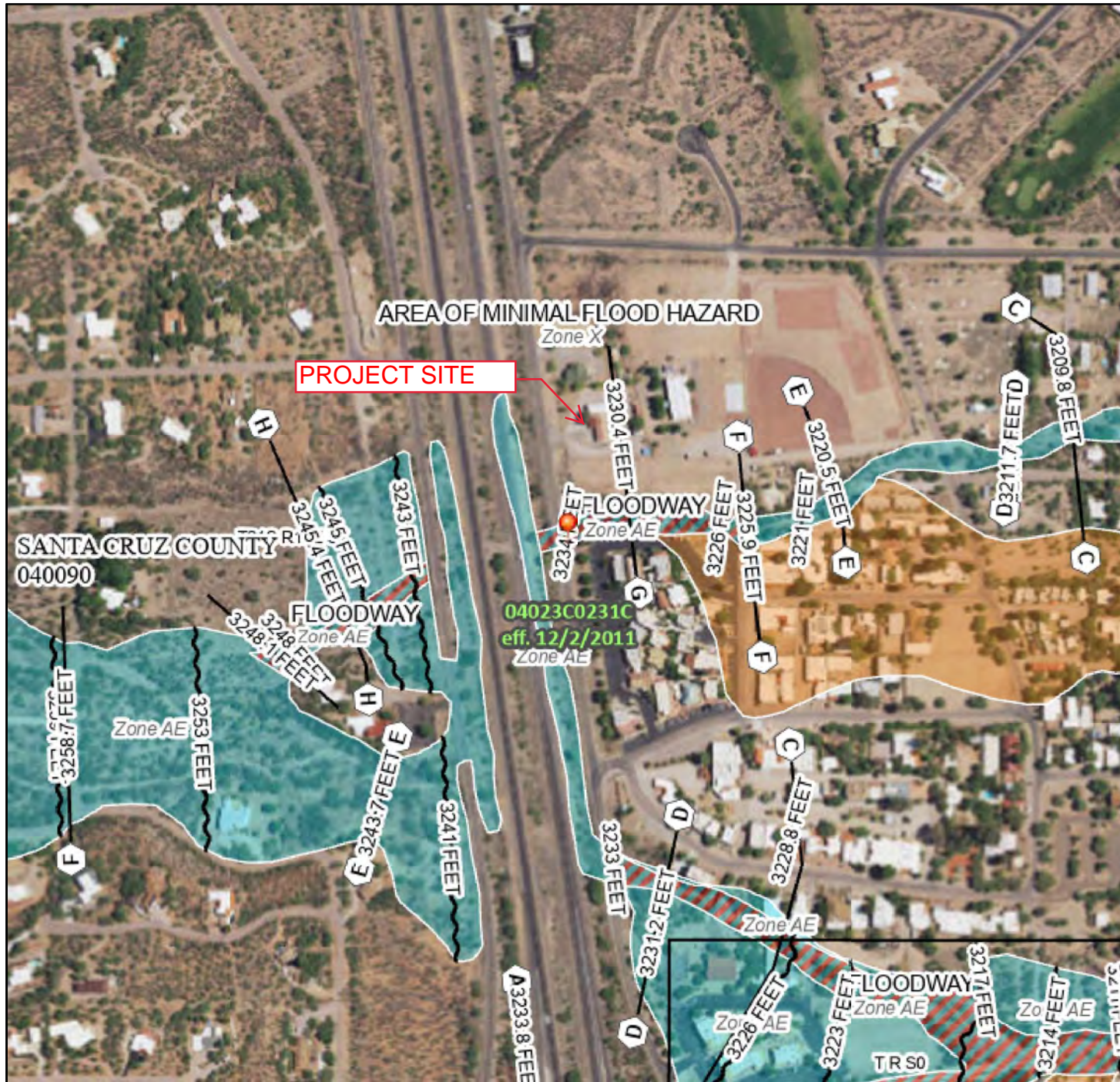
Attachment 4

Floodplains

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



111°3'27"W 31°37'7"N



Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D
OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
		17.5 Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped
		The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 5/11/2023 at 11:29 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

