



Appendix F

Agency Consultation
Letters



Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act Consultation Letter to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Austin Field Office



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
502D AIR BASE WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO



30 June 2021

Mr. Rustin Tabor, USAF
Natural Resources Manager
802 CES/CEIEA
1555 Gott St.
JBASA-Lackland, TX 78236

Mr. Adam Zerrenner
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200
Austin, TX 78758

Dear Mr. Zerrenner:

The United States Air Force (Air Force) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts associated with T-7A recapitalization at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 USC 1531 to 1544), the Air Force has determined that the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA *will have no effect* on 44 federally listed species (Attachment 1).

Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would entail the phased introduction of T-7A Red Hawk aircraft and phased reduction of the T-38C aircraft currently operating from JBSA-Randolph; new intensities of flight operations at JBSA-Randolph, JBASA-Lackland, and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield (AAF) including nighttime operations at JBASA-Randolph and JBASA-Lackland; and the introduction of approximately 788 new personnel and dependents to the Greater San Antonio region. T-7A operations would occur within the same designated military airspace boundaries currently used for T-38C operations, and no changes to established Special Use Airspace configurations (i.e., size, shape, or location) would occur. Additionally, construction for 6 military construction (MILCON) projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects would occur at JBASA-Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T-7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements. The MILCON and FSRM projects include new building construction, renovation of several existing buildings and hangars, repainting taxi lines, and relocation of displaced athletic facilities. Attachment 2 shows the project areas at JBASA-Randolph, JBASA-Lackland, Seguin AAF, and associated airspace.

All terrestrial aspects of the Proposed Action would occur in previously disturbed areas or developed areas with impervious surfaces. Very little of these locations remain undeveloped. Most vegetative cover on JBASA-Randolph, where the MILCON and FSRM projects would occur, consists of nonnative grass species including St. Augustine grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), and crabgrass (*Digitaria* spp.).

Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species and Critical Habitat

The JBSA Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) System reports for JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, Seguin AAF, and the airspace areas (i.e., McMullen Range, Brady Military Operating Areas (MOAs), Randolph MOAs, and seven military training routes [i.e., VR140, VR143, VF156, VR1120, IR123, IR148, and IR149]) where T-7A would perform aircraft operations (Attachments 3, 4, 5, and 6) were reviewed to determine if any federally listed, proposed, or candidate species, or their habitats, could potentially occur in the vicinity of the three JBSA installations and the associated airspace. Forty federally listed species and four candidate species that could be listed within the timeframe of the Proposed Action have the potential to occur on JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, Seguin AAF, and the airspace areas (Attachment 1). The potential for occurrence within the JBSA installations and associated airspace is based on the USFWS IPaC reports. None of the identified species have been documented during surveys on JBSA-Randolph (Texas Parks & Wildlife Department 1995a; Randolph Air Force Base 2007), JBSA-Lackland (Texas Parks & Wildlife Department 1995b; Lackland Air Force Base 2007), or Seguin AAF (Texas Parks & Wildlife Department 1995c).

The Proposed Action would have *no effect* on the 44 of the federally listed species. These species listed in Attachment 1 as having no effect occur in unique habitats that are not present at JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, or Seguin AAF or their range does not include these installations. Additionally, aircraft operations in the airspace areas would have no effect on the terrestrial and aquatic species that occur within and near these areas because airspace operations would occur at an altitude where these species do not occur.

JBSA currently has a Biological Opinion (Consultation 02ETAU00-2013-F-0060) that addresses groundwater withdrawal from the Edwards Aquifer to protect seven species that do not occur on JBSA but may be affected by groundwater withdrawal. These seven species include the endangered Comal Springs dryopid beetle (*Stygoparmus comalensis*), Comal Springs riffle beetle (*Heterelmis comalensis*), Peck's cave amphipod (*Stygobromus pecki*), Texas blind salamander (*Typhlomolge rathbuni*), fountain darter (*Etheostoma fonticola*), and Texas wild-rice (*Zizania texana*) and the threatened San Marcos salamander (*Eurycea nana*). Per the Biological Opinion JBSA is not to exceed of 12,012 acre-feet per year when the Edwards Aquifer is not in any of the five stages of critical period management and will reduce withdrawal rates during periods of drought according to the JBSA Critical Period Management Plan (JBSA 2021). Edwards Aquifer groundwater withdrawal would increase from the addition of approximately 788 new persons (303 households) to the region. Based on the Texas Water Development Board's estimated use of 246 gallons per day per household the additional households would draw 83.5 additional acre feet per year. JBSA's average withdrawal from the Edwards Aquifer from 2013-2020 was 5454.8 ac/ft about 45.4 % of the annual allotment of 12,012 ac/ft. Accounting for the additional withdrawal JBSA will still be far under the annual allotment.

Therefore, the Air Force has determined the Proposed Action would have *no effect* on all 44 federally listed species on JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, Seguin AAF, and the airspace areas. Due to the lack of habitat and limited distribution, these 44 species are not likely to occur within the limits of the Proposed Action. Additionally, although many of the species listed in the IPaC reports have designated critical habitat, none of the designations occur within or near the areas associated with the Proposed Action. Therefore, no effects on these species' critical habitats are expected from the Proposed Action.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the determination, please contact me at 210-295-8339, rustin.t.tabor.civ@mail.mil, or 802 CES/CEIEA, 1555 Gott St., JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this effort.

Sincerely,

RUSTIN T.
TABOR
(210-295-8339)

Digitally signed by
RUSTIN T. TABOR
(210-295-8339)
Date: 2021.07.07
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RUSTIN TABOR, USAF
Natural Resources Manager

Attachments:

1. Federally Listed Species with Potential to Occur on JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, Seguin AAF, and Airspace Areas and Effects Determination
2. Proposed Action Area Maps
3. Official JBSA-Lackland IPaC Report (Consultation Code: 02ETAU00-2021-SLI-0597)
4. Official JBSA-Randolph IPaC Report (Consultation Code: 02ETAU00-2021-SLI-0598)
5. Official Seguin AAF IPaC Report (Consultation Code: 02ETAU00-2021-SLI-0599)
6. Official Airspace IPaC Reports (Consultation Codes: 02ETAU00-2021-SLI-1364 and 02ETTX00-2021-SLI-1919)

References:

- Joint Base San Antonio. 2021. Critical Period Management Plan.
Lackland Air Force Base. 2007. Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan.
Randolph Air Force Base. 2007. Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan.
Texas Parks & Wildlife Department. 1995a. Biological Survey of Randolph Air Force Base.
Texas Parks & Wildlife Department. 1995b. Biological Survey of Lackland Air Force Base.
Texas Parks & Wildlife Department. 1995c. Biological Survey of Seguin Auxiliary Air Field.

Attachment 1. Federally Listed Species with Potential to Occur on JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, Seguin AAF, and Airspace Areas and Effects Determination

Species	Federal Status	Locations	Habitat Description and Distribution	Effect Determination and Justification
Insects and Arachnids				
[No Common Name] Beetle (<i>Rhadine exilis</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Caves and mesocavernous voids in karst limestone (landforms and subsurface features [e.g., sinkholes and caves] produced by dissolution of bedrock). Depends on high humidity, stable temperatures, suitable substrates (e.g., spaces between and underneath rocks), and surface-derived nutrients. Only known at karst areas in Bexar County.	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland which are located in Karst Zone 5 – Areas which do not contain listed invertebrate karst species. Airspace activities would not affect subterranean species.
[No Common Name] Beetle (<i>Rhadine infernalis</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Caves and mesocavernous voids in karst limestone (landforms and subsurface features [e.g., sinkholes and caves] produced by dissolution of bedrock). Depends on high humidity, stable temperatures, suitable substrates (e.g., spaces between and underneath rocks), and surface-derived nutrients. Only known at karst areas in Bexar County.	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland which are located in Karst Zone 5 – Areas which do not contain listed invertebrate karst species. Airspace activities would not affect subterranean species.
Braken Bat Cave meshweaver (<i>Cicurina venii</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Caves and mesocavernous voids in karst limestone (landforms and subsurface features [e.g., sinkholes and caves] produced by dissolution of bedrock). Depends on high humidity, stable temperatures, suitable substrates (e.g., spaces between and underneath rocks), and surface-derived nutrients. Only known at karst areas in Bexar County.	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland which are located in Karst Zone 5 – Areas which do not contain listed invertebrate karst species. Airspace activities would not affect subterranean species.

Species	Federal Status	Locations	Habitat Description and Distribution	Effect Determination and Justification
Cokendolpher Cave harvestman (<i>Texella cokendolpheri</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Caves and mesocavernous voids in karst limestone (landforms and subsurface features [e.g., sinkholes and caves] produced by dissolution of bedrock). Depends on high humidity, stable temperatures, suitable substrates (e.g., spaces between and underneath rocks), and surface-derived nutrients. Only known at karst areas in Bexar County.	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland which are located in Karst Zone 5 – Areas which do not contain listed invertebrate karst species. Airspace activities would not affect subterranean species.
Comal Springs dryopid beetle (<i>Stygoparmus comalensis</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland	This species is known from two localities: Comal Springs and Fern Bank Springs, which is about 19 miles north northeast of Comal Springs. Little is known about the habitat requirements for this species.	No Effect – This species only occurs in Comal Springs and Fern Bank Springs. Effects of aquifer withdrawal on this species covered by Section 7 Consultation 02ETAU00-2013-F-0060, proposed activity would not exceed incidental take authorization.
Comal Springs riffle beetle (<i>Heterelmis comalensis</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland	The Comal Springs riffle beetle is found among gravel and larger substrates near spring orifices (i.e., upwellings). It is known from two localities: Comal Springs and nearby habitats in Landa Lake including the spring runs and San Marcos springs and associated habitats in Spring Lake.	No Effect – This species only occurs in Comal Springs and nearby habitats in Landa Lake including the spring runs and San Marcos springs and associated habitats in Spring Lake. Effects of aquifer withdrawal on this species covered by Section 7 Consultation 02ETAU00-2013-F-0060, proposed activity would not exceed incidental take authorization.

Attachment 1

Species	Federal Status	Locations	Habitat Description and Distribution	Effect Determination and Justification
Government Canyon bat cave meshweaver (<i>Cicurina vespera</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Caves and mesocavernous voids in karst limestone (landforms and subsurface features [e.g., sinkholes and caves] produced by dissolution of bedrock). Depends on high humidity, stable temperatures, suitable substrates (e.g., spaces between and underneath rocks), and surface-derived nutrients. Only known at karst areas in Bexar County.	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland which are located in Karst Zone 5 – Areas which do not contain listed invertebrate karst species. Airspace activities would not affect subterranean species.
Government Canyon bat cave spider (<i>Neoleptoneta microps</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Caves and mesocavernous voids in karst limestone (landforms and subsurface features [e.g., sinkholes and caves] produced by dissolution of bedrock). Depends on high humidity, stable temperatures, suitable substrates (e.g., spaces between and underneath rocks), and surface-derived nutrients. Only known at karst areas in Bexar County.	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland which are located in Karst Zone 5 – Areas which do not contain listed invertebrate karst species. Airspace activities would not affect subterranean species.
Helotes mold beetle (<i>Batrisodes venyivi</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Caves and mesocavernous voids in karst limestone (landforms and subsurface features [e.g., sinkholes and caves] produced by dissolution of bedrock). Depends on high humidity, stable temperatures, suitable substrates (e.g., spaces between and underneath rocks), and surface-derived nutrients. Only known at karst areas in Bexar County.	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland which are located in Karst Zone 5 – Areas which do not contain listed invertebrate karst species. Airspace activities would not affect subterranean species.

Attachment 1

Species	Federal Status	Locations	Habitat Description and Distribution	Effect Determination and Justification
Madla Cave meshweaver (<i>Cicurina madla</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Caves and mesocavernous voids in karst limestone (landforms and subsurface features [e.g., sinkholes and caves] produced by dissolution of bedrock). Depends on high humidity, stable temperatures, suitable substrates (e.g., spaces between and underneath rocks), and surface-derived nutrients. Only known at karst areas in Bexar County.	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland which are located in Karst Zone 5 – Areas which do not contain listed invertebrate karst species. Airspace activities would not affect subterranean species.
Robber Baron cave meshweaver (<i>Cicurina baronia</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Caves and mesocavernous voids in karst limestone (landforms and subsurface features [e.g., sinkholes and caves] produced by dissolution of bedrock). Depends on high humidity, stable temperatures, suitable substrates (e.g., spaces between and underneath rocks), and surface-derived nutrients. Only known at karst areas in Bexar County.	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland which are located in Karst Zone 5 – Areas which do not contain listed invertebrate karst species. Airspace activities would not affect subterranean species.
Clams and Crustaceans				
Peck's cave amphipod (<i>Stygobromus pecki</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland	This amphipod is an obligate aquatic stygobiontic species, which is an aquatic species ecologically restricted to caves and subterranean groundwaters, found around spring openings of the Edwards Aquifer. It occurs in Comal Springs by Landa Park and Landa Lake as well as Hueco Springs.	No Effect – Found around spring openings of the Edwards Aquifer. Effects of aquifer withdrawal on this species covered by Section 7 Consultation 02ETAU00-2013-F-0060, proposed activity would not exceed incidental take authorization.

Species	Federal Status	Locations	Habitat Description and Distribution	Effect Determination and Justification
Texas fatmucket (<i>Lampsilis bracteata</i>)	C	Airspace Areas	Moderately sized rivers in mud, sand, or gravel, or mixtures of these substrates and sometimes in narrow crevices between bedrock slabs. Individuals have been found in relatively shallow water, rarely more than 4.9 feet (ft) deep and usually less. Known from only nine streams in the Colorado and Guadalupe River systems in very limited numbers.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect aquatic species.
Texas fawnsfoot (<i>Truncilla macrodon</i>)	C	Airspace Areas	Occurs in flowing water, intolerant of deep, low-velocity waters created by artificial impoundments. The recently discovered live population in the Brazos River indicates that the species occurs in rivers with soft, sandy sediment with moderate water flow. Texas fawnsfoot was discovered in the Brazos River near its confluence with the Navasota River in 2008. A second larger population was found in 2009 in the Colorado River.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect aquatic species.
Texas hornshell (<i>Popenaias popeii</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	Occurs in medium to large rivers, generally in crevices, undercuts, riverbanks, travertine shelves, and under large boulders that contain suitable amounts of small-grained substrate, such as clay, silt, and/or sand. This species is found in the Black River, Rio Grande, and Devils River systems.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect aquatic species.
Texas pimpleback (<i>Quadrula petrina</i>)	C	Airspace Areas	Occurs in moderately sized rivers, usually in mud, sand, gravel, and cobble, and occasionally in gravel-filled cracks in bedrock slab bottoms. Found in only four streams—the lower Colorado River, San Saba River, Concho River, Guadalupe River, and San Marcos River.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect aquatic species.
Fish				
Clear Creek gambusia (<i>Gambusia heterochir</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	The Clear Creek gambusia exists only in the spring fed headwaters of Clear Creek, a perennial tributary of the San Saba River in the Colorado River Basin of Menard County, Texas. Clear Creek was a cypress-lined stream with numerous large pools separated by short riffles.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect aquatic species.

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Species	Federal Status	Locations	Habitat Description and Distribution	Effect Determination and Justification
Devils River minnow (<i>Dionda diaboli</i>)	T	Airspace Areas	Clean, flowing water over gravel substrates with nearby vegetation are general habitat features for the Devils River minnow. This species' range includes Devils River (middle portion), San Felipe Creek, Sycamore Creek, and Pinto Creek in Texas.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect aquatic species.
Fountain darter (<i>Etheostoma fonticola</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland	This fish is primarily found in spring dominated aquatic habitats dominated by submergent macrophytes and algal mats. It is known only in the Comal Springs-River system in New Braunfels and the San Marcos Springs-River system in San Marcos, Texas.	No Effect – Restricted to the Edwards Aquifer artesian and recharge zone in the vicinity of San Marcos, Hays County, Texas. Effects of aquifer withdrawal on this species covered by Section 7 Consultation 02ETAU00-2013-F-0060, proposed activity would not exceed incidental take authorization.
Mexican blindcat (<i>Prietella phreatophila</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	Found in subterranean waters in the Rio Bravo drainage, Coahuila, Mexico.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect aquatic species.
Amphibians				
Austin blind salamander (<i>Eurycea waterlooensis</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	This species has only been documented at four spring outlets (Main, Eliza, Sunken Garden, and Upper Barton) within the City of Austin's Zilker Park in Travis County, Texas. Habitat for the Austin blind salamander occurs in stenothermal springflows with substrates that are free of sediment and have various mixtures of gravel, cobble, aquatic plants, and leaf litter.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect terrestrial species.
Barton Springs salamander (<i>Eurycea sosorum</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	This species has only been documented at four spring outlets (Main, Eliza, Sunken Garden, and Upper Barton) within the City of Austin's Zilker Park in Travis County, Texas. Habitat for the Barton Springs salamander occurs in stenothermal springflows with substrates that are free of sediment and have various mixtures of gravel, cobble, aquatic plants, and leaf litter.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect terrestrial species.

Attachment 1

Species	Federal Status	Locations	Habitat Description and Distribution	Effect Determination and Justification
Houston toad (<i>Bufo houstonensis</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	Deep sandy soils and overstory vegetation have been identified as important habitat components. Breeding habitat includes a body of water supporting the reproductive and larval Houston toad life stages. Water must persist for at least 60 days. In Texas, this species is found in Bastrop, Austin County, Lavaca and Burleson counties.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect terrestrial species.
San Marcos salamander (<i>Eurycea nana</i>)	T	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	The San Marcos salamander is endemic to the San Marcos Springs and nearby surface and subterranean aquatic habitats. This species is known primarily from rocky habitats and submerged aquatic vegetation in and near springs of Spring Lake, parts of Spring Lake Dam, and nearby parts of the upper San Marcos River. One individual has been captured from a nearby flowing artesian well.	No Effect – Restricted to the Edwards Aquifer artesian and recharge zone in the vicinity of San Marcos, Hays County, Texas. Effects of aquifer withdrawal on this species covered by Section 7 Consultation 02ETAU00-2013-F-0060, proposed activity would not exceed incidental take authorization.
Texas blind salamander (<i>Typhlomolge rathbuni</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Texas blind salamander is restricted to the Edwards Aquifer artesian and recharge zone in the vicinity of San Marcos, Hays County, Texas. It is subterranean but individuals may reach the surface via springs.	No Effect – Restricted to the Edwards Aquifer artesian and recharge zone in the vicinity of San Marcos, Hays County, Texas. Effects of aquifer withdrawal on this species covered by Section 7 Consultation 02ETAU00-2013-F-0060, no incidental take anticipated in biological opinion.
Birds				
Attwater's greater prairie-chicken (<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	Found in coastal prairie grasslands with tall grasses such as little bluestem, Indiangrass, and switchgrass. This species likes a variety of tall and short grasses in their habitat. This species is found only on the coastal prairies of Texas.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect this species as it does not fly at the same altitude as the aircraft.

Attachment 1

Species	Federal Status	Locations	Habitat Description and Distribution	Effect Determination and Justification
Golden-cheeked warbler (<i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	During the breeding season, this species inhabits woodlands containing Ashe juniper (<i>Juniperus ashei</i>) in combination with various deciduous trees such as Texas oak (<i>Quercus bucklevi</i>), scaley bark oak (<i>Q. sinuata</i> var. <i>breviloba</i>), and Plateau live oak (<i>Q. fusiformis</i>).	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near the three installations. Airspace activities would not affect terrestrial species.
Mexican spotted owl (<i>Stix occidentalis lucida</i>)	T	Airspace Areas	In Texas, there are 11 detections in Guadalupe Mountains National Park and four known spotted owl locations in the Davis Mountains of Jeff Davis County. The habitat in Texas includes canyon and mesic pine-oak habitat.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect terrestrial species.
Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	T	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Wintering piping plovers along the Gulf Coast of Texas prefer bare or very sparsely vegetated tidal mudflats, sand flats, or algal flats—areas that are periodically covered with water and then exposed either by tides or wind.	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near the three installations. Airspace activities would not affect terrestrial species.
Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>)	T	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	In North America, red knots are commonly found along sandy, gravel, or cobble beaches; tidal mudflats; salt marshes; shallow coastal impoundments and lagoons; and peat banks. This species occurs along the Gulf Coast in the winter months (December to February).	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near the three installations. Airspace activities would not affect terrestrial species.
Whooping crane (<i>Grus americana</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Whooping cranes winter (November to March) on salt flats and marshes within the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge along the Gulf Coast. The area's coastal prairie gently rolls and is dotted with swales and ponds.	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near the three installations. Airspace activities would not affect this species as it does not fly at the same altitude as the aircraft.
Mammals				

Species	Federal Status	Locations	Habitat Description and Distribution	Effect Determination and Justification
Gulf Coast jaguarundi (<i>Herpailurus yagouaroundi cacomilti</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	Found in the Tamaulipan Biotic Province where it uses dense, thorny shrublands or woodlands and bunchgrass pastures adjacent to dense brush or woody cover. Jaguarundis spent up to 40 percent of their time in tall, dense grass habitats but their preferred habitat is the natural undisturbed forest. The last confirmed sighting of this subspecies within the U.S. was in April 1986 when a road-killed specimen was collected two miles east of Brownsville, Texas.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect terrestrial species.
Ocelot (<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	This species has been observed in thornscrub and semi-arid vegetation, coastal grasslands and coastal tropical forests, tropical dry forests, tropical rain forests, oaks and grasslands, piedmont/montane scrub, cloud forest, pine-oak forests, and fir forests. As of August 2015, there were 53 total known individuals in the two separate populations in south Texas.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect terrestrial species.
West Indian Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>)	T	Airspace Areas	Found in marine, brackish, and freshwater systems in coastal and riverine areas throughout their range. Preferred habitats include areas near the shore featuring underwater vegetation like seagrass and eelgrass. In Texas this species is found on the Gulf Coast during the summer months.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect aquatic species.
Plants				
Ashy dogweed (<i>Thymophylla tephroleuca</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	Found on sandy soils in level or gently rolling grasslands with scattered shrubs.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect plant species.
Black lace cactus (<i>Echinocereus reichenbachii</i> var. <i>albertii</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	Occurs in saline fine sandy loam within several hundred meters of watercourses in the coastal grassland—Rio Grande plain scrub ecotone and are occasionally flooded. Found in east-central Jim Wells County to north-east Kleberg County to Refugio County.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect plant species.

Species	Federal Status	Locations	Habitat Description and Distribution	Effect Determination and Justification
Bracted twistflower (<i>Streptanthus bracteatus</i>)	C	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Oak-juniper woodlands and associated openings on slopes and in canyon bottoms with shallow, well drained, gravelly clays and clay loams over limestone. This plant is found in Coal, Bandera, Kerr, Real, and Bexar counties. In Bexar County, it occurs 14 miles southeast of Comanche Spring.	No effect – No suitable habitat on or near the three installations. Airspace activities would not affect plant species.
Bunched cory cactus (<i>Coryphantha ramillosa</i>)	T	Airspace Areas	This species is found in Red House Canyon, Reagan, Big, and Rio Grande canyons, as well as a mesa near Seminole Canyon and Sanderson Canyon. This species occurs in canyons with sparse vegetation.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect plant species.
Lloyd's mariposa cactus (<i>Echinomastus mariposensis</i>)	T	Airspace Areas	This species is common in flaky or plate-like limestones of the Boquillas and Santa Elena formations. It is known from at least 4 areas: 1) from 10 miles west of Terlingua to 15 miles north of Terlingua in Presidio and Brewster counties; 2) West of Terlingua Creek, near Santa Elena Canyon in the southwest corner of Big Bend National Park; 3) northeast Big Bend National Park, Black Gap Wildlife Management Area, and eastern Brewster County; and 4) central Coahuila, Mexico, near Monclova and Cuatrociénegas.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect plant species.
Navasota ladies-tresses (<i>Spiranthes parksii</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	Found in sandy soil in the post oak savanna of central-east Texas, often along the naturally eroded slopes of the upper reaches of drainages and ephemeral streams, or occasionally near the margins of seeps and swales. This species is found in 24 sites in Brazos, Grimes, Robertson, and Burleson counties.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect plant species.
Texas snowbells (<i>Styrax texanus</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	This species has been found only along canyons and ravines of 1st-, 2nd-, and 3rd-order streams in the upper Nueces, West Nueces, and Devils River in the Edwards Plateau of Texas.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect plant species.

Attachment 1

Species	Federal Status	Locations	Habitat Description and Distribution	Effect Determination and Justification
Texas wild-rice (<i>Zizania texana</i>)	E	JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Airspace Areas	Texas wild-rice occurs only in Spring Lake and the upper San Marcos River above the confluence with the Blanco River. Plants form extensive stands in substrates of fine gravels, small gravels, sand, medium gravels, and silt.	No Effect – No suitable habitat on or near the three installations. Effects of aquifer withdrawal on this species covered by Section 7 Consultation 02ETAU00-2013-F-0060, proposed activity would not exceed incidental take authorization
Tobusch fishhook cactus (<i>Sclerocactus brevihamatus</i> ssp. <i>tobuschii</i>)	T	Airspace Areas	Occurs in shallow, gravelly soils among blocks of exposed Cretaceous limestone. Associated species included Peruvian spike-moss (<i>Selaginella peruviana</i>), scattered paper-shell pinyon (<i>Pinus remota</i>), sandpaper oak (<i>Quercus pungens</i>), button cactus (<i>Epithelantha micromeris</i>), scarlet hedgehog cactus (<i>Echinocereus coccineus</i>), and pricklypear (<i>Opuntia</i> spp). It has been found in Kickapoo Caverns and Devil's Sinkhole.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect plant species.
Walker's manioc (<i>Manihot walkerae</i>)	E	Airspace Areas	These include short native grasses and herbaceous plants and low shrubs and sub-shrubs in close association with exposed outcrops of caliche pertaining to the Goliad geological formation. This plant is found in Hidalgo, Duval, and Starr counties.	No effect – Airspace activities would not affect plant species.

Key: C = Candidate; E = Endangered; T = Threatened.

Sources of Species List: Attachments 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Note: The species in this table have the potential to occur at the locations noted in that column based on the IPaC reports generated for this project

Attachment 2: Proposed Action Area Maps

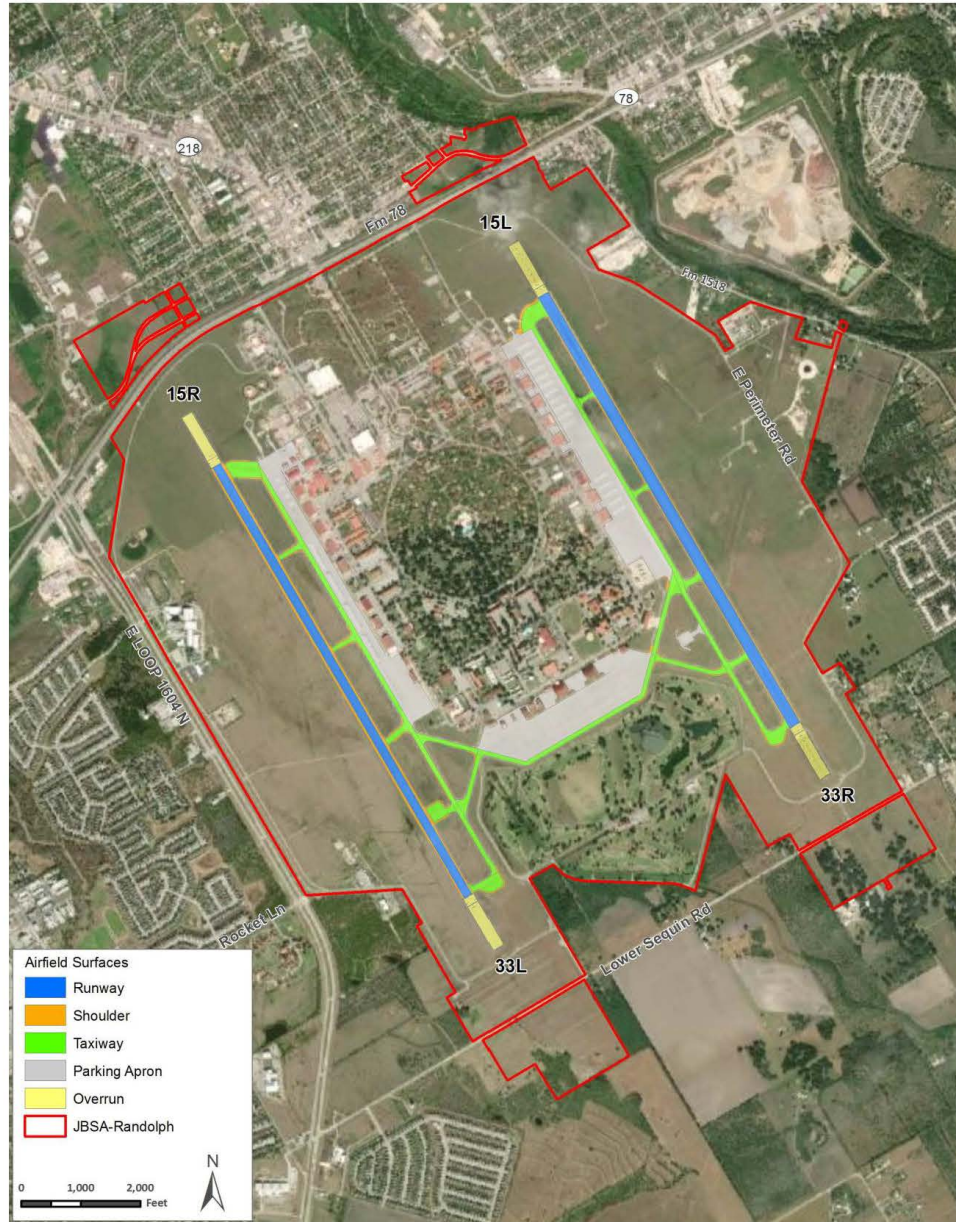


Figure Error! No text of specified style in document.. JBSA-Randolph

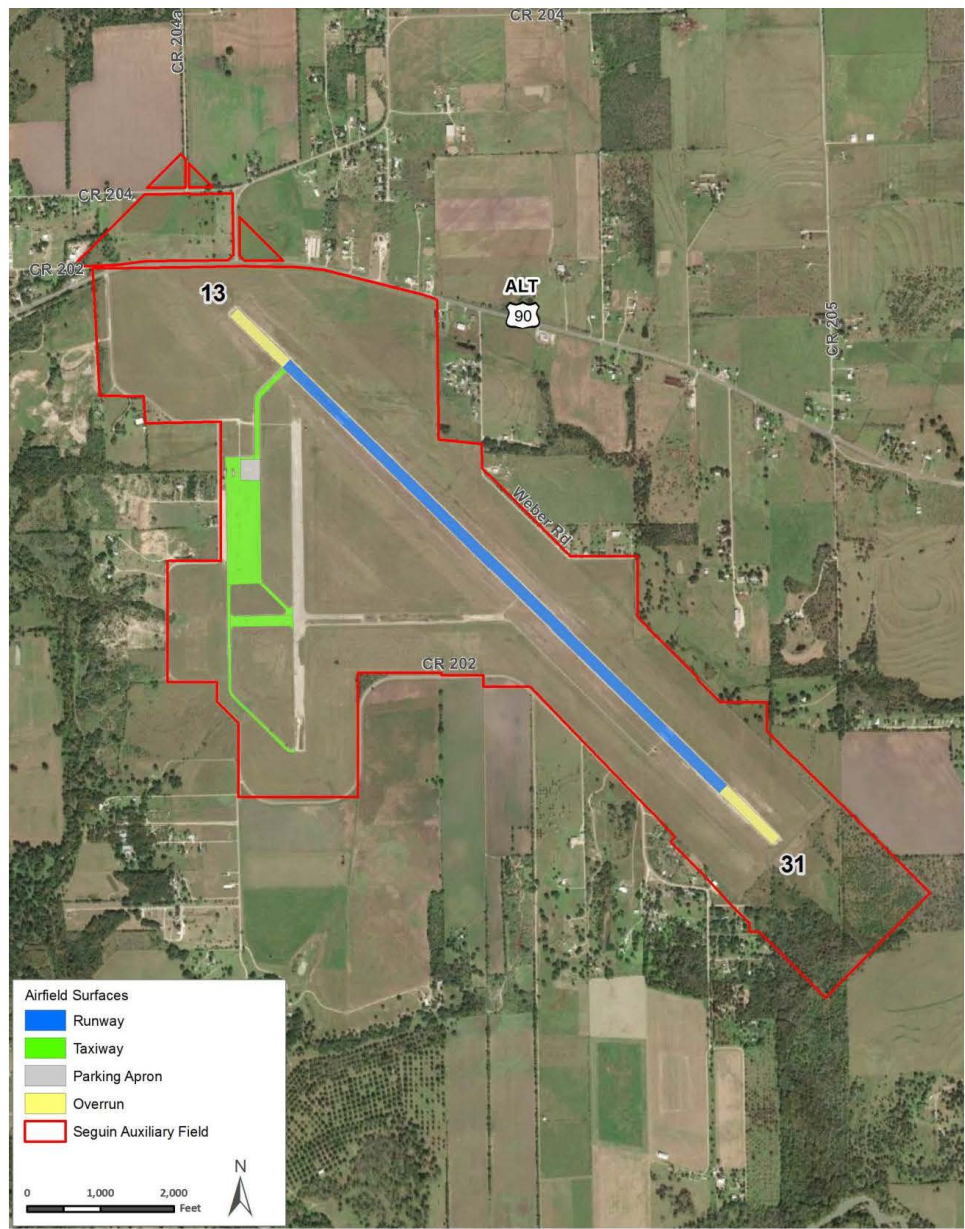
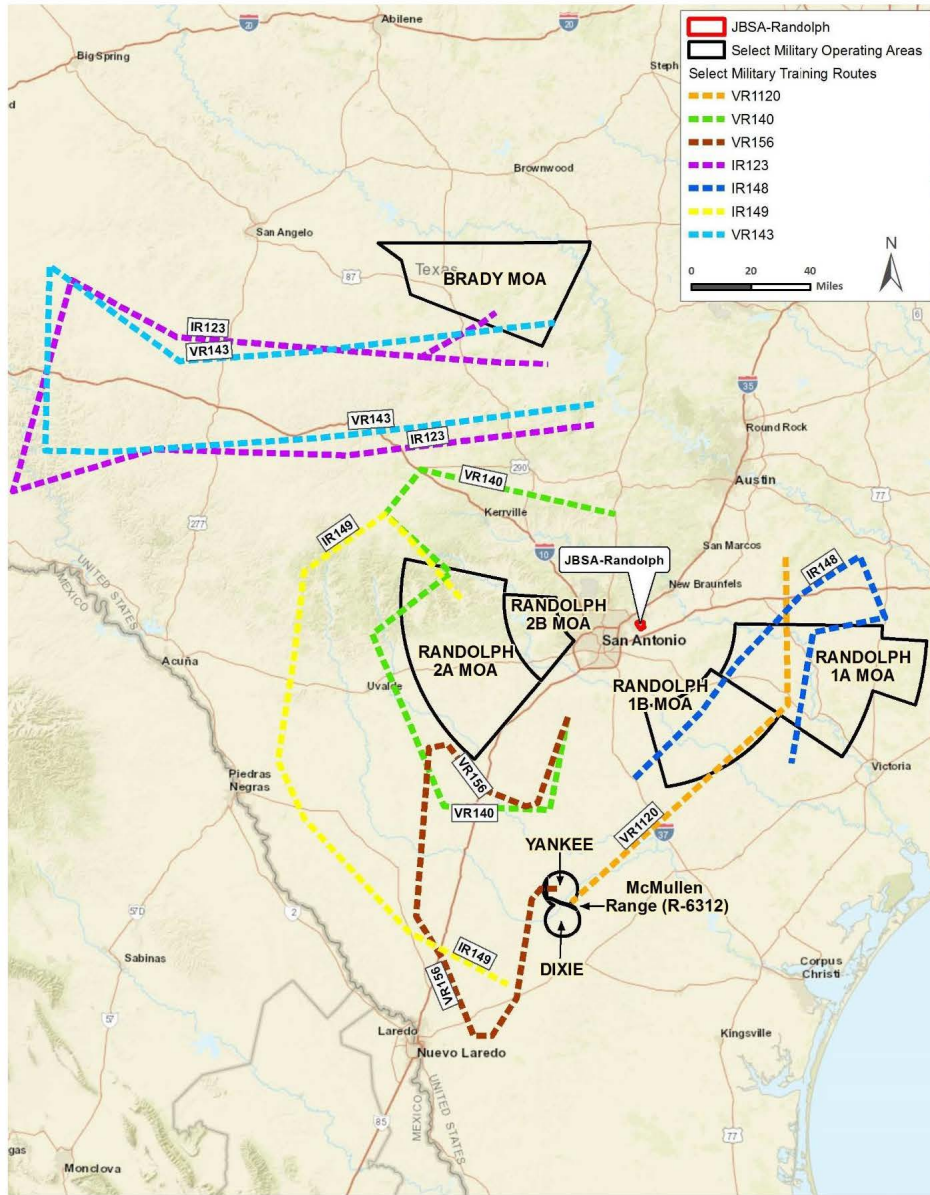


Figure 3. Seguin Auxiliary Airfield



Data Sources: Basemap (ESRI Streetmap), FAA and DISD.

Figure 4. T-7A Training Airspace

Attachment 3: Official JBSA-Lackland IPaC Report



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Austin Ecological Services Field Office

10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200

Austin, TX 78758-4460

Phone: (512) 490-0057 Fax: (512) 490-0974

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/AustinTexas/>

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/EndangeredSpecies/Lists/>



In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 02ETAU00-2021-SLI-0597
Event Code: 02ETAU00-2021-E-01288
Project Name: T-7A Recap EIS: JBSA-Lackland

January 19, 2021

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

Attachment 3

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

While a Federal agency may designate a non-Federal representative to conduct informal consultation or prepare a biological assessment, the Federal Agency must notify the Service in writing of any such designation. The Federal agency shall also independently review and evaluate the scope and content of a biological assessment prepared by their designated non-Federal representative before that document is submitted to the Service.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by a federally funded, permitted or authorized activity, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. The following definitions are provided to assist you in reaching a determination:

- *No effect* - the proposed action will not affect federally listed species or critical habitat. A "no effect" determination does not require section 7 consultation and no coordination or contact with the Service is necessary. However, if the project changes or additional information on the distribution of listed or proposed species becomes available, the project should be reanalyzed for effects not previously considered.
- *May affect, but is not likely to adversely affect* - the project may affect listed species and/or critical habitat; however, the effects are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial. Certain avoidance and minimization measures may need to be implemented in order to reach this level of effect. The Federal agency or the designated non-Federal representative should consult with the Service to seek written concurrence that adverse effects are not likely. Be sure to include all of the information and documentation used to reach your decision with your request for concurrence. The Service must have this documentation before issuing a concurrence.
- *Is likely to adversely affect* - adverse effects to listed species may occur as a direct or indirect result of the proposed action. For this determination, the effect of the action is neither discountable nor insignificant. If the overall effect of the proposed action is beneficial to the listed species but the action is also likely to cause some adverse effects to individuals of that species, then the proposed action "is likely to adversely affect" the listed species. The analysis should consider all interrelated and interdependent actions. An "is likely to adversely affect" determination requires the Federal action agency to initiate formal section 7 consultation with our office.

Regardless of the determination, the Service recommends that the Federal agency maintain a complete record of the evaluation, including steps leading to the determination of effect, the qualified personnel conducting the evaluation, habitat conditions, site photographs, and any other related information. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered

Species Consultation Handbook" at: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>.

Migratory Birds

For projects that may affect migratory birds, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) implements various treaties and conventions for the protection of these species. Under the MBTA, taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds is unlawful. Migratory birds may nest in trees, brushy areas, or other areas of suitable habitat. The Service recommends activities requiring vegetation removal or disturbance avoid the peak nesting period of March through August to avoid destruction of individuals, nests, or eggs. If project activities must be conducted during this time, we recommend surveying for nests prior to conducting work. If a nest is found, and if possible, the Service recommends a buffer of vegetation remain around the nest until the young have fledged or the nest is abandoned.

For additional information concerning the MBTA and recommendations to reduce impacts to migratory birds please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Birds Office, 500 Gold Ave. SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102. A list of migratory birds may be viewed at <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/migratory-bird-treaty-act-protected-species.php>. Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers can be found at: <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/guidance-documents/communication-towers.php>. Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines

<https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/guidance-documents/wind-energy.php>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Finally, please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/guidance-documents/eagles.php>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

Austin Ecological Services Field Office

10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200

Austin, TX 78758-4460

(512) 490-0057

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 02ETAU00-2021-SLI-0597

Event Code: 02ETAU00-2021-E-01288

Project Name: T-7A Recap EIS: JBSA-Lackland

Project Type: MILITARY OPERATIONS / MANEUVERS

Project Description: The U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command proposes to recapitalize its flight training program with newer and more capable T 7A Red Hawk aircraft at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA). JBSA Randolph would incrementally receive 56 or 72 T 7A aircraft during the period from 2023 through 2028, and T 38C Talon aircraft currently operating from JBSA Randolph would be incrementally reduced from 2024 through 2027 or 2031. Primary flight operations would occur at JBSA-Randolph; secondary flight operations would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin AAF.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@29.383899,-98.6048292874519,14z>



Counties: Bexar County, Texas

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 22 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 3 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

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

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

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Golden-cheeked Warbler (=wood) <i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/33	Endangered
Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i> Population: interior pop. No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: ▪ Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8505	Endangered
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: ▪ Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: ▪ Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Endangered

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
San Marcos Salamander <i>Eurycea nana</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6374	Threatened
Texas Blind Salamander <i>Typhlomolge rathbuni</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5130	Endangered

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Fountain Darter <i>Etheostoma fonticola</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5858	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
[no Common Name] Beetle <i>Rhadine exilis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6942	Endangered
[no Common Name] Beetle <i>Rhadine infernalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3804	Endangered
Comal Springs Dryopid Beetle <i>Stygoparnus comalensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7175	Endangered
Comal Springs Riffle Beetle <i>Heterelmis comalensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3403	Endangered
Helotes Mold Beetle <i>Batrissodes venyivi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1149	Endangered

Arachnids

NAME	STATUS
Braken Bat Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina venii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7900	Endangered
Cokendolpher Cave Harvestman <i>Texella cokendolpheri</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/676	Endangered
Government Canyon Bat Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina vespera</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7037	Endangered
Government Canyon Bat Cave Spider <i>Neoleptoneta microps</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/553	Endangered
Madla Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina madla</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2467	Endangered
Robber Baron Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina baronia</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2361	Endangered

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Peck's Cave Amphipod <i>Stygobromus (=Stygonectes) pecki</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8575	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Bracted Twistflower <i>Streptanthus bracteatus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2856	Candidate
Texas Wild-rice <i>Zizania texana</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/805	Endangered

Critical habitats

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

Attachment 4: Official JBSA-Randolph IPaC Report



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Austin Ecological Services Field Office
10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200
Austin, TX 78758-4460

Phone: (512) 490-0057 Fax: (512) 490-0974

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/AustinTexas/>

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/EndangeredSpecies/lists/>

In Reply Refer To:

January 19, 2021

Consultation Code: 02ETAU00-2021-SL1-0598

Event Code: 02ETAU00-2021-E-01290

Project Name: T-7A Recap EIS: JBSA-Randolph

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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Austin, TX 78758-4460

(512) 490-0057

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 02ETAU00-2021-SLI-0598

Event Code: 02ETAU00-2021-E-01290

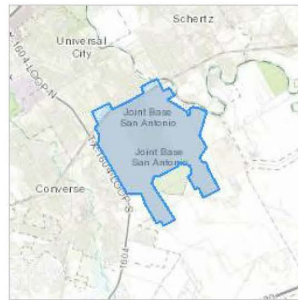
Project Name: T-7A Recap EIS: JBSA-Randolph

Project Type: MILITARY OPERATIONS / MANEUVERS

Project Description: The U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command proposes to recapitalize its flight training program with newer and more capable T 7A Red Hawk aircraft at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA). JBSA Randolph would incrementally receive 56 or 72 T 7A aircraft during the period from 2023 through 2028, and T 38C Talon aircraft currently operating from JBSA Randolph would be incrementally reduced from 2024 through 2027 or 2031. Primary flight operations would occur at JBSA-Randolph; secondary flight operations would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin AAF.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@29.5283226,-98.2791167,4949877,14z>



Counties: Bexar County, Texas

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 22 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 3 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

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

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Golden-cheeked Warbler (=wood) <i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/33	Endangered
Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i> Population: interior pop. No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8505	Endangered
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Endangered

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
San Marcos Salamander <i>Eurycea nana</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6374	Threatened
Texas Blind Salamander <i>Typhlomolge rathbuni</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5130	Endangered

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Fountain Darter <i>Etheostoma fonticola</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5858	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
[no Common Name] Beetle <i>Rhadine exilis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6942	Endangered
[no Common Name] Beetle <i>Rhadine infernalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3804	Endangered
Comal Springs Dryopid Beetle <i>Stygoparnus comalensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7175	Endangered
Comal Springs Riffle Beetle <i>Heterelmis comalensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3403	Endangered
Helotes Mold Beetle <i>Batrissodes venyivi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1149	Endangered

Arachnids

NAME	STATUS
Braken Bat Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina venii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7900	Endangered
Cokendolpher Cave Harvestman <i>Texella cokendolpheri</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/676	Endangered
Government Canyon Bat Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina vespera</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7037	Endangered
Government Canyon Bat Cave Spider <i>Neoleptoneta microps</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/553	Endangered
Madla Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina madla</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2467	Endangered
Robber Baron Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina baronia</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2361	Endangered

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Peck's Cave Amphipod <i>Stygobromus (=Stygonectes) pecki</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8575	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Bracted Twistflower <i>Streptanthus bracteatus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2856	Candidate
Texas Wild-rice <i>Zizania texana</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/805	Endangered

Critical habitats

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

Attachment 5: Official Seguin AAF IPaC Report



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Austin Ecological Services Field Office
10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200
Austin, TX 78758-4460

Phone: (512) 490-0057 Fax: (512) 490-0974

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/AustinTexas/>

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/EndangeredSpecies/lists/>

In Reply Refer To:

January 19, 2021

Consultation Code: 02ETAU00-2021-SL1-0599

Event Code: 02ETAU00-2021-E-01292

Project Name: T-7A Recap EIS: Seguin AAF

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

Attachment 5

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

While a Federal agency may designate a non-Federal representative to conduct informal consultation or prepare a biological assessment, the Federal Agency must notify the Service in writing of any such designation. The Federal agency shall also independently review and evaluate the scope and content of a biological assessment prepared by their designated non-Federal representative before that document is submitted to the Service.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by a federally funded, permitted or authorized activity, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. The following definitions are provided to assist you in reaching a determination:

- *No effect* - the proposed action will not affect federally listed species or critical habitat. A "no effect" determination does not require section 7 consultation and no coordination or contact with the Service is necessary. However, if the project changes or additional information on the distribution of listed or proposed species becomes available, the project should be reanalyzed for effects not previously considered.
- *May affect, but is not likely to adversely affect* - the project may affect listed species and/or critical habitat; however, the effects are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial. Certain avoidance and minimization measures may need to be implemented in order to reach this level of effect. The Federal agency or the designated non-Federal representative should consult with the Service to seek written concurrence that adverse effects are not likely. Be sure to include all of the information and documentation used to reach your decision with your request for concurrence. The Service must have this documentation before issuing a concurrence.
- *Is likely to adversely affect* - adverse effects to listed species may occur as a direct or indirect result of the proposed action. For this determination, the effect of the action is neither discountable nor insignificant. If the overall effect of the proposed action is beneficial to the listed species but the action is also likely to cause some adverse effects to individuals of that species, then the proposed action "is likely to adversely affect" the listed species. The analysis should consider all interrelated and interdependent actions. An "is likely to adversely affect" determination requires the Federal action agency to initiate formal section 7 consultation with our office.

Regardless of the determination, the Service recommends that the Federal agency maintain a complete record of the evaluation, including steps leading to the determination of effect, the qualified personnel conducting the evaluation, habitat conditions, site photographs, and any other related information. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered

Species Consultation Handbook" at: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>.

Migratory Birds

For projects that may affect migratory birds, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) implements various treaties and conventions for the protection of these species. Under the MBTA, taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds is unlawful. Migratory birds may nest in trees, brushy areas, or other areas of suitable habitat. The Service recommends activities requiring vegetation removal or disturbance avoid the peak nesting period of March through August to avoid destruction of individuals, nests, or eggs. If project activities must be conducted during this time, we recommend surveying for nests prior to conducting work. If a nest is found, and if possible, the Service recommends a buffer of vegetation remain around the nest until the young have fledged or the nest is abandoned.

For additional information concerning the MBTA and recommendations to reduce impacts to migratory birds please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Birds Office, 500 Gold Ave. SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102. A list of migratory birds may be viewed at <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/migratory-bird-treaty-act-protected-species.php>. Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers can be found at: <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/guidance-documents/communication-towers.php>. Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines

<https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/guidance-documents/wind-energy.php>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Finally, please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/guidance-documents/eagles.php>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

Austin Ecological Services Field Office

10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200

Austin, TX 78758-4460

(512) 490-0057

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 02ETAU00-2021-SLI-0599

Event Code: 02ETAU00-2021-E-01292

Project Name: T-7A Recap EIS: Seguin AAF

Project Type: MILITARY OPERATIONS / MANEUVERS

Project Description: The U.S. Air Force Air Education and Training Command proposes to recapitalize its flight training program with newer and more capable T 7A Red Hawk aircraft at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA). JBSA Randolph would incrementally receive 56 or 72 T 7A aircraft during the period from 2023 through 2028, and T 38C Talon aircraft currently operating from JBSA Randolph would be incrementally reduced from 2024 through 2027 or 2031. Primary flight operations would occur at JBSA-Randolph; secondary flight operations would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin AAF.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@29.5625579,-97.90673425314966,14z>



Counties: Guadalupe County, Texas

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 4 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 3 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

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

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

Birds

NAME	STATUS
<p>Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i></p> <p>Population: interior pop. No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind Energy Projects <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8505</p>	Endangered
<p>Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i></p> <p>Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind Energy Projects <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039</p>	Threatened
<p>Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i></p> <p>No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind Energy Projects <p>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864</p>	Threatened
<p>Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i></p> <p>Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758</p>	Endangered

01/19/2021

Event Code: 02ETAU00-2021-E-01292

4

Critical habitats

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

Attachment 5

Attachment 6: Official Airspace IPaC Reports



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Austin Ecological Services Field Office
10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200
Austin, TX 78758-4460

Phone: (512) 490-0057 Fax: (512) 490-0974

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/AustinTexas/>

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/EndangeredSpecies/lists/>



In Reply Refer To:

Consultation Code: 02ETAU00-2021-SLI-1364

Event Code: 02ETAU00-2021-E-02757

Project Name: T-7A Recap EIS: Airspace

May 20, 2021

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

Attachment 6

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

While a Federal agency may designate a non-Federal representative to conduct informal consultation or prepare a biological assessment, the Federal Agency must notify the Service in writing of any such designation. The Federal agency shall also independently review and evaluate the scope and content of a biological assessment prepared by their designated non-Federal representative before that document is submitted to the Service.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by a federally funded, permitted or authorized activity, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. The following definitions are provided to assist you in reaching a determination:

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- *May affect, but is not likely to adversely affect* - the project may affect listed species and/or critical habitat; however, the effects are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial. Certain avoidance and minimization measures may need to be implemented in order to reach this level of effect. The Federal agency or the designated non-Federal representative should consult with the Service to seek written concurrence that adverse effects are not likely. Be sure to include all of the information and documentation used to reach your decision with your request for concurrence. The Service must have this documentation before issuing a concurrence.
- *Is likely to adversely affect* - adverse effects to listed species may occur as a direct or indirect result of the proposed action. For this determination, the effect of the action is neither discountable nor insignificant. If the overall effect of the proposed action is beneficial to the listed species but the action is also likely to cause some adverse effects to individuals of that species, then the proposed action "is likely to adversely affect" the listed species. The analysis should consider all interrelated and interdependent actions. An "is likely to adversely affect" determination requires the Federal action agency to initiate formal section 7 consultation with our office.

Regardless of the determination, the Service recommends that the Federal agency maintain a complete record of the evaluation, including steps leading to the determination of effect, the qualified personnel conducting the evaluation, habitat conditions, site photographs, and any other related information. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered

Species Consultation Handbook" at: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>.

Migratory Birds

For projects that may affect migratory birds, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) implements various treaties and conventions for the protection of these species. Under the MBTA, taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds is unlawful. Migratory birds may nest in trees, brushy areas, or other areas of suitable habitat. The Service recommends activities requiring vegetation removal or disturbance avoid the peak nesting period of March through August to avoid destruction of individuals, nests, or eggs. If project activities must be conducted during this time, we recommend surveying for nests prior to conducting work. If a nest is found, and if possible, the Service recommends a buffer of vegetation remain around the nest until the young have fledged or the nest is abandoned.

For additional information concerning the MBTA and recommendations to reduce impacts to migratory birds please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Birds Office, 500 Gold Ave. SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102. A list of migratory birds may be viewed at <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/migratory-bird-treaty-act-protected-species.php>. Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers can be found at: <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/guidance-documents/communication-towers.php>. Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines

<https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/guidance-documents/wind-energy.php>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Finally, please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan <https://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/guidance-documents/eagles.php>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

Austin Ecological Services Field Office

10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200
Austin, TX 78758-4460
(512) 490-0057

This project's location is within the jurisdiction of multiple offices. Expect additional species list documents from the following office, and expect that the species and critical habitats in each document reflect only those that fall in the office's jurisdiction:

Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office

4444 Corona Drive, Suite 215
Corpus Christi, TX 78411
(281) 286-8282

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 02ETAU00-2021-SLI-1364

Event Code: 02ETAU00-2021-E-02757

Project Name: T-7A Recap EIS: Airspace

Project Type: MILITARY OPERATIONS / MANEUVERS

Project Description: The Proposed Action calls for JBSA Randolph to incrementally receive 72 T 7A aircraft during the period from 2023 through 2028, and T 38C Talon aircraft currently operating from JBSA Randolph would be incrementally reduced from 2024 through 2031. Primary flight operations would occur at JBSA-Randolph; secondary flight operations would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin AAF. No changes to established Special Use Airspace configurations (i.e., size, shape, or location) would be required to support the proposed operations of the T 7A aircraft. Mission enhancements as part of recapitalization would increase the number of personnel on JBSA Randolph by approximately 300, and six military construction projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization projects would occur at JBSA Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T 7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@28.908329850000058,-97.94638261629592,14z>



Counties: Texas

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 38 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 2 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Gulf Coast Jaguarundi <i>Herpailurus (=Felis) yagouaroundi cacomitli</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3945	Endangered
Ocelot <i>Leopardus (=Felis) pardalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4474	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Golden-cheeked Warbler (=wood) <i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/33	Endangered
Mexican Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196	Threatened
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind related projects within migratory route. ▪ Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind Related Projects Within Migratory Route ▪ Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Endangered

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
Austin Blind Salamander <i>Eurycea waterloensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5737	Endangered
Barton Springs Salamander <i>Eurycea sosorum</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1113	Endangered
San Marcos Salamander <i>Eurycea nana</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6374	Threatened
Texas Blind Salamander <i>Eurycea</i> [= <i>Typhlomolge</i>] <i>rathbuni</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5130	Endangered

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Clear Creek Gambusia <i>Gambusia heterochir</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1647	Endangered
Devils River Minnow <i>Dionda diaboli</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7661	Threatened
Fountain Darter <i>Etheostoma fonticola</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5858	Endangered
Mexican Blindcat (catfish) <i>Prietella phreatophila</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7657	Endangered
Rio Grande Silvery Minnow <i>Hybognathus amarus</i> Population: Rio Grande, from Little Box Canyon to Amistad Dam No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1391	Experimental Population, Non- Essential

Clams

NAME	STATUS
Texas Fatmucket <i>Lampsilis bracteata</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9041	Candidate
Texas Fawnsfoot <i>Truncilla macrondon</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8965	Candidate
Texas Hornshell <i>Popenaias popeii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/919	Endangered
Texas Pimpleback <i>Quadrula petrina</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8966	Candidate

Insects

NAME	STATUS
[no Common Name] Beetle <i>Rhadine exilis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6942	Endangered
[no Common Name] Beetle <i>Rhadine infernalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3804	Endangered
Comal Springs Dryopid Beetle <i>Stygoparnus comalensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7175	Endangered
Comal Springs Riffle Beetle <i>Heterelmis comalensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3403	Endangered
Helotes Mold Beetle <i>Batrissodes venyivi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1149	Endangered

Arachnids

NAME	STATUS
Braken Bat Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina venii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7900	Endangered
Cokendolpher Cave Harvestman <i>Texella cokendolpheri</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/676	Endangered
Government Canyon Bat Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina vespera</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7037	Endangered
Government Canyon Bat Cave Spider <i>Neoleptoneta microps</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/553	Endangered
Madla Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina madla</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2467	Endangered
Robber Baron Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina baronia</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2361	Endangered

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Peck's Cave Amphipod <i>Stygobromus (=Stygonectes) pecki</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8575	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Bracted Twistflower <i>Streptanthus bracteatus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2856	Candidate
Bunched Cory Cactus <i>Coryphantha ramillosa</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5810	Threatened
Lloyd's Mariposa Cactus <i>Echinomastus mariposensis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5992	Threatened
Texas Snowbells <i>Styrax texanus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5214	Endangered
Texas Wild-rice <i>Zizania texana</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/805	Endangered
Tobusch Fishhook Cactus <i>Sclerocactus brevihamatus ssp. tobuschii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2221	Threatened

Critical habitats

There are 6 critical habitats wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction.

NAME	STATUS
[no Common Name] Beetle <i>Rhadine exilis</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6942#crithab	Final
[no Common Name] Beetle <i>Rhadine infernalis</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3804#crithab	Final
Braken Bat Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina venii</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7900#crithab	Final
Government Canyon Bat Cave Meshweaver <i>Cicurina vespera</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7037#crithab	Final
Government Canyon Bat Cave Spider <i>Neoleptoneta microps</i>	Final

05/20/2021

Event Code: 02ETAU00-2021-E-02757

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NAME

STATUS

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/553#crittab>

Madla Cave Meshweaver *Cicurina madla*

Final

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2467#crittab>

Attachment 6



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office
4444 Corona Drive, Suite 215
Corpus Christi, TX 78411

Phone: (281) 286-8282 Fax: (281) 488-5882

<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/>

http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/ES_Lists_Main2.html

In Reply Refer To:

Consultation Code: 02ETTX00-2021-SLI-1919

Event Code: 02ETTX00-2021-E-04439

Project Name: T-7A Recap EIS: Airspace

May 20, 2021

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

To Whom It May Concern:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) field offices in Clear Lake, Tx, and Corpus Christi, Tx, have combined administratively to form the Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office. A map of the Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office area of responsibility can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/Map.html>. All project related correspondence should be sent to the field office responsible for the area in which your project occurs. For projects located in southeast Texas please write to: Field Supervisor; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; 17629 El Camino Real Ste. 211; Houston, Texas 77058. For projects located in southern Texas please write to: Field Supervisor; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; P.O. Box 81468; Corpus Christi, Texas 78468-1468. For projects located in six counties in southern Texas (Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata) please write: Santa Ana NWR, ATTN: Ecological Services Sub Office, 3325 Green Jay Road, Alamo, Texas 78516.

The enclosed species list identifies federally threatened, endangered, and proposed to be listed species; designated critical habitat; and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project.

New information from updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changes in habitat conditions, or other factors could change the list. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website <http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/> at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species list and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

Attachment 6

Candidate species have no protection under the Act but are included for consideration because they could be listed prior to the completion of your project. The other species information should help you determine if suitable habitat for these listed species exists in any of the proposed project areas or if project activities may affect species on-site, off-site, and/or result in "take" of a federally listed species.

"Take" is defined as harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. In addition to the direct take of an individual animal, habitat destruction or modification can be considered take, regardless of whether it has been formally designated as critical habitat, if the activity results in the death or injury of wildlife by removing essential habitat components or significantly alters essential behavior patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

Section 7

Section 7 of the Act requires that all Federal agencies consult with the Service to ensure that actions authorized, funded or carried out by such agencies do not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed threatened or endangered species or adversely modify or destroy critical habitat of such species. It is the responsibility of the Federal action agency to determine if the proposed project may affect threatened or endangered species. If a "may affect" determination is made, the Federal agency shall initiate the section 7 consultation process by writing to the office that has responsibility for the area in which your project occurs.

Is not likely to adversely affect - the project may affect listed species and/or critical habitat; however, the effects are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial.

Certain avoidance and minimization measures may need to be implemented in order to reach this level of effects. The Federal agency or the designated non-Federal representative should seek written concurrence from the Service that adverse effects have been eliminated. Be sure to include all of the information and documentation used to reach your decision with your request for concurrence. The Service must have this documentation before issuing a concurrence.

Is likely to adversely affect - adverse effects to listed species may occur as a direct or indirect result of the proposed action or its interrelated or interdependent actions, and the effect is not discountable, insignificant, or beneficial. If the overall effect of the proposed action is beneficial to the listed species but also is likely to cause some adverse effects to individuals of that species, then the proposed action "is likely to adversely affect" the listed species. An "is likely to adversely affect" determination requires the Federal action agency to initiate formal section 7 consultation with this office.

No effect - the proposed action will not affect federally listed species or critical habitat (i.e., suitable habitat for the species occurring in the project county is not present in or adjacent to the action area). No further coordination or contact with the Service is necessary. However, if the project changes or additional information on the distribution of listed or proposed species becomes available, the project should be reanalyzed for effects not previously considered.

Regardless of your determination, the Service recommends that you maintain a complete record of the evaluation, including steps leading to the determination of affect, the qualified personnel conducting the evaluation, habitat conditions, site photographs, and any other related articles.

Please be advised that while a Federal agency may designate a non-Federal representative to conduct informal consultations with the Service, assess project effects, or prepare a biological assessment, the Federal agency must notify the Service in writing of such a designation. The Federal agency shall also independently review and evaluate the scope and contents of a biological assessment prepared by their designated non-Federal representative before that document is submitted to the Service.

The Service's Consultation Handbook is available online to assist you with further information on definitions, process, and fulfilling Act requirements for your projects at: http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/esa_section7_handbook.pdf

Section 10

If there is no federal involvement and the proposed project is being funded or carried out by private interests and/or non-federal government agencies, and the project as proposed may affect listed species, a section 10(a)(1)(B) permit is recommended. The Habitat Conservation Planning Handbook is available at: http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/HCP_Handbook.pdf

Service Response

Please note that the Service strives to respond to requests for project review within 30 days of receipt, however, this time period is not mandated by regulation. Responses may be delayed due to workload and lack of staff. Failure to meet the 30-day timeframe does not constitute a concurrence from the Service that the proposed project will not have impacts to threatened and endangered species.

Proposed Species and/or Proposed Critical Habitat

While consultations are required when the proposed action may affect listed species, section 7(a)(4) was added to the ESA to provide a mechanism for identifying and resolving potential conflicts between a proposed action and proposed species or proposed critical habitat at an early planning stage. The action agency should seek concurrence from the Service to assist the action agency in determining effects and to advise the agency on ways to avoid or minimize adverse effect to proposed species or proposed critical habitat.

Candidate Species

Candidate species are species that are being considered for possible addition to the threatened and endangered species list. They currently have no legal protection under the ESA. If you find you have potential project impacts to these species the Service would like to provide technical assistance to help avoid or minimize adverse effects. Addressing potential impacts to these species at this stage could better provide for overall ecosystem health in the local area and avert potential future listing.

Several species of freshwater mussels occur in Texas and four are candidates for listing under the ESA. The Service is also reviewing the status of six other species for potential listing under the ESA. One of the main contributors to mussel die offs is sedimentation, which smothers and suffocates mussels. To reduce sedimentation within rivers, streams, and tributaries crossed by a

project, the Service recommends that that you implement the best management practices found at: <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/FreshwaterMussels.html>.

Candidate Conservation Agreements (CCAs) or Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances (CCAAs) are voluntary agreements between the Service and public or private entities to implement conservation measures to address threats to candidate species. Implementing conservation efforts before species are listed increases the likelihood that simpler, flexible, and more cost-effective conservation options are available. A CCAA can provide participants with assurances that if they engage in conservation actions, they will not be required to implement additional conservation measures beyond those in the agreement. For additional information on CCAs/CCAAs please visit the Service's website at <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/cca.html>.

Migratory Birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) implements various treaties and conventions for the protection of migratory birds. Under the MBTA, taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds is unlawful. Many may nest in trees, brush areas or other suitable habitat. The Service recommends activities requiring vegetation removal or disturbance avoid the peak nesting period of March through August to avoid destruction of individuals or eggs. If project activities must be conducted during this time, we recommend surveying for active nests prior to commencing work. A list of migratory birds may be viewed at <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/regulationspolicies/mbta/mbtandx.html>.

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) was delisted under the Act on August 9, 2007. Both the bald eagle and the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) are still protected under the MBTA and BGEPA. The BGEPA affords both eagles protection in addition to that provided by the MBTA, in particular, by making it unlawful to "disturb" eagles. Under the BGEPA, the Service may issue limited permits to incidentally "take" eagles (e.g., injury, interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior nest abandonment). For more information on bald and golden eagle management guidelines, we recommend you review information provided at <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/eagle/pdf/NationalBaldEagleManagementGuidelines.pdf>.

The construction of overhead power lines creates threats of avian collision and electrocution. The Service recommends the installation of underground rather than overhead power lines whenever possible. For new overhead lines or retrofitting of old lines, we recommend that project developers implement, to the maximum extent practicable, the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee guidelines found at <http://www.aplic.org/>.

Meteorological and communication towers are estimated to kill millions of birds per year. We recommend following the guidance set forth in the Service Interim Guidelines for Recommendations on Communications Tower Siting, Constructions, Operation and Decommissioning, found online at: <http://www.fws.gov/habitatconservation/communicationtowers.html>, to minimize the threat of avian mortality at these towers.

Monitoring at these towers would provide insight into the effectiveness of the minimization measures. We request the results of any wildlife mortality monitoring at towers associated with this project.

We request that you provide us with the final location and specifications of your proposed towers, as well as the recommendations implemented. A Tower Site Evaluation Form is also available via the above website; we recommend you complete this form and keep it in your files. If meteorological towers are to be constructed, please forward this completed form to our office.

More information concerning sections 7 and 10 of the Act, migratory birds, candidate species, and landowner tools can be found on our website at: <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/TexasCoastal/ProjectReviews.html>.

Wetlands and Wildlife Habitat

Wetlands and riparian zones provide valuable fish and wildlife habitat as well as contribute to flood control, water quality enhancement, and groundwater recharge. Wetland and riparian vegetation provides food and cover for wildlife, stabilizes banks and decreases soil erosion.

These areas are inherently dynamic and very sensitive to changes caused by such activities as overgrazing, logging, major construction, or earth disturbance. Executive Order 11990 asserts that each agency shall provide leadership and take action to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial value of wetlands in carrying out the agency's responsibilities. Construction activities near riparian zones should be carefully designed to minimize impacts. If vegetation clearing is needed in these riparian areas, they should be re-vegetated with native wetland and riparian vegetation to prevent erosion or loss of habitat. We recommend minimizing the area of soil scarification and initiating incremental re-establishment of herbaceous vegetation at the proposed work sites. Denuded and/or disturbed areas should be re-vegetated with a mixture of native legumes and grasses.

Species commonly used for soil stabilization are listed in the Texas Department of Agriculture's (TDA) Native Tree and Plant Directory, available from TDA at P.O. Box 12847, Austin, Texas 78711. The Service also urges taking precautions to ensure sediment loading does not occur to any receiving streams in the proposed project area. To prevent and/or minimize soil erosion and compaction associated with construction activities, avoid any unnecessary clearing of vegetation, and follow established rights-of-way whenever possible. All machinery and petroleum products should be stored outside the floodplain and/or wetland area during construction to prevent possible contamination of water and soils.

Wetlands and riparian areas are high priority fish and wildlife habitat, serving as important sources of food, cover, and shelter for numerous species of resident and migratory wildlife.

Waterfowl and other migratory birds use wetlands and riparian corridors as stopover, feeding, and nesting areas. We strongly recommend that the selected project site not impact wetlands and riparian areas, and be located as far as practical from these areas. Migratory birds tend to concentrate in or near wetlands and riparian areas and use these areas as migratory flyways or corridors. After every effort has been made to avoid impacting wetlands, you anticipate unavoidable wetland impacts will occur; you should contact the appropriate U.S. Army Corps of Engineers office to determine if a permit is necessary prior to commencement of construction activities.

If your project will involve filling, dredging, or trenching of a wetland or riparian area it may require a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE).

For permitting requirements please contact the U.S. Corps of Engineers, District Engineer, P.O. Box 1229, Galveston, Texas 77553-1229, (409) 766-3002.

Beneficial Landscaping

In accordance with Executive Order 13112 on Invasive Species and the Executive Memorandum on Beneficial Landscaping (42 C.F.R. 26961), where possible, any landscaping associated with project plans should be limited to seeding and replanting with native species. A mixture of grasses and forbs appropriate to address potential erosion problems and long-term cover should be planted when seed is reasonably available. Although Bermuda grass is listed in seed mixtures, this species and other introduced species should be avoided as much as possible. The Service also recommends the use of native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous species that are adaptable, drought tolerant and conserve water.

State Listed Species

The State of Texas protects certain species. Please contact the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (Endangered Resources Branch), 4200 Smith School Road, Austin, Texas 78744 (telephone 512/389-8021) for information concerning fish, wildlife, and plants of State concern or visit their website at: http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/huntwild/wild/wildlife_diversity/texas_rare_species/listed_species/.

If we can be of further assistance, or if you have any questions about these comments, please contact 281/286-8282 if your project is in southeast Texas, or 361/994-9005, ext. 246, if your project is in southern Texas. Please refer to the Service consultation number listed above in any future correspondence regarding this project.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

Texas Coastal Ecological Services Field Office

4444 Corona Drive, Suite 215
Corpus Christi, TX 78411
(281) 286-8282

This project's location is within the jurisdiction of multiple offices. Expect additional species list documents from the following office, and expect that the species and critical habitats in each document reflect only those that fall in the office's jurisdiction:

Austin Ecological Services Field Office

10711 Burnet Road, Suite 200
Austin, TX 78758-4460
(512) 490-0057

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 02ETTX00-2021-SLI-1919

Event Code: 02ETTX00-2021-E-04439

Project Name: T-7A Recap EIS: Airspace

Project Type: MILITARY OPERATIONS / MANEUVERS

Project Description: The Proposed Action calls for JBSA Randolph to incrementally receive 72 T 7A aircraft during the period from 2023 through 2028, and T 38C Talon aircraft currently operating from JBSA Randolph would be incrementally reduced from 2024 through 2031. Primary flight operations would occur at JBSA-Randolph; secondary flight operations would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin AAF. No changes to established Special Use Airspace configurations (i.e., size, shape, or location) would be required to support the proposed operations of the T 7A aircraft. Mission enhancements as part of recapitalization would increase the number of personnel on JBSA Randolph by approximately 300, and six military construction projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization projects would occur at JBSA Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T 7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@28.908329850000058,-97.94638261629592,14z>



Counties: Texas

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 27 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species. Note that 2 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries⁴, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Gulf Coast Jaguarundi <i>Herpailurus (=Felis) yagouaroundi cacomitli</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3945	Endangered
Ocelot <i>Leopardus (=Felis) pardalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4474	Endangered
West Indian Manatee <i>Trichechus manatus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. This species is also protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and may have additional consultation requirements. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469	Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Attwater's Greater Prairie-chicken <i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7259	Endangered
Golden-cheeked Warbler (=wood) <i>Dendroica chrysoparia</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/33	Endangered
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind related projects within migratory route. ▪ Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind related projects within migratory route. ▪ Wind Related Projects Within Migratory Route ▪ Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Endangered

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
Houston Toad <i>Bufo houstonensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2206	Endangered
San Marcos Salamander <i>Eurycea nana</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6374	Threatened
Texas Blind Salamander <i>Eurycea [=Typhlomolge] rathbuni</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5130	Endangered

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Devils River Minnow <i>Dionda diaboli</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7661	Threatened
Fountain Darter <i>Etheostoma fonticola</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5858	Endangered

Clams

NAME	STATUS
Texas Fawnsfoot <i>Truncilla macrodon</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8965	Candidate
Texas Hornshell <i>Popenaias popeii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/919	Endangered
Texas Pimpleback <i>Quadrula petrina</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8966	Candidate

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Comal Springs Dryopid Beetle <i>Stygoparnus comalensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7175	Endangered
Comal Springs Riffle Beetle <i>Heterelmis comalensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3403	Endangered

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Peck's Cave Amphipod <i>Stygobromus (=Stygonectes) pecki</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8575	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Ashy Dogweed <i>Thymophylla tephroleuca</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7696	Endangered
Black Lace Cactus <i>Echinocereus reichenbachii</i> var. <i>albertii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5560	Endangered
Bracted Twistflower <i>Streptanthus bracteatus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2856	Candidate
Navasota Ladies-tresses <i>Spiranthes parksii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1570	Endangered
Texas Snowbells <i>Syrax texanus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5214	Endangered
Texas Wild-rice <i>Zizania texana</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/805	Endangered
Tobusch Fishhook Cactus <i>Sclerocactus brevihamatus</i> ssp. <i>tobuschii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2221	Threatened
Walker's Manioc <i>Manihot walkerae</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1892	Endangered

Critical habitats

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

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Consultation Letter to the Texas State Historical Preservation Officer



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS

21 June 2021

Dayna Cramer
Cultural Resources Manager
802 CES/CEIEA
1555 Gott Street
JBSA-Lackland TX 78236

Mr. Mark Wolfe
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin TX 78701

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

The United States Air Force (Air Force) is proposing to recapitalize its flight training program with newer and more capable T-7A Red Hawk aircraft at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Recapitalization is the phased acquisition of the new generation T-7A aircraft and construction and upgrade of specific facilities to support the training, operation, and maintenance of the T-7A aircraft. To consider various environmental concerns, the Air Force is engaging early with the appropriate resource and regulatory agencies as it formulates the undertaking. The Air Force is also preparing an Environmental Impact Statement under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA.

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the Air Force and JBSA are initiating consultation and advising you of a proposed undertaking that has the potential to affect historic properties.

The undertaking would entail the phased introduction of T-7A aircraft and phased reduction of the T-38C aircraft currently operating from JBSA-Randolph; new intensities of flight operations at JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield including nighttime operations at JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland; and the introduction of approximately 300 new personnel at JBSA-Randolph. T-7A operations would occur within the same designated military airspace boundaries currently used for T-38C operations, and no changes to established Special Use Airspace configurations (i.e., size, shape, or location) would occur. Additionally, construction for six military construction (MILCON) projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects would occur at JBSA-Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T-7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements. The MILCON and FSRM projects include new building construction including placement of four 15-foot-tall antennae on top of a new building (arranged along roof ridge), renovation of several existing buildings and hangars, repainting taxi lines, and relocation of displaced athletic facilities. The undertaking's potential to impact historic properties is from the MILCON and FSRM projects at JBSA-Randolph. Details on the MILCON and FSRM projects and their individual assessment of effect can be found in **Attachment 1**. No ground disturbance would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this undertaking is defined as the potential impact area from all activities. The APE includes areas of potential direct and indirect effects. Direct effects include those from ground disturbance, vibration, building modification, and staging and equipment storage. Indirect effects include those from noise and aesthetic interference. For this undertaking, the direct APE is defined as all buildings proposed for interior and exterior alteration, including a 50-foot buffer around those buildings to account for construction staging; all areas of new construction; all landscape features such as the existing ball field, tennis court, and taxi lanes proposed for alteration; and the location of the proposed ball field. The indirect APE is an area 0.25 miles in radius centered around the GBTS facility where four 15-foot-tall antennae would be located on top of the building. The indirect APE includes the full distance (0.25 miles) that the 15-foot-tall antennae are anticipated to be present within the setting of adjacent facilities, though actual viewing distance is anticipated to be much shorter in some locations depending on the presence of adjacent buildings, structures, utility components, and foliage. The direct and indirect APE total approximately 56 acres and are shown on **Attachment 2**. The APE does not include any portions of JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield because no ground disturbance would occur at these installations. Additionally, the APE does not include areas within the airspace where the T-7A would perform operations because T-7A flight training would occur at a relatively high altitude in previously defined military airspace and would have no potential to impact historic properties.

The Air Force has conducted both architectural and archaeological surveys within the APE. Architectural surveys have resulted in the identification of several historic properties, including the Randolph Field National Historic Landmark District (NHLD), which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1996 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 2001. The district is composed of 350 contributing resources and 47 non-contributing resources. Other historic properties at JBSA-Randolph include two individually eligible properties dating to the Cold War era (Buildings 40 and 41), which were determined eligible for the NRHP in 2002 during a Cold War-Era buildings and structures inventory and assessment. Of the historic properties at JBSA-Randolph, ten are located within the APE including Randolph Field NHLD and nine contributing resources located within the district. The Randolph Field NHLD is shown on **Attachment 2**.

One archaeological study has been conducted at JBSA-Randolph. In 1991, the National Park Service Interagency Archeological Services, Denver, Colorado, surveyed areas of JBSA-Randolph considered to have a high potential for intact sites. No archaeological resources were identified by the study, and no further work was recommended. No archaeological sites have been identified at JBSA-Randolph. The Air Force is concurrently conducting tribal consultation with all interested tribal government parties to ensure the tribes are provided ability to comment on the undertaking and whether it may adversely affect any historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the interested tribes.

Nine of the MILCON and FSRM projects would have no potential to impact cultural resources as they occur outside of the Randolph Field NHLD and include buildings, structures, or sites that have been previously determined not eligible for NRHP listing or were constructed after 1990 and have not reached the threshold for NRHP evaluation. Further, some of these projects would not involve ground disturbance, building modifications or construction, or other activities with potential to affect cultural resources and were not included in the APE.

The remaining ten MILCON and FSRM projects have the potential to impact cultural resources because they are located within the Randolph Field NHLD and the district is a historic property. Of those ten projects, five would occur within interior of buildings located in the Randolph Field NHLD (with no impact to character-defining interior features) and would have no effect on contributing resources within the district or the NHLD itself. The remaining five projects would include exterior alteration to two NHLD-contributing hangars, repainting of the taxi lanes, and the construction of the GBTS and MTS facilities.

An adverse effect is one that changes elements or characteristics of a historic property that make the property eligible for listing in the NRHP. The exterior alterations to Hangars 6 and 72 would occur on secondary elevations and would not adversely impact character-defining features. The bay window proposed for the southeast corner of Hangar 6 would be located within a rear addition last remodeled in 1985 and would not remove any historic wall material. The balcony proposed for Hangar 6 would be located on top of the lean-to addition and would only be visible from the rear of the hangar. The door to access the balcony would also be located on the rear of the hangar within a non-character defining section of wall currently punctuated by steel vents. Hangar 72 would include the alteration of two exterior doors; however, alteration would occur within existing door framing. Exterior fencing would also be removed; however, it is not a character defining feature of the hangar. Thus, there would be no adverse effect to those two listed and contributing hangars. The taxi lanes, though partially located within the APE, do not contribute to the Randolph Field NHLD and their repainting would have no adverse effect on the NHLD.

The last two components include the MTS and GBTS facilities. Both facilities would require the removal of non-contributing and non-historic recreational facilities within the NHLD. Thus, neither component would directly impact any contributing resources within the NHLD. Though there would be no physical impact to any contributing buildings, structures, or contributing open areas, the MTS and GBTS facilities would be present within the setting of the NHLD and would be visible from NHLD-contributing facilities. Features located within the setting of the NHLD have been identified as contributing resources, specifically the airfield plan, which includes the (overall) original plan for the flying field, the road layout of almost 32 miles, the park-like areas and boulevards, and the placement of pivotal buildings.

Though the MTS and GBTS facilities would be visible within the setting of the NHLD, neither facility would require alteration to the overall facility plan; the non-historic recreation features to be removed were not part of original plan; the roadway layout would not change; the tree-lined boulevards or historic landscaped open spaces would not change; and the placement of pivotal buildings would remain. Thus, though the MTS and GBTS facilities would be visible within the setting of the NHLD, the overall effect to the setting is recommended as non-adverse as there would be no change to elements or characteristics of the historic property (i.e., the Randolph Field NHLD) that make it eligible for listing in the NRHP (i.e. contributing buildings or structures, the roadway network, contributing open spaces, or the tree-line streets).

Lastly, the proposed GBTS facility would include four 15-foot-tall antennae located on top of the building. The GBTS facility would be located with the Randolph Field NHLD and would be potentially visible from up to 0.25 miles (i.e., throughout the indirect APE). There are currently lamp posts and other antennae and vertical incursions within the immediate landscape of the proposed antennae location. The antennae would be placed on top of the newly constructed GBTS facility, arranged along the ridge, and would be uniform in height and evenly spaced, see image shown on **Attachment 3**. The antennae would be minimally visible within a small portion of the Randolph Field NHLD and would not diminish the District's integrity of setting.

The MILCON and FSRM projects would be largely located on previously disturbed land and unidentified archaeological or traditional resources are not expected. Should unidentified historic properties or human remains be encountered during construction, the Air Force would follow the procedures for inadvertent discoveries provided in the JBSA Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan.

The Air Force has reviewed the Criteria of Adverse Effect and have determined that none apply to the activities that would be carried out in this undertaking. The undertaking avoids destruction of or adverse alterations to historic properties and any exterior alterations that would occur would meet the

Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Adverse effects were also avoided through the thoughtful placement of new construction in non-contributing areas of the Randolph Field NHL, areas of compromised integrity, or outside of the District boundary; limiting exterior building alterations; and limiting the overall footprint of the undertaking.

Pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5(b), the Air Force has determined that there would be no adverse effect to historic properties by T-7A recapitalization at JBSA. Attached for your review are copies of relevant supporting documents supporting the Air Force's findings and determinations.

We request your comment and/or concurrence on the finding of *No Adverse Effect*. If we do not receive your comments and/or concurrence within the required 30 days, we will assume concurrence and proceed with the undertaking as described.

Please contact me by phone at (210) 740-8340; by electronic correspondence at 502ces.ceiea.culturalresources@us.af.mil; or by written correspondence at 802 CES/CEIEA, 1555 Gott Street, JBSA-Lackland TX 78236 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Dayna
Cramer

Digitally signed by
Dayna Cramer
Date: 2021.06.21
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DAYNA CRAMER, USAF
Cultural Resources Manager
802 Civil Engineer Squadron

Attachments:

1. Project Component Details and Assessment of Effect
2. Area of Potential Effect – June 2021
3. Rendition of the Proposed GBTS Facility and Antennae – June 2021

Attachment 1: Project Component Details and Assessment of Effect

Building Name/ Number	Project Component	NRHP Status	Date constructed	Assessment of Effect
MILCON Projects				
Facility 388 (Non-Historic Tennis Court); Facility 389 (Non-Historic outbuilding); 390 (Historic Tennis Court, Demolished)	<p>Construct a 30,000-ft² high-bay aircraft MTS facility at the current location of Facilities 388, 389, 390, and 397. New construction would occur within the Randolph Field NHLD and on existing ball field and tennis court properties.</p> <p>All existing facilities are non-historic and ineligible, except for Facility 390, which was replaced with a skate park ca. 2004 and is no longer extant. All new construction would occur within an existing recreation area. A new ball field and tennis courts would be constructed on vacant land as a replacement and would not be located within the Randolph Field NHLD.</p>	<p>Facility 388 – Not historic (non-contributing to the Randolph Field NHLD)</p> <p>Facility 389 – Not historic (non-contributing to the Randolph Field NHLD)</p> <p>Facility 390 – Listed, contributing to Randolph Field NHLD; however, demolished ca. 2004 and now a skateboarding park.¹</p>	<p>ca. 1980</p> <p>ca. 1980</p> <p>ca. 1950 (demolished ca. 2004)</p>	<p>No adverse effect</p>
Facility 397 (Non-Historic Ball Field)	<p>Construct a 33,000 ft² facility to hold a GBTS facility. Construct a 10,125 ft² parking lot to support the MTS and GBTS facilities. Four antennae would be located on top of the GBTS facility and would extend up to a maximum height of 15 feet above the building.</p> <p>New construction on existing ball field and tennis court property within the Randolph Field NHLD. Existing facility is non-historic and ineligible. All new construction would occur within existing recreation area. The antennae may be visible for up to approximately 0.25 miles; however, trees and buildings in the immediate vicinity would obscure that view, especially towards the center of the base to the southwest.</p>	<p>Facility 397 – Not eligible (non-contributing to the Randolph Field NHLD)</p>	<p>ca. 1970</p>	<p>No adverse effect</p>

¹ Historic aerial photographs show this facility was demolished ca. 2004.

Building Name/ Number	Project Component	NRHP Status	Date constructed	Assessment of Effect
Hush House Pad (Non-Historic)	<p>The proposed hush house pad would be constructed on the site of the existing hush house pad and would be a 24,611 ft² concrete pad. The hush house pad is not located within the Randolph Field NHLD. The existing hush house pad has not been previously recorded and is a concrete pad constructed ca. 1990.</p> <p>Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.</p>	Not historic (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1990	No effect
Fuel Cell Facility	<p>Construct 35,138 ft² fuel cell facility and parking area west of Building 38 on currently vacant land not located within the Randolph Field NHLD. As the facility has not yet been constructed, and would be located on currently vacant land, it does not have a facility number.</p> <p>Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.</p>	N/A (not yet constructed)	N/A – Vacant	No effect
T-7A Shelters	<p>Construct 65 shelters for T-7A aircraft to replace existing, non-historic shelters. Structures are not located within the Randolph Field NHLD.</p> <p>Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.</p>	Not historic (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 2004	No effect
Building 38	<p>Building 38 would be modified by adding two more rooms (5,000 ft²) to the southwest side. Building 38 is not located within the Randolph Field NHLD.</p> <p>Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.</p>	Not historic (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1990	No effect

Attachment 1

Building Name/ Number	Project Component	NRHP Status	Date constructed	Assessment of Effect
FSRM Projects				
Hangar 63	Interior of first floor to be modified. No alteration to exterior of building and no character-defining features impacted. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD. Interior modifications to non-public portions of historic buildings are covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1931	No effect
T-1 shelters rows 16 to 20	Relocate five existing rows of T-1 shelters (rows 16 to 20) from the East Ramp to South Ramp. The T-1 shelters are currently not within the Randolph Field NHLD and would remain out of the district upon being moved. No character-defining features of the NHLD have the potential to be impacted. Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Not historic (existing shelters) (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 2004	No effect
Hangar 13	Interior of hangar to be modified for training and communication equipment. No character-defining features impacted. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD. Interior modifications to non-public portions of historic buildings are covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1931	No effect
Building 220	Public Affairs would move from Hangar 6 to Building 220. Interior modifications to use as office space; installation of utilities including electrical service and computer and phone lines. No character-defining features impacted. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD. Interior modifications to non-public portions of historic buildings are covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1930	No effect

Attachment 1

Building Name/ Number	Project Component	NRHP Status	Date constructed	Assessment of Effect
Hangar 72	Exterior modifications include the removal of a blocked door and install two lockable full-length glass doors. Security Forces fencing and concertina razor wire would be removed. Interior modification includes the demolition of the Flight Service Center office complex and gun vault. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1931	No adverse effect
Hangar 6	Interior modifications to modernize equipment. Two exterior alterations on rear, secondary elevation. Both alterations would occur within extensively altered rear lean-to addition (NPS 2001). One small bump-out would be added to lean-to addition on southeast corner of building that would include a bay window for the Ops Desk to observe flight take-off on runway side. Alteration to non-historic wall material. In addition, a balcony would be added on top of the lean-to addition on the rear elevation and would require two exit doors to be added within the second floor of the rear to access the balcony. No character-defining features would be impacted. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1931	No adverse effect
A1 and A6 Hammerhead Taxi Lanes	<p>Repaint A1 and A6 hammerhead taxi-lane markings and restripe for T-7A aircraft. Taxi lanes are not significant setting features and have been modernized and re-stripped on many occasions over time.</p> <p>A portion of the existing taxi lanes proposed for marking and restriping are located within the Randolph Field NHLD; however, no character-defining features of the NHLD have the potential to be impacted.</p>	Not eligible (non-contributing to the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1930	No adverse effect

Attachment 1

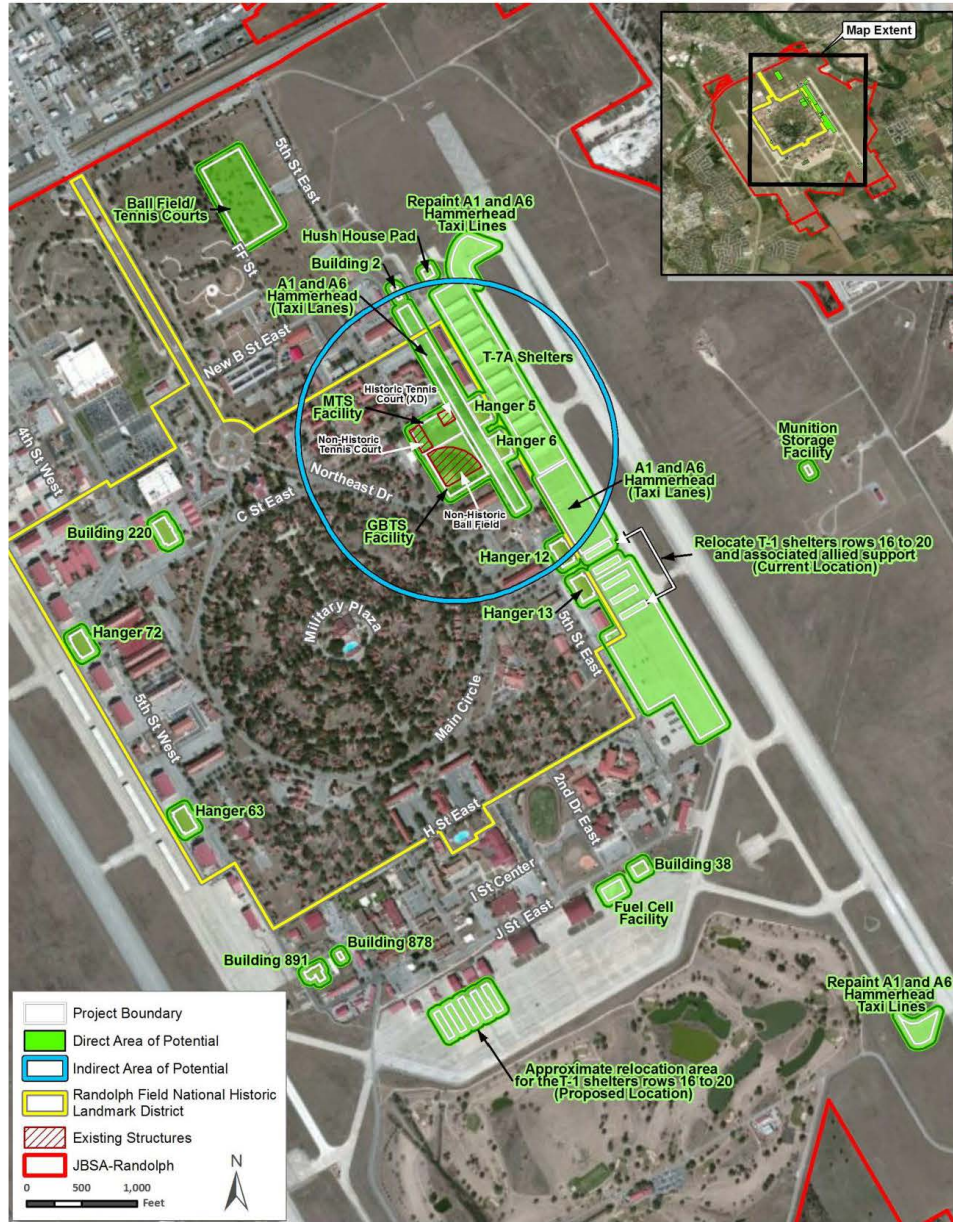
Building Name/ Number	Project Component	NRHP Status	Date constructed	Assessment of Effect
Building 2, Buildings 878, and Building 891	Move CE Plumbers and HVAC personnel and equipment from Building 2 to Buildings 878 and 891.	Building 2 – Not historic (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1990	No effect
	Buildings 2, 878, and 891 are not located within the Randolph Field NHLD.	Building 878 – Not historic (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1975	
	Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Building 891 – Not eligible (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1960	
Hangar 12	Interior alteration to hanger for 560 FTS expansion to install new operational equipment. No character-defining features impacted. No exterior alteration. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD. Interior modifications to non-public portions of historic buildings are covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1931	No effect
Building 2	Alteration to relocate J85 engine shop. Building 2 is not located within the Randolph Field NHLD. Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Not historic (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1990	No effect
Hangar 5	Reconfigure interior of hangar for use as a repair facility. Remove interior engine shop mechanical equipment. No character-defining features impacted. No exterior alteration. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD. Interior modifications to non-public portions of historic buildings are covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1931	No effect

Attachment 1

Building Name/ Number	Project Component	NRHP Status	Date constructed	Assessment of Effect
Ammunition Storage Area	<p>A new 1,855 ft² munitions storage building would be added to the JBSA-Randolph ammunition storage area. The proposed facility would not be located within the Randolph Field NHLD. New building on vacant land.</p> <p>Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.</p>	N/A; JBSA-Randolph ammunition storage area is not historic	ca. 2004	No effect
Trim Pad/Compass Rose	<p>Utilize the existing Trim Pad to install an anchor and relocate the Compass Rose. Located on the airfield and not within the Randolph Field NHLD.</p> <p>Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.</p>	N/A; trim pad is part of the parking ramp and compass rose is aeronautical equipment	Unknown	No effect

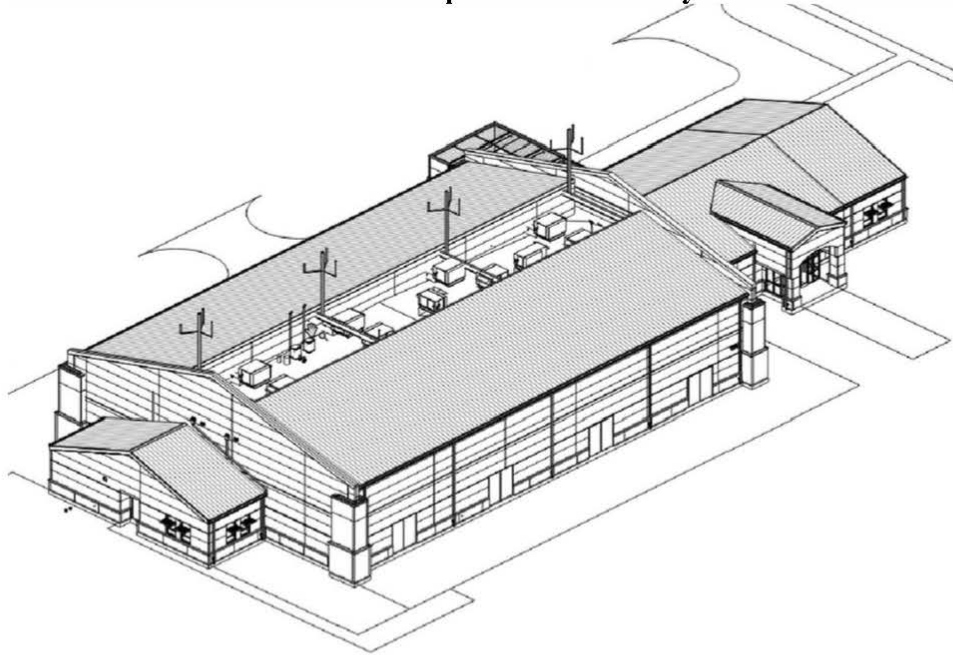
Key: N/A = not applicable, ca. = circa (approximately).

Attachment 2: Area of Potential Effect



Attachment 2

Attachment 3: Rendition of the Proposed GBTS Facility and Antennae



Note: Four 15-foot-tall antennae along roof ridge.

Attachment 3

Letter to the National Park Service



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS

21 June 2021

Dayna Cramer
Cultural Resources Manager
802 CES/CEIEA
1555 Gott Street
JBSA-Lackland TX 78236

Justin Henderson
Intermountain Region
12795 West Alameda Parkway
PO Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225

Dear Mr. Henderson:

The United States Air Force (Air Force) is proposing to recapitalize its flight training program with newer and more capable T-7A Red Hawk aircraft at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Recapitalization is the phased acquisition of the new generation T-7A aircraft and construction and upgrade of specific facilities to support the training, operation, and maintenance of the T-7A aircraft. To consider various environmental concerns, the Air Force is engaging early with the appropriate resource and regulatory agencies as it formulates the undertaking. The Air Force is also preparing an Environmental Impact Statement under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA.

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the Air Force and JBSA are initiating consultation and advising you of a proposed undertaking that has the potential to affect historic properties, including the Randolph Field National Historic Landmark District (NHLD).

The undertaking would entail the phased introduction of T-7A aircraft and phased reduction of the T-38C aircraft currently operating from JBSA-Randolph; new intensities of flight operations at JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield including nighttime operations at JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland; and the introduction of approximately 300 new personnel at JBSA-Randolph. T-7A operations would occur within the same designated military airspace boundaries currently used for T-38C operations, and no changes to established Special Use Airspace configurations (i.e., size, shape, or location) would occur. Additionally, construction for six military construction (MILCON) projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects would occur at JBSA-Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T-7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements. The MILCON and FSRM projects include new building construction including placement of four 15-foot-tall antennae on top of a new building (arranged along roof ridge), renovation of several existing buildings and hangars, repainting taxi lines, and relocation of displaced athletic facilities. The undertaking's potential to impact historic properties is from the MILCON and FSRM projects at JBSA-Randolph. Details on the MILCON and FSRM projects and their individual assessment of effect can be found in **Attachment 1**. No ground disturbance would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for this undertaking is defined as the potential impact area from all activities. The APE includes areas of potential direct and indirect effects. Direct effects include those from ground disturbance, vibration, building modification, and staging and equipment storage. Indirect effects include those from noise and aesthetic interference. For this undertaking, the direct APE is defined as all buildings proposed for interior and exterior alteration, including a 50-foot buffer around those buildings to account for construction staging; all areas of new construction; all landscape features such as the existing ball field, tennis court, and taxi lanes proposed for alteration; and the location of the proposed ball field. The indirect APE is an area 0.25 miles in radius centered around the GBTS facility where four 15-foot-tall antennae would be located on top of the building. The indirect APE includes the full distance (0.25 miles) that the 15-foot-tall antennae are anticipated to be present within the setting of adjacent facilities, though actual viewing distance is anticipated to be much shorter in some locations depending on the presence of adjacent buildings, structures, utility components, and foliage. The direct and indirect APE total approximately 56 acres and are shown on **Attachment 2**. The APE does not include any portions of JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield because no ground disturbance would occur at these installations. Additionally, the APE does not include areas within the airspace where the T-7A would perform operations because T-7A flight training would occur at a relatively high altitude in previously defined military airspace and would have no potential to impact historic properties.

The Air Force has conducted both architectural and archaeological surveys within the APE. Architectural surveys have resulted in the identification of several historic properties, including the Randolph Field NHLD, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1996 and designated a National Historic Landmark in 2001. The district is composed of 350 contributing resources and 47 non-contributing resources. Other historic properties at JBSA-Randolph include two individually eligible properties dating to the Cold War era (Buildings 40 and 41), which were determined eligible for the NRHP in 2002 during a Cold War-Era buildings and structures inventory and assessment. Of the historic properties at JBSA-Randolph, ten are located within the APE including Randolph Field NHLD and nine contributing resources located within the district. The Randolph Field NHLD is shown on **Attachment 2**.

One archaeological study has been conducted at JBSA-Randolph. In 1991, the National Park Service Interagency Archeological Services, Denver, Colorado, surveyed areas of JBSA-Randolph considered to have a high potential for intact sites. No archaeological resources were identified by the study, and no further work was recommended. No archaeological sites have been identified at JBSA-Randolph. The Air Force is concurrently conducting tribal consultation with all interested tribal government parties to ensure the tribes are provided ability to comment on the undertaking and whether it may adversely affect any historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the interested tribes.

Nine of the MILCON and FSRM projects would have no potential to impact cultural resources as they occur outside of the Randolph Field NHLD and include buildings, structures, or sites that have been previously determined not eligible for NRHP listing or were constructed after 1990 and have not reached the threshold for NRHP evaluation. Further, some of these projects would not involve ground disturbance, building modifications or construction, or other activities with potential to affect cultural resources and were not included in the APE.

The remaining ten MILCON and FSRM projects have the potential to impact cultural resources because they are located within the Randolph Field NHLD and the district is a historic property. Of those ten projects, five would occur within interior of buildings located in the Randolph Field NHLD (with no impact to character-defining interior features) and would have no effect on contributing resources within the district or the NHLD itself. The remaining five projects would include exterior alteration to two NHLD-contributing hangars, repainting of the taxi lanes, and the construction of the GBTS and MTS facilities.

An adverse effect is one that changes elements or characteristics of a historic property that make the property eligible for listing in the NRHP. The exterior alterations to Hangars 6 and 72 would occur on secondary elevations and would not adversely impact character-defining features. The bay window proposed for the southeast corner of Hangar 6 would be located within a rear addition last remodeled in 1985 and would not remove any historic wall material. The balcony proposed for Hangar 6 would be located on top of the lean-to addition and would only be visible from the rear of the hangar. The door to access the balcony would also be located on the rear of the hangar within a non-character defining section of wall currently punctuated by steel vents. Hangar 72 would include the alteration of two exterior doors; however, alteration would occur within existing door framing. Exterior fencing would also be removed; however, it is not a character defining feature of the hangar. Thus, there would be no adverse effect to those two listed and contributing hangars. The taxi lanes, though partially located within the APE, do not contribute to the Randolph Field NHLD and their repainting would have no adverse effect on the NHLD.

The last two components include the MTS and GBTS facilities. Both facilities would require the removal of non-contributing and non-historic recreational facilities within the NHLD. Thus, neither component would directly impact any contributing resources within the NHLD. Though there would be no physical impact to any contributing buildings, structures, or contributing open areas, the MTS and GBTS facilities would be present within the setting of the NHLD and would be visible from NHLD-contributing facilities. Features located within the setting of the NHLD have been identified as contributing resources, specifically the airfield plan, which includes the (overall) original plan for the flying field, the road layout of almost 32 miles, the park-like areas and boulevards, and the placement of pivotal buildings.

Though the MTS and GBTS facilities would be visible within the setting of the NHLD, neither facility would require alteration to the overall facility plan; the non-historic recreation features to be removed were not part of original plan; the roadway layout would not change; the tree-lined boulevards or historic landscaped open spaces would not change; and the placement of pivotal buildings would remain. Thus, though the MTS and GBTS facilities would be visible within the setting of the NHLD, the overall effect to the setting is recommended as non-adverse as there would be no change to elements or characteristics of the historic property (i.e., the Randolph Field NHLD) that make it eligible for listing in the NRHP (i.e. contributing buildings or structures, the roadway network, contributing open spaces, or the tree-line streets).

Lastly, the proposed GBTS facility would include four 15-foot-tall antennae located on top of the building. The GBTS facility would be located with the Randolph Field NHLD and would be potentially visible from up to 0.25 miles (i.e., throughout the indirect APE). There are currently lamp posts and other antennae and vertical incursions within the immediate landscape of the proposed antennae location. The antennae would be placed on top of the newly constructed GBTS facility, arranged along the ridge, and would be uniform in height and evenly spaced, see image shown on **Attachment 3**. The antennae would be minimally visible within a small portion of the Randolph Field NHLD and would not diminish the District's integrity of setting.

The MILCON and FSRM projects would be largely located on previously disturbed land and unidentified archaeological or traditional resources are not expected. Should unidentified historic properties or human remains be encountered during construction, the Air Force would follow the procedures for inadvertent discoveries provided in the JBSA Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan.

The Air Force has reviewed the Criteria of Adverse Effect and have determined that none apply to the activities that would be carried out in this undertaking. The undertaking avoids destruction of or adverse alterations to historic properties and any exterior alterations that would occur would meet the

Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Adverse effects were also avoided through the thoughtful placement of new construction in non-contributing areas of the Randolph Field NHL, areas of compromised integrity, or outside of the District boundary; limiting exterior building alterations; and limiting the overall footprint of the undertaking.

Pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5(b), the Air Force has determined that there would be no adverse effect to historic properties by T-7A recapitalization at JBSA. Attached for your review are copies of relevant supporting documents supporting the Air Force's findings and determinations.

As the undertaking has the potential to impact a listed NHL, we are requesting your comment on the finding of *No Adverse Effect*. If we do not receive your comments within 30 days, we will assume you have no comment on the proposed undertaking as described.

Please contact me by phone at (210) 740-8340; by electronic correspondence at 502ces.ceia.culturalresources@us.af.mil; or by written correspondence at 802 CES/CEIEA, 1555 Gott Street, JBSA-Lackland TX 78236 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Dayna
Cramer

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Dayna Cramer
Date: 2021.06.21
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DAYNA CRAMER, USAF
Cultural Resources Manager
802 Civil Engineer Squadron

Attachments:

1. Project Component Details and Assessment of Effect
2. Area of Potential Effect – June 2021
3. Rendition of the Proposed GBTS Facility and Antennae – June 2021

Attachment 1: Project Component Details and Assessment of Effect

Building Name/ Number	Project Component	NRHP Status	Date constructed	Assessment of Effect
MILCON Projects				
Facility 388 (Non-Historic Tennis Court); Facility 389 (Non-Historic outbuilding); 390 (Historic Tennis Court, Demolished)	<p>Construct a 30,000-ft² high-bay aircraft MTS facility at the current location of Facilities 388, 389, 390, and 397. New construction would occur within the Randolph Field NHLD and on existing ball field and tennis court properties.</p> <p>All existing facilities are non-historic and ineligible, except for Facility 390, which was replaced with a skate park ca. 2004 and is no longer extant. All new construction would occur within an existing recreation area. A new ball field and tennis courts would be constructed on vacant land as a replacement and would not be located within the Randolph Field NHLD.</p>	<p>Facility 388 – Not historic (non-contributing to the Randolph Field NHLD)</p> <p>Facility 389 – Not historic (non-contributing to the Randolph Field NHLD)</p> <p>Facility 390 – Listed, contributing to Randolph Field NHLD; however, demolished ca. 2004 and now a skateboarding park.¹</p>	<p>ca. 1980</p> <p>ca. 1980</p> <p>ca. 1950 (demolished ca. 2004)</p>	<p>No adverse effect</p>
Facility 397 (Non-Historic Ball Field)	<p>Construct a 33,000 ft² facility to hold a GBTS facility. Construct a 10,125 ft² parking lot to support the MTS and GBTS facilities. Four antennae would be located on top of the GBTS facility and would extend up to a maximum height of 15 feet above the building.</p> <p>New construction on existing ball field and tennis court property within the Randolph Field NHLD. Existing facility is non-historic and ineligible. All new construction would occur within existing recreation area. The antennae may be visible for up to approximately 0.25 miles; however, trees and buildings in the immediate vicinity would obscure that view, especially towards the center of the base to the southwest.</p>	<p>Facility 397 – Not eligible (non-contributing to the Randolph Field NHLD)</p>	<p>ca. 1970</p>	<p>No adverse effect</p>

¹ Historic aerial photographs show this facility was demolished ca. 2004.

Building Name/ Number	Project Component	NRHP Status	Date constructed	Assessment of Effect
Hush House Pad (Non-Historic)	<p>The proposed hush house pad would be constructed on the site of the existing hush house pad and would be a 24,611 ft² concrete pad. The hush house pad is not located within the Randolph Field NHLD. The existing hush house pad has not been previously recorded and is a concrete pad constructed ca. 1990.</p> <p>Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.</p>	Not historic (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1990	No effect
Fuel Cell Facility	<p>Construct 35,138 ft² fuel cell facility and parking area west of Building 38 on currently vacant land not located within the Randolph Field NHLD. As the facility has not yet been constructed, and would be located on currently vacant land, it does not have a facility number.</p> <p>Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.</p>	N/A (not yet constructed)	N/A – Vacant	No effect
T-7A Shelters	<p>Construct 65 shelters for T-7A aircraft to replace existing, non-historic shelters. Structures are not located within the Randolph Field NHLD.</p> <p>Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.</p>	Not historic (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 2004	No effect
Building 38	<p>Building 38 would be modified by adding two more rooms (5,000 ft²) to the southwest side. Building 38 is not located within the Randolph Field NHLD.</p> <p>Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.</p>	Not historic (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1990	No effect

Attachment 1

Building Name/ Number	Project Component	NRHP Status	Date constructed	Assessment of Effect
FSRM Projects				
Hangar 63	Interior of first floor to be modified. No alteration to exterior of building and no character-defining features impacted. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD. Interior modifications to non-public portions of historic buildings are covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1931	No effect
T-1 shelters rows 16 to 20	Relocate five existing rows of T-1 shelters (rows 16 to 20) from the East Ramp to South Ramp. The T-1 shelters are currently not within the Randolph Field NHLD and would remain out of the district upon being moved. No character-defining features of the NHLD have the potential to be impacted. Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Not historic (existing shelters) (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 2004	No effect
Hangar 13	Interior of hangar to be modified for training and communication equipment. No character-defining features impacted. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD. Interior modifications to non-public portions of historic buildings are covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1931	No effect
Building 220	Public Affairs would move from Hangar 6 to Building 220. Interior modifications to use as office space; installation of utilities including electrical service and computer and phone lines. No character-defining features impacted. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD. Interior modifications to non-public portions of historic buildings are covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1930	No effect

Attachment 1

Building Name/ Number	Project Component	NRHP Status	Date constructed	Assessment of Effect
Hangar 72	Exterior modifications include the removal of a blocked door and install two lockable full-length glass doors. Security Forces fencing and concertina razor wire would be removed. Interior modification includes the demolition of the Flight Service Center office complex and gun vault. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1931	No adverse effect
Hangar 6	Interior modifications to modernize equipment. Two exterior alterations on rear, secondary elevation. Both alterations would occur within extensively altered rear lean-to addition (NPS 2001). One small bump-out would be added to lean-to addition on southeast corner of building that would include a bay window for the Ops Desk to observe flight take-off on runway side. Alteration to non-historic wall material. In addition, a balcony would be added on top of the lean-to addition on the rear elevation and would require two exit doors to be added within the second floor of the rear to access the balcony. No character-defining features would be impacted. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1931	No adverse effect
A1 and A6 Hammerhead Taxi Lanes	<p>Repaint A1 and A6 hammerhead taxi-lane markings and restripe for T-7A aircraft. Taxi lanes are not significant setting features and have been modernized and re-stripped on many occasions over time.</p> <p>A portion of the existing taxi lanes proposed for marking and restriping are located within the Randolph Field NHLD; however, no character-defining features of the NHLD have the potential to be impacted.</p>	Not eligible (non-contributing to the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1930	No adverse effect

Attachment 1

Building Name/ Number	Project Component	NRHP Status	Date constructed	Assessment of Effect
Building 2, Buildings 878, and Building 891	Move CE Plumbers and HVAC personnel and equipment from Building 2 to Buildings 878 and 891.	Building 2 – Not historic (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1990	No effect
	Buildings 2, 878, and 891 are not located within the Randolph Field NHLD.	Building 878 – Not historic (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1975	
	Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Building 891 – Not eligible (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1960	
Hangar 12	Interior alteration to hanger for 560 FTS expansion to install new operational equipment. No character-defining features impacted. No exterior alteration. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD. Interior modifications to non-public portions of historic buildings are covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1931	No effect
Building 2	Alteration to relocate J85 engine shop. Building 2 is not located within the Randolph Field NHLD. Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Not historic (not located within the Randolph Field NHLD)	ca. 1990	No effect
Hangar 5	Reconfigure interior of hangar for use as a repair facility. Remove interior engine shop mechanical equipment. No character-defining features impacted. No exterior alteration. Building is located within the Randolph Field NHLD. Interior modifications to non-public portions of historic buildings are covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.	Listed, contributing to the NHLD	1931	No effect

Attachment 1

Building Name/ Number	Project Component	NRHP Status	Date constructed	Assessment of Effect
Ammunition Storage Area	<p>A new 1,855 ft² munitions storage building would be added to the JBSA-Randolph ammunition storage area. The proposed facility would not be located within the Randolph Field NHL. New building on vacant land.</p> <p>Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.</p>	N/A; JBSA-Randolph ammunition storage area is not historic	ca. 2004	No effect
Trim Pad/Compass Rose	<p>Utilize the existing Trim Pad to install an anchor and relocate the Compass Rose. Located on the airfield and not within the Randolph Field NHL.</p> <p>Work outside the district that is not adjacent to historic properties is covered by the JBSA Programmatic Agreement as an exempt activity.</p>	N/A; trim pad is part of the parking ramp and compass rose is aeronautical equipment	Unknown	No effect

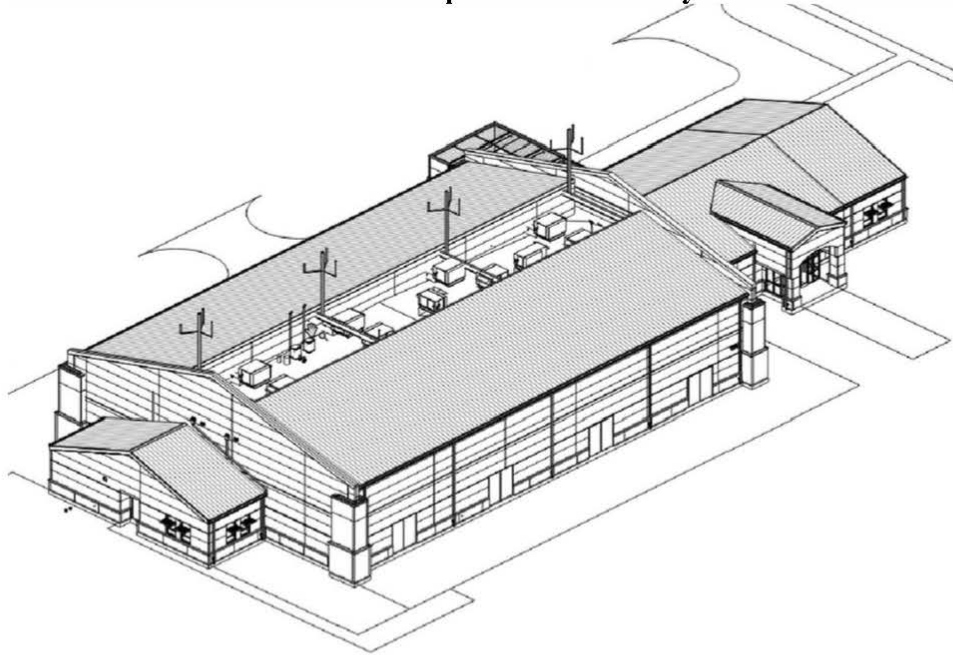
Key: N/A = not applicable, ca. = circa (approximately).

Attachment 2: Area of Potential Effect



Attachment 2

Attachment 3: Rendition of the Proposed GBTS Facility and Antennae



Note: Four 15-foot-tall antennae along roof ridge.

Attachment 3

Letter to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS**

22 June 2021

Mr. Michael D. Waldrop
JBSA Tribal Liaison
AETC 502 ABW
502 MSG/CD (BLDG 122)
JBSA-Fort Sam Houston TX 78234

Mr. John Johnson
Governor
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee, OK 74801

Dear Governor Johnson:

The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with T-7A recapitalization at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the USAF is accounting for various environmental concerns and engaging early with tribal governments as it formulates the undertaking.

As part of the proposed undertaking, T-7A recapitalization would entail the phased introduction of T-7A aircraft and phased reduction of the T-38C aircraft currently operating from JBSA-Randolph; new intensities of flight operations at JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield including nighttime operations at JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland; and the introduction of 300 new personnel at JBSA-Randolph. T-7A operations would occur at a relatively high altitude within the same designated military airspace boundaries currently used for T-38C operations. No changes to these boundaries would be necessary to support the proposed operations of the T-7A (see **Attachment 1**). Additionally, construction for six military construction (MILCON) projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects would occur at JBSA-Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T-7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements. The MILCON and FSRM projects include new building construction, renovation of several existing buildings and hangars, repainting taxi lines, and relocation of displaced athletic facilities. **Attachment 2** shows the locations of the MILCON and FSRM projects. No ground disturbance would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield.

In accordance with the NHPA, the USAF would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA. The USAF requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed in the environmental analysis. Additionally, please let us know if you believe this undertaking might adversely affect any historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Nolan Swick via email at nolan.swick@us.af.mil or mail at AFCEC/CZN, Attn: T-7A Recapitalization EIS, 2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155, JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-9853. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this effort.

Sincerely,

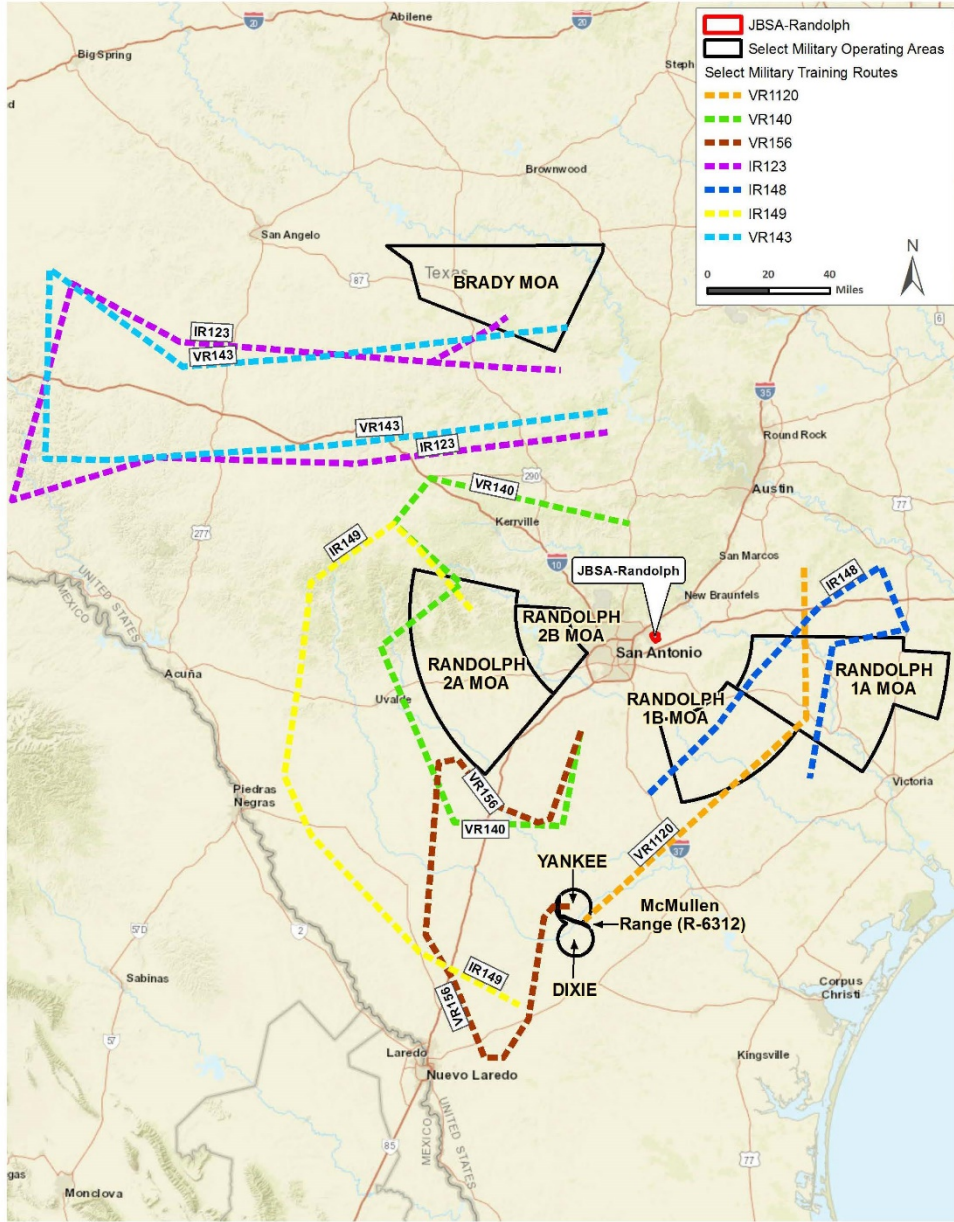


MICHAEL D. WALDROP

Attachment:

1. Airspace Map – June 2021
2. MILCON and FSRM Project Map – June 2021

Attachment 1: Airspace Map



Data Sources: Basemap (ESRI Streetmap), FAA and DISDI.

Attachment 2: MILCON and FSRM Project Map



*Attachments 1 and 2 are identical for all Native American letters.

Letter to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS**

22 June 2021

Mr. Michael D. Waldrop
JBSA Tribal Liaison
AETC 502 ABW
502 MSG/CD (BLDG 122)
JBSA-Fort Sam Houston TX 78234

Ms. Nita Battise
Chairperson
Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas
571 State Park Road 56
Livingston, TX 77351

Dear Chairperson Battise:

The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with T-7A recapitalization at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the USAF is accounting for various environmental concerns and engaging early with tribal governments as it formulates the undertaking.

As part of the proposed undertaking, T-7A recapitalization would entail the phased introduction of T-7A aircraft and phased reduction of the T-38C aircraft currently operating from JBSA-Randolph; new intensities of flight operations at JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield including nighttime operations at JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland; and the introduction of 300 new personnel at JBSA-Randolph. T-7A operations would occur at a relatively high altitude within the same designated military airspace boundaries currently used for T-38C operations. No changes to these boundaries would be necessary to support the proposed operations of the T-7A (see **Attachment 1**). Additionally, construction for six military construction (MILCON) projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects would occur at JBSA-Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T-7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements. The MILCON and FSRM projects include new building construction, renovation of several existing buildings and hangars, repainting taxi lines, and relocation of displaced athletic facilities. **Attachment 2** shows the locations of the MILCON and FSRM projects. No ground disturbance would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield.

In accordance with the NHPA, the USAF would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA. The USAF requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed in the environmental analysis. Additionally, please let us know if you believe this undertaking might adversely affect any historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Nolan Swick via email at nolan.swick@us.af.mil or mail at AFCEC/CZN, Attn: T-7A Recapitalization EIS, 2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155, JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-9853. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael D. Waldrop". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" and last name "Waldrop" clearly distinguishable.

MICHAEL D. WALDROP

Attachment:

1. Airspace Map – June 2021
2. MILCON and FSRM Project Map – June 2021

Letter to the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS**

22 June 2021

Mr. Michael D. Waldrop
JBSA Tribal Liaison
AETC 502 ABW
502 MSG/CD (BLDG 122)
JBSA-Fort Sam Houston TX 78234

Mr. Tarpie Yargce
Town King
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
PO Box 187
Wetumka, OK 74883

Dear King Yargce:

The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with T-7A recapitalization at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the USAF is accounting for various environmental concerns and engaging early with tribal governments as it formulates the undertaking.

As part of the proposed undertaking, T-7A recapitalization would entail the phased introduction of T-7A aircraft and phased reduction of the T-38C aircraft currently operating from JBSA-Randolph; new intensities of flight operations at JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield including nighttime operations at JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland; and the introduction of 300 new personnel at JBSA-Randolph. T-7A operations would occur at a relatively high altitude within the same designated military airspace boundaries currently used for T-38C operations. No changes to these boundaries would be necessary to support the proposed operations of the T-7A (see **Attachment 1**). Additionally, construction for six military construction (MILCON) projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects would occur at JBSA-Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T-7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements. The MILCON and FSRM projects include new building construction, renovation of several existing buildings and hangars, repainting taxi lines, and relocation of displaced athletic facilities. **Attachment 2** shows the locations of the MILCON and FSRM projects. No ground disturbance would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield.

In accordance with the NHPA, the USAF would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA. The USAF requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed in the environmental analysis. Additionally, please let us know if you believe this undertaking might adversely affect any historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Nolan Swick via email at nolan.swick@us.af.mil or mail at AFCEC/CZN, Attn: T-7A Recapitalization EIS, 2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155, JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-9853. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this effort.

Sincerely,



MICHAEL D. WALDROP

Attachment:

1. Airspace Map – June 2021
2. MILCON and FSRM Project Map – June 2021

Response from the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town

From: Ben Yahola <ben.yahola@alabama-quassarte.org>
Sent: Monday, July 12, 2021 1:05 PM
To: SWICK, NOLAN T GS-13 USAF AFMC AFCEC/CZN <nolan.swick@us.af.mil>
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] USAF JBSA Letter M.D.Waldrop 06/22/2021

Mr Michael D. Waldrop

Until I receive a full submission packet I am deferring this matter to our Southern Tribal Historic Preservation Officer relatives the Alabama Coushatta of TX and the Coushatta Tribe of LA.

The Alabama Quassarte Tribal Town Tribal Historic Preservation Office honors and works with government agencies and private individuals that protect and preserve archeological resources.

Thank you,

Ben Yahola

AQTHPO Cultural Director

405452-3881 x 2014

Linda Langley <LLangley@coushatta.org>
"Bryant Celestne (Celestine.Bryant@actribe.org)"

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Letter to the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS**

22 June 2021

Mr. Michael D. Waldrop
JBSA Tribal Liaison
AETC 502 ABW
502 MSG/CD (BLDG 122)
JBSA-Fort Sam Houston TX 78234

Mr. Bobby Komardley
Chairman
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
PO Box 1330
Anadarko, OK 73005

Dear Chairman Komardley:

The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with T-7A recapitalization at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the USAF is accounting for various environmental concerns and engaging early with tribal governments as it formulates the undertaking.

As part of the proposed undertaking, T-7A recapitalization would entail the phased introduction of T-7A aircraft and phased reduction of the T-38C aircraft currently operating from JBSA-Randolph; new intensities of flight operations at JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield including nighttime operations at JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland; and the introduction of 300 new personnel at JBSA-Randolph. T-7A operations would occur at a relatively high altitude within the same designated military airspace boundaries currently used for T-38C operations. No changes to these boundaries would be necessary to support the proposed operations of the T-7A (see **Attachment 1**). Additionally, construction for six military construction (MILCON) projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects would occur at JBSA-Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T-7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements. The MILCON and FSRM projects include new building construction, renovation of several existing buildings and hangars, repainting taxi lines, and relocation of displaced athletic facilities. **Attachment 2** shows the locations of the MILCON and FSRM projects. No ground disturbance would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield.

In accordance with the NHPA, the USAF would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA. The USAF requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed in the environmental analysis. Additionally, please let us know if you believe this undertaking might adversely affect any historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Nolan Swick via email at nolan.swick@us.af.mil or mail at AFCEC/CZN, Attn: T-7A Recapitalization EIS, 2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155, JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-9853. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael D. Waldrop". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" and last name "Waldrop" clearly distinguishable.

MICHAEL D. WALDROP

Attachment:

1. Airspace Map – June 2021
2. MILCON and FSRM Project Map – June 2021

Letter to the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS**

22 June 2021

Mr. Michael D. Waldrop
JBSA Tribal Liaison
AETC 502 ABW
502 MSG/CD (BLDG 122)
JBSA-Fort Sam Houston TX 78234

Mr. Bobby Gonzalez
Chairman
Caddo Nation of Oklahoma
PO Box 487
Binger, OK 73009

Dear Chairman Gonzalez:

The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with T-7A recapitalization at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the USAF is accounting for various environmental concerns and engaging early with tribal governments as it formulates the undertaking.

As part of the proposed undertaking, T-7A recapitalization would entail the phased introduction of T-7A aircraft and phased reduction of the T-38C aircraft currently operating from JBSA-Randolph; new intensities of flight operations at JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield including nighttime operations at JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland; and the introduction of 300 new personnel at JBSA-Randolph. T-7A operations would occur at a relatively high altitude within the same designated military airspace boundaries currently used for T-38C operations. No changes to these boundaries would be necessary to support the proposed operations of the T-7A (see **Attachment 1**). Additionally, construction for six military construction (MILCON) projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects would occur at JBSA-Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T-7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements. The MILCON and FSRM projects include new building construction, renovation of several existing buildings and hangars, repainting taxi lines, and relocation of displaced athletic facilities. **Attachment 2** shows the locations of the MILCON and FSRM projects. No ground disturbance would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield.

In accordance with the NHPA, the USAF would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA. The USAF requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed in the environmental analysis. Additionally, please let us know if you believe this undertaking might adversely affect any historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Nolan Swick via email at nolan.swick@us.af.mil or mail at AFCEC/CZN, Attn: T-7A Recapitalization EIS, 2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155, JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-9853. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael D. Waldrop". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

MICHAEL D. WALDROP

Attachment:

1. Airspace Map – June 2021
2. MILCON and FSRM Project Map – June 2021

Letter to the Comanche Nation



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS**

22 June 2021

Mr. Michael D. Waldrop
JBSA Tribal Liaison
AETC 502 ABW
502 MSG/CD (BLDG 122)
JBSA-Fort Sam Houston TX 78234

Mr. William Nelson
Chairman
Comanche Nation
PO Box 908
Lawton, OK 73502

Dear Chairman Nelson:

The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with T-7A recapitalization at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the USAF is accounting for various environmental concerns and engaging early with tribal governments as it formulates the undertaking.

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In accordance with the NHPA, the USAF would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA. The USAF requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed in the environmental analysis. Additionally, please let us know if you believe this undertaking might adversely affect any historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the Comanche Nation of Oklahoma.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Nolan Swick via email at nolan.swick@us.af.mil or mail at AFCEC/CZN, Attn: T-7A Recapitalization EIS, 2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155, JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-9853. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this effort.

Sincerely,



MICHAEL D. WALDROP

Attachment:

1. Airspace Map – June 2021
2. MILCON and FSRM Project Map – June 2021

Response from the Comanche Nation

COMANCHE NATION



Department of the Air Force 12th Flying Training Wing
Attn: Mr. Nolan Swick
2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155
Texas 78236-9853

July 21, 2021

Re: The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to Evaluate Potential Environmental Impacts Associated with T-7A Recapitalization At Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA)

Dear Mr. Swick:

In response to your request, the above reference project has been reviewed by staff of this office to identify areas that may potentially contain prehistoric or historic archeological materials. The location of your project has been cross referenced with the Comanche Nation site files, where an indication of "*No Properties*" have been identified. (IAW 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1)).

Please contact this office at (580) 595-9960/9618) if you require additional information on this project.

This review is performed in order to identify and preserve the Comanche Nation and State cultural heritage, in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Office.

Regards

Comanche Nation Historic Preservation Office
Theodore E. Villicana , Technician
#6 SW "D" Avenue, Suite C
Lawton, OK. 73502

Consult Response delayed due to Covid-19 work conditions.

COMANCHE NATION P.O. BOX 908 / LAWTON, OK 73502
PHONE: 580-492-4988 TOLL FREE:1-877-492-4988

Letter to the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS**

22 June 2021

Mr. Michael D. Waldrop
JBSA Tribal Liaison
AETC 502 ABW
502 MSG/CD (BLDG 122)
JBSA-Fort Sam Houston TX 78234

Mr. David Sickey
Chairman
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
PO Box 818
Elton, LA 70532

Dear Chairman Sickey:

The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with T-7A recapitalization at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the USAF is accounting for various environmental concerns and engaging early with tribal governments as it formulates the undertaking.

As part of the proposed undertaking, T-7A recapitalization would entail the phased introduction of T-7A aircraft and phased reduction of the T-38C aircraft currently operating from JBSA-Randolph; new intensities of flight operations at JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield including nighttime operations at JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland; and the introduction of 300 new personnel at JBSA-Randolph. T-7A operations would occur at a relatively high altitude within the same designated military airspace boundaries currently used for T-38C operations. No changes to these boundaries would be necessary to support the proposed operations of the T-7A (see **Attachment 1**). Additionally, construction for six military construction (MILCON) projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects would occur at JBSA-Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T-7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements. The MILCON and FSRM projects include new building construction, renovation of several existing buildings and hangars, repainting taxi lines, and relocation of displaced athletic facilities. **Attachment 2** shows the locations of the MILCON and FSRM projects. No ground disturbance would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield.

In accordance with the NHPA, the USAF would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA. The USAF requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed in the environmental analysis. Additionally, please let us know if you believe this undertaking might adversely affect any historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Nolan Swick via email at nolan.swick@us.af.mil or mail at AFCEC/CZN, Attn: T-7A Recapitalization EIS, 2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155, JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-9853. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael D. Waldrop". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" being the most prominent.

MICHAEL D. WALDROP

Attachment:

1. Airspace Map – June 2021
2. MILCON and FSRM Project Map – June 2021

Response from the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana

From: [Kassie Dawsey](#)
To: [SWICK, NOLAN T GS-13 USAF AFMC AFCEC/CZN](#)
Subject: [Non-DoD Source] T-7A recapitalization at JBSA
Date: Wednesday, June 30, 2021 9:47:36 AM

Thank you for requesting our 106/EA determination. Based on the information provided, I do not believe that this project will have a negative impact on any archaeological, historic, or cultural resources of the Coushatta people. Accordingly, we do not wish to consult further on this project. If any inadvertent discoveries are made in the course of this project, we expect to be contacted immediately and reserve the right to consult with you at that time.

Aliilamo (thank you),

Kassie Dawsey
Section 106 Coordinator
Department of Cultural, Historical, and Natural Resources
Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
P.O. Box 10
Elton, LA 70532
337-584-1560

Letter to the Delaware Nation



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS**

22 June 2021

Mr. Michael D. Waldrop
JBSA Tribal Liaison
AETC 502 ABW
502 MSG/CD (BLDG 122)
JBSA-Fort Sam Houston TX 78234

Ms. Deborah Dotson
President
Delaware Nation
PO Box 825
Anadarko, OK 73005

Dear President Dotson:

The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with T-7A recapitalization at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the USAF is accounting for various environmental concerns and engaging early with tribal governments as it formulates the undertaking.

As part of the proposed undertaking, T-7A recapitalization would entail the phased introduction of T-7A aircraft and phased reduction of the T-38C aircraft currently operating from JBSA-Randolph; new intensities of flight operations at JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield including nighttime operations at JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland; and the introduction of 300 new personnel at JBSA-Randolph. T-7A operations would occur at a relatively high altitude within the same designated military airspace boundaries currently used for T-38C operations. No changes to these boundaries would be necessary to support the proposed operations of the T-7A (see **Attachment 1**). Additionally, construction for six military construction (MILCON) projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects would occur at JBSA-Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T-7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements. The MILCON and FSRM projects include new building construction, renovation of several existing buildings and hangars, repainting taxi lines, and relocation of displaced athletic facilities. **Attachment 2** shows the locations of the MILCON and FSRM projects. No ground disturbance would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield.

In accordance with the NHPA, the USAF would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA. The USAF requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed in the environmental analysis. Additionally, please let us know if you believe this undertaking might adversely affect any historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the Delaware Nation.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Nolan Swick via email at nolan.swick@us.af.mil or mail at AFCEC/CZN, Attn: T-7A Recapitalization EIS, 2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155, JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-9853. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael D. Waldrop". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

MICHAEL D. WALDROP

Attachment:

1. Airspace Map – June 2021
2. MILCON and FSRM Project Map – June 2021

Letter to the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS**

22 June 2021

Mr. Michael D. Waldrop
JBSA Tribal Liaison
AETC 502 ABW
502 MSG/CD (BLDG 122)
JBSA-Fort Sam Houston TX 78234

Mr. Arthur Blazer
President
Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation
PO Box 227
Mescalero, NM 88340

Dear President Blazer:

The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with T-7A recapitalization at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the USAF is accounting for various environmental concerns and engaging early with tribal governments as it formulates the undertaking.

As part of the proposed undertaking, T-7A recapitalization would entail the phased introduction of T-7A aircraft and phased reduction of the T-38C aircraft currently operating from JBSA-Randolph; new intensities of flight operations at JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield including nighttime operations at JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland; and the introduction of 300 new personnel at JBSA-Randolph. T-7A operations would occur at a relatively high altitude within the same designated military airspace boundaries currently used for T-38C operations. No changes to these boundaries would be necessary to support the proposed operations of the T-7A (see **Attachment 1**). Additionally, construction for six military construction (MILCON) projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects would occur at JBSA-Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T-7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements. The MILCON and FSRM projects include new building construction, renovation of several existing buildings and hangars, repainting taxi lines, and relocation of displaced athletic facilities. **Attachment 2** shows the locations of the MILCON and FSRM projects. No ground disturbance would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield.

In accordance with the NHPA, the USAF would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA. The USAF requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed in the environmental analysis. Additionally, please let us know if you believe this undertaking might adversely affect any historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Nolan Swick via email at nolan.swick@us.af.mil or mail at AFCEC/CZN, Attn: T-7A Recapitalization EIS, 2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155, JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-9853. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this effort.

Sincerely,

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MICHAEL D. WALDROP

Attachment:

1. Airspace Map – June 2021
2. MILCON and FSRM Project Map – June 2021

Letter to the Osage Nation



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS**

22 June 2021

Mr. Michael D. Waldrop
JBSA Tribal Liaison
AETC 502 ABW
502 MSG/CD (BLDG 122)
JBSA-Fort Sam Houston TX 78234

Mr. Geoffrey Standing Bear
Principal Chief
Osage Nation
PO Box 779
Pawhuska, OK 74056

Dear Principal Chief Standing Bear:

The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with T-7A recapitalization at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the USAF is accounting for various environmental concerns and engaging early with tribal governments as it formulates the undertaking.

As part of the proposed undertaking, T-7A recapitalization would entail the phased introduction of T-7A aircraft and phased reduction of the T-38C aircraft currently operating from JBSA-Randolph; new intensities of flight operations at JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield including nighttime operations at JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland; and the introduction of 300 new personnel at JBSA-Randolph. T-7A operations would occur at a relatively high altitude within the same designated military airspace boundaries currently used for T-38C operations. No changes to these boundaries would be necessary to support the proposed operations of the T-7A (see **Attachment 1**). Additionally, construction for six military construction (MILCON) projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects would occur at JBSA-Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T-7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements. The MILCON and FSRM projects include new building construction, renovation of several existing buildings and hangars, repainting taxi lines, and relocation of displaced athletic facilities. **Attachment 2** shows the locations of the MILCON and FSRM projects. No ground disturbance would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield.

In accordance with the NHPA, the USAF would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA. The USAF requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed in the environmental analysis. Additionally, please let us know if you believe this undertaking might adversely affect any historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the Osage Nation.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Nolan Swick via email at nolan.swick@us.af.mil or mail at AFCEC/CZN, Attn: T-7A Recapitalization EIS, 2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155, JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-9853. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this effort.

Sincerely,

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MICHAEL D. WALDROP

Attachment:

1. Airspace Map – June 2021
2. MILCON and FSRM Project Map – June 2021

Letter to the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS**

22 June 2021

Mr. Michael D. Waldrop
JBSA Tribal Liaison
AETC 502 ABW
502 MSG/CD (BLDG 122)
JBSA-Fort Sam Houston TX 78234

Mr. Russell Martin
President
Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
1 Rush Buffalo Road
Tonkawa, OK 74653

Dear President Martin:

The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with T-7A recapitalization at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the USAF is accounting for various environmental concerns and engaging early with tribal governments as it formulates the undertaking.

As part of the proposed undertaking, T-7A recapitalization would entail the phased introduction of T-7A aircraft and phased reduction of the T-38C aircraft currently operating from JBSA-Randolph; new intensities of flight operations at JBSA-Randolph, JBSA-Lackland, and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield including nighttime operations at JBSA-Randolph and JBSA-Lackland; and the introduction of 300 new personnel at JBSA-Randolph. T-7A operations would occur at a relatively high altitude within the same designated military airspace boundaries currently used for T-38C operations. No changes to these boundaries would be necessary to support the proposed operations of the T-7A (see **Attachment 1**). Additionally, construction for six military construction (MILCON) projects and 13 facilities sustainment, restoration, and modernization (FSRM) projects would occur at JBSA-Randolph to provide modern facilities and infrastructure to support the T-7A aircraft's maintenance, training, and operational requirements. The MILCON and FSRM projects include new building construction, renovation of several existing buildings and hangars, repainting taxi lines, and relocation of displaced athletic facilities. **Attachment 2** shows the locations of the MILCON and FSRM projects. No ground disturbance would occur at JBSA-Lackland and Seguin Auxiliary Airfield.

In accordance with the NHPA, the USAF would like to initiate government-to-government consultation regarding the T-7A recapitalization at JBSA. The USAF requests your input in identifying any issues or areas of concern you feel should be addressed in the environmental analysis. Additionally, please let us know if you believe this undertaking might adversely affect any historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Nolan Swick via email at nolan.swick@us.af.mil or mail at AFCEC/CZN, Attn: T-7A Recapitalization EIS, 2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155, JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-9853. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this effort.

Sincerely,



MICHAEL D. WALDROP

Attachment:

1. Airspace Map – June 2021
2. MILCON and FSRM Project Map – June 2021

Letter to the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
12TH FLYING TRAINING WING
JOINT BASE SAN ANTONIO – RANDOLPH TEXAS**

22 June 2021

Mr. Michael D. Waldrop
JBSA Tribal Liaison
AETC 502 ABW
502 MSG/CD (BLDG 122)
JBSA-Fort Sam Houston TX 78234

Terri Parton
President
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
PO Box 729
Anadarko, OK 73005

Dear President Parton:

The United States Air Force (USAF) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate potential environmental impacts associated with T-7A recapitalization at Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA), Texas. Per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (54 U.S.C. § 306108) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, the USAF is accounting for various environmental concerns and engaging early with tribal governments as it formulates the undertaking.

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If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Nolan Swick via email at nolan.swick@us.af.mil or mail at AFCEC/CZN, Attn: T-7A Recapitalization EIS, 2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 155, JBSA-Lackland, TX 78236-9853. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this effort.

Sincerely,

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MICHAEL D. WALDROP

Attachment:

1. Airspace Map – June 2021
2. MILCON and FSRM Project Map – June 2021

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