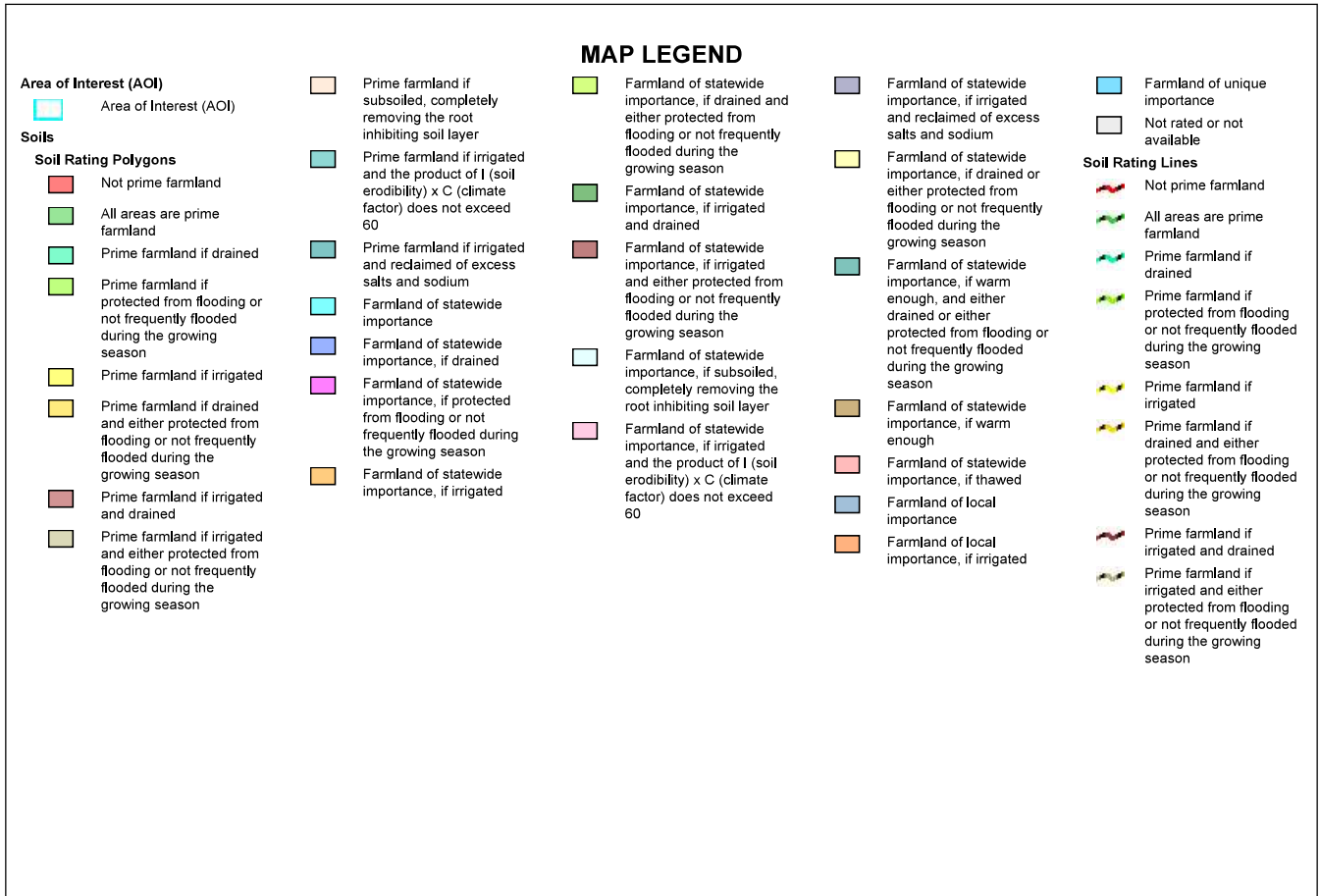
This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Attachment 5
Soil Classification

Farmland Classification—Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona






















Farmland Classification—Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona



Farmland Classification—Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Not rated or not available		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Soil Rating Points			Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		Not prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of local importance, if thawed		All areas are prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated		Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if drained		Farmland of statewide importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of local importance, if irrigated		Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
			Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60				Prime farmland if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
							Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

Farmland Classification—Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona

<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season  Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough  Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed  Farmland of local importance  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Farmland of unique importance  Not rated or not available <p>Water Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Streams and Canals <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Rails  Interstate Highways  US Routes  Major Roads  Local Roads <p>Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Aerial Photography 	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.</p> <p>Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.</p> </div> <p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p> <p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p> <p>Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.</p> <p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p> <p>Soil Survey Area: Santa Cruz and Parts of Cochise and Pima Counties, Arizona Survey Area Data: Version 15, Aug 29, 2022</p> <p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p> <p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 16, 2021—Dec 18, 2021</p> <p>The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.</p>
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Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CuC	Continental soils, 1 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.0	0.0%
PoC	Pinalino gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1.5	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			1.5	100.0%

Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower