

**APPENDIX A  
COOPERATING AGENCY, REGULATORY AGENCY,  
AND ELECTED OFFICIALS CORRESPONDENCE**

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## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

COMMANDER, U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, PACIFIC  
CAMP H. M. SMITH, HI 96861-4139

Mr. Richard Lobo  
Director  
International Broadcasting Bureau  
330 Independence Avenue, SW, Room 4069  
Washington, DC 20237

Dear Mr. Lobo:

Subj: COOPERATING AGENCY REQUEST FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE  
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS (CNMI) JOINT MILITARY TRAINING  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT/OVERSEA ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STATEMENT

On 25 August 2010, United States Pacific Command (PACOM) appointed Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC) as the Executive Agent to conduct studies and complete appropriate environmental planning documentation in support of identifying a solution(s) for existing training deficiencies in the PACOM area of responsibility. After conduct of a Training Needs Assessment and a Requirements and Siting Study, MARFORPAC and PACOM concluded that the greatest number of training deficiencies occurred in the CNMI. The CNMI Joint Military Training Environmental Impact Statement (CJMT EIS)/Overseas EIS (OEIS) will develop and analyze range and training area alternatives to satisfy PACOM Service Components' unfilled unit-level and combined-level military training requirements in the CNMI. The proposed action is to improve existing and develop new live-fire military ranges and training areas in the CNMI; specifically the islands of Tinian and Pagan.

MARFORPAC requests International Broadcasting Bureau formal participation as a Cooperating Agency in preparation of its CJMT EIS, as prescribed in the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Regulations, 40 CFR § 1501.6 Cooperating Agencies. Cooperating Agency responsibilities are explained in 40 CFR § 1501.6 and include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Participating in scoping, review, and hearing processes;
- b. Assuming responsibility, upon request, for developing information and preparing environmental analyses, including portions of the environmental impact statement for which the Cooperating Agency has special expertise;
- c. Making available staff, at the lead agency's request, to support and enhance the latter's interdisciplinary capability; and,
- d. Adherence to the overall schedule as set forth by MARFORPAC.

Please provide your response within 30 days of receipt of this letter indicating whether International Broadcasting Bureau accepts our request to serve as a Cooperating Agency and the point of contact for all EIS/OEIS matters. To avoid unnecessary delays in the NEPA process, MARFORPAC must have timely support from the cooperating agencies. In turn, MARFORPAC will ensure it provides necessary information and related materials in a timely fashion to enable International Broadcasting Bureau to complete review and respond promptly.

Ms. Sherri Eng is the Environmental Planning Program Team Lead for MARFORPAC and will contact International Broadcasting Bureau staff to address specific details of this Cooperating Agency relationship. In the meantime, should there be any questions; Ms. Eng can be reached at (808) 477-5814, or email at [sherri.eng@usmc.mil](mailto:sherri.eng@usmc.mil).



CRAIG B. WHELDEN  
Executive Director  
U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific

Copy to:  
Mr. Mark Filipek



## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

COMMANDER, U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, PACIFIC  
CAMP H. M. SMITH, HI 96861-4139

LTC Thomas D. Asbery  
District Engineer  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District  
Building 230  
Fort Shafter, Hawaii 96858-5440

Dear LTC Asbery:

Subj: COOPERATING AGENCY REQUEST FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE  
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS (CNMI) JOINT MILITARY TRAINING  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT/OVERSEA ENVIRONMENTAL  
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MARFORPAC requests U.S. Army Corps of Engineers formal participation as a Cooperating Agency in preparation of its CJMT EIS, as prescribed in the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Regulations, 40 CFR § 1501.6 Cooperating Agencies. Cooperating Agency responsibilities are explained in 40 CFR § 1501.6 and include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Participating in scoping, review, and hearing processes;
- b. Assuming responsibility, upon request, for developing information and preparing environmental analyses, including portions of the environmental impact statement for which the Cooperating Agency has special expertise;
- c. Making available staff, at the lead agency's request, to support and enhance the latter's interdisciplinary capability; and,
- d. Adherence to the overall schedule as set forth by MARFORPAC.

Please provide your response within 30 days of receipt of this letter indicating whether U.S. Army Corps of Engineers accepts our request to serve as a Cooperating Agency and the point of contact for all EIS/OEIS matters. To avoid unnecessary delays in the NEPA process, MARFORPAC must have timely support from the cooperating agencies. In turn, MARFORPAC will ensure it provides necessary information and related materials in a timely fashion to enable U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to complete review and respond promptly.

Ms. Sherri Eng is the Environmental Planning Program Team Lead for MARFORPAC and will contact U.S. Army Corps of Engineers staff to address specific details of this Cooperating Agency relationship. In the meantime, should there be any questions; Ms. Eng can be reached at (808) 477-5814, or email at [sherri.eng@usmc.mil](mailto:sherri.eng@usmc.mil).

  
CRAIG B. WHELDEN  
Executive Director  
U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific

Copy to:

Ms. Katherine Hammack

Mr. Ryan Wynn

Mr. George P. Young, P.E.

LTC Douglas B. Guttormsen



## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

COMMANDER, U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, PACIFIC  
CAMP H. M. SMITH, HI 96861-4139

Mr. Dan Ashe  
Director  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
1849 C. Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Ashe:

Subj: COOPERATING AGENCY REQUEST FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE  
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS (CNMI) JOINT MILITARY TRAINING  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT/OVERSEA ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STATEMENT

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MARFORPAC requests U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service formal participation as a Cooperating Agency in preparation of its CJMT EIS, as prescribed in the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Regulations, 40 CFR § 1501.6 Cooperating Agencies. Cooperating Agency responsibilities are explained in 40 CFR § 1501.6 and include, but are not limited to, the following:

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- c. Making available staff, at the lead agency's request, to support and enhance the latter's interdisciplinary capability; and,
- d. Adherence to the overall schedule as set forth by MARFORPAC.

Please provide your response within 30 days of receipt of this letter indicating whether U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service accepts our request to serve as a Cooperating Agency and the point of contact for all EIS/OEIS matters. To avoid unnecessary delays in the NEPA process, MARFORPAC must have timely support from the cooperating agencies. In turn, MARFORPAC will ensure it provides necessary information and related materials in a timely fashion to enable U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to complete review and respond promptly.

Ms. Sherri Eng is the Environmental Planning Program Team Lead for MARFORPAC and will contact U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service staff to address specific details of this Cooperating Agency relationship. In the meantime, should there be any questions; Ms. Eng can be reached at (808) 477-5814, or email at [sherri.eng@usmc.mil](mailto:sherri.eng@usmc.mil).



CRAIG B. WHELDEN  
Executive Director  
U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific

Copy to:  
Mr. Earl Campbell  
Dr. Loyal Meyerhoff



## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

COMMANDER, U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, PACIFIC  
CAMP H. M. SMITH, HI 96861-4139

Mr. Michael P. Huerta  
Administrator  
Federal Aviation Administration  
800 Independence Ave., S.W.  
Washington, DC 20591

Dear Mr. Huerta:

Subj: COOPERATING AGENCY REQUEST FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE  
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS (CNMI) JOINT MILITARY TRAINING  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT/OVERSEA ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STATEMENT

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MARFORPAC requests Federal Aviation Administration formal participation as a Cooperating Agency in preparation of its CJMT EIS, as prescribed in the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Regulations, 40 CFR § 1501.6 Cooperating Agencies. Cooperating Agency responsibilities are explained in 40 CFR § 1501.6 and include, but are not limited to, the following:

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- c. Making available staff, at the lead agency's request, to support and enhance the latter's interdisciplinary capability; and,
- d. Adherence to the overall schedule as set forth by MARFORPAC.

Please provide your response within 30 days of receipt of this letter indicating whether Federal Aviation Administration accepts our request to serve as a Cooperating Agency and the point of contact for all EIS/OEIS matters. To avoid unnecessary delays in the NEPA process, MARFORPAC must have timely support from the cooperating agencies. In turn, MARFORPAC will ensure it provides necessary information and related materials in a timely fashion to enable Federal Aviation Administration to complete review and respond promptly.

Ms. Sherri Eng is the Environmental Planning Program Team Lead for MARFORPAC and will contact Federal Aviation Administration staff to address specific details of this Cooperating Agency relationship. In the meantime, should there be any questions; Ms. Eng can be reached at (808) 477-5814, or email at [sherri.eng@usmc.mil](mailto:sherri.eng@usmc.mil).



CRAIG B. WHELDEN  
Executive Director  
U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific

Copy to:  
Mr. Tim Cornelison



## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

COMMANDER, U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, PACIFIC  
CAMP H. M. SMITH, HI 96861-4139

Ms. Eileen Sobek  
Acting, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Insular Areas  
Office of Insular Affairs  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Sobek:

Subj: COOPERATING AGENCY REQUEST FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE  
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS (CNMI) JOINT MILITARY TRAINING  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT/OVERSEA ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STATEMENT

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MARFORPAC requests Office of Insular Affairs formal participation as a Cooperating Agency in preparation of its CJMT EIS, as prescribed in the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Regulations, 40 CFR § 1501.6 Cooperating Agencies. Cooperating Agency responsibilities are explained in 40 CFR § 1501.6 and include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Participating in scoping, review, and hearing processes;
- b. Assuming responsibility, upon request, for developing information and preparing environmental analyses, including portions of the environmental impact statement for which the Cooperating Agency has special expertise;
- c. Making available staff, at the lead agency's request, to support and enhance the latter's interdisciplinary capability; and,
- d. Adherence to the overall schedule as set forth by MARFORPAC.

Please provide your response within 30 days of receipt of this letter indicating whether Office of Insular Affairs accepts our request to serve as a Cooperating Agency and the point of contact for all EIS/OEIS matters. To avoid unnecessary delays in the NEPA process, MARFORPAC must have timely support from the cooperating agencies. In turn, MARFORPAC will ensure it provides necessary information and related materials in a timely fashion to enable Office of Insular Affairs to complete review and respond promptly.

Ms. Sherri Eng is the Environmental Planning Program Team Lead for MARFORPAC and will contact Office of Insular Affairs staff to address specific details of this Cooperating Agency relationship. In the meantime, should there be any questions; Ms. Eng can be reached at (808) 477-5814, or email at [sherri.eng@usmc.mil](mailto:sherri.eng@usmc.mil).



CRAIG B. WHELDEN  
Executive Director  
U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific

Copy to:  
Mr. Nikolao Pula



## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

COMMANDER, U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, PACIFIC  
CAMP H. M. SMITH, HI 96861-4139

Mr. Samuel Rauch III  
Acting, Assistant Administrator for Fisheries  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service  
1315 East West Highway  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Mr. Rauch:

Subj: COOPERATING AGENCY REQUEST FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE  
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS (CNMI) JOINT MILITARY TRAINING  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT/OVERSEAS ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STATEMENT

On 25 August 2010, United States Pacific Command (PACOM) appointed Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC) as the Executive Agent to conduct studies and complete appropriate environmental planning documentation in support of identifying a solution(s) for existing training deficiencies in the PACOM area of responsibility. After conduct of a Training Needs Assessment and a Requirements and Siting Study, MARFORPAC and PACOM concluded that the greatest number of training deficiencies occurred in the CNMI. The CNMI Joint Military Training Environmental Impact Statement (CJMT EIS)/Overseas EIS (OEIS) will develop and analyze range and training area alternatives to satisfy PACOM Service Components' unfilled unit-level and combined-level military training requirements in the CNMI. The proposed action is to improve existing and develop new live-fire military ranges and training areas in the CNMI; specifically the islands of Tinian and Pagan.

MARFORPAC requests National Marine Fisheries Service formal participation as a Cooperating Agency in preparation of its CJMT EIS, as prescribed in the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Regulations, 40 CFR § 1501.6 Cooperating Agencies. Cooperating Agency responsibilities are explained in 40 CFR § 1501.6 and include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Participating in scoping, review, and hearing processes;
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- c. Making available staff, at the lead agency's request, to support and enhance the latter's interdisciplinary capability; and,
- d. Adherence to the overall schedule as set forth by MARFORPAC.

Please provide your response within 30 days of receipt of this letter indicating whether National Marine Fisheries Service accepts our request to serve as a Cooperating Agency and the point of contact for all EIS/OEIS matters. To avoid unnecessary delays in the NEPA process, MARFORPAC must have timely support from the cooperating agencies. In turn, MARFORPAC will ensure it provides necessary information and related materials in a timely fashion to enable National Marine Fisheries Service to complete review and respond promptly.

Ms. Sherri Eng is the Environmental Planning Program Team Lead for MARFORPAC and will contact National Marine Fisheries Service staff to address specific details of this Cooperating Agency relationship. In the meantime, should there be any questions; Ms. Eng can be reached at (808) 477-5814, or email at [sherri.eng@usmc.mil](mailto:sherri.eng@usmc.mil).



CRAIG B. WHELDEN

Executive Director

U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific

Copy to:

Mr. Michael Tosatto

Ms. Kitty Simonds



## United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office  
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122, Box 50088  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850



In Reply Refer To:  
2013-TA-0153

**MAR 13 2013**

Mr. Craig B. Whelden  
Executive Director  
United States Marine Corps Forces, Pacific  
Camp H.M. Smith, HI, 96861

**Subject:** Cooperating Agency Request for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Joint Military Training Environmental Impact Statement (CJMT EIS)/ Oversea Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)

Dear Mr. Whelden:

This is in response to your letter dated March 8, 2013, requesting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) to participate as a cooperating agency on the preparation of the subject EIS/OEIS. We appreciate the offer to be a cooperating agency. However, current staffing and workload constraints preclude our ability to accept this request; therefore, we respectfully decline cooperating agency status.

The Service recognizes the importance of our collaboration in the development of the EIS/OEIS and in the section 7 consultation required under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended. The Service will continue to provide technical assistance regarding aspects of draft EIS/OEIS documents as requested and will respond to Marine Corps requests for information. The Service also will continue to work collaboratively with the Marine Corps and assist you with ensuring that the best available scientific information is used in the EIS/OEIS, and the impacts to ESA-listed species and other natural resources are avoided and minimized.

If you have questions regarding this letter, please contact Leilani Takano, Fish and Wildlife Biologist (phone: 671-355-5096; email: leilani\_takano@fws.gov).

Sincerely,



Loyal Mehrhoff  
Field Supervisor



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**  
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
1315 East-West Highway  
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910  
THE DIRECTOR

MAR 19 2013

Commander Craig B. Whelden  
Executive Director  
U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific  
Camp H.M. Smith, HI 96861-4139

Dear Commander Whelden:

Thank you for your letter requesting that NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) be a cooperating agency in the preparation of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Joint Military Training Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS). NMFS supports the Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC) decision to prepare this EIS/OEIS and agrees to be a cooperating agency, due, in part, to our responsibilities under section 101(a)(5)(A) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act and section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

We will make every effort to support the Navy in the specific ways described in your letter. Therefore, NMFS, to the maximum extent practicable, will:

- Participate in scoping, review, and hearing processes, as necessary.
- Respond to MARFORPAC requests for information, in particular those related to the acoustic effects analysis and the evaluation of the effectiveness of protection and mitigation measures, in a timely manner.
- Make staff available to the maximum degree possible, at the lead agency's request, to support and enhance the latter's interdisciplinary capability.
- Adhere to the overall schedule as agreed upon by NMFS and MARFORPAC.

If you need any additional information, please contact Ms. Jolie Harrison, NMFS Office of Protected Resources, at (301) 427-8420.

Sincerely,

Samuel D. Rauch III  
Deputy Assistant Administrator  
for Regulatory Programs,  
performing the functions and duties of the  
Assistant Administrator for Fisheries





U.S. Department  
of Transportation

**Federal Aviation  
Administration**

MAR 22 2013

Mr. Craig B. Wheldon  
Executive Director  
Commander, U.S Marine Corps Forces, Pacific  
Camp H.M. Smith. HI 96861-4139

Dear Mr. Wheldon:

Thank you for your letter requesting the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) participate as a cooperating agency in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the potential environmental consequences for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Joint Military Training.

Since the proposal potentially involves special use airspace (SUA), the FAA will cooperate following the guidelines described in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the FAA and the Department of Defense Concerning SUA Environmental Actions, dated October 4, 2005, and in accordance with 40 CFR § 1501.6, NEPA regulations regarding cooperating agencies.

Modification of SUA resides under the jurisdiction of the Western Service Center, Operations Support Group, 1601 Lind Ave. SW, Renton, Washington. The Western Service Center will be the primary focal point for matters related to airspace and associated environmental matters. Mr. Clark Desing is the Manager of the Operations Support Group. FAA Order 7400.2, Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters, Chapter 32, indicates the airspace and environmental processes should be conducted in tandem as much as possible; however, they are separate processes. Approval of either the aeronautical process or the environmental process does not automatically indicate approval of the entire proposal. I have enclosed Appendix 2, 3, and 4 of FAA Order 7400.2 for additional details.

A copy of the incoming correspondence and this response is being forwarded to Mr. Desing of the Western Service Center, Operations Support Group. Mr. Desing can be contacted at 425-203-4500 for further processing of your proposal.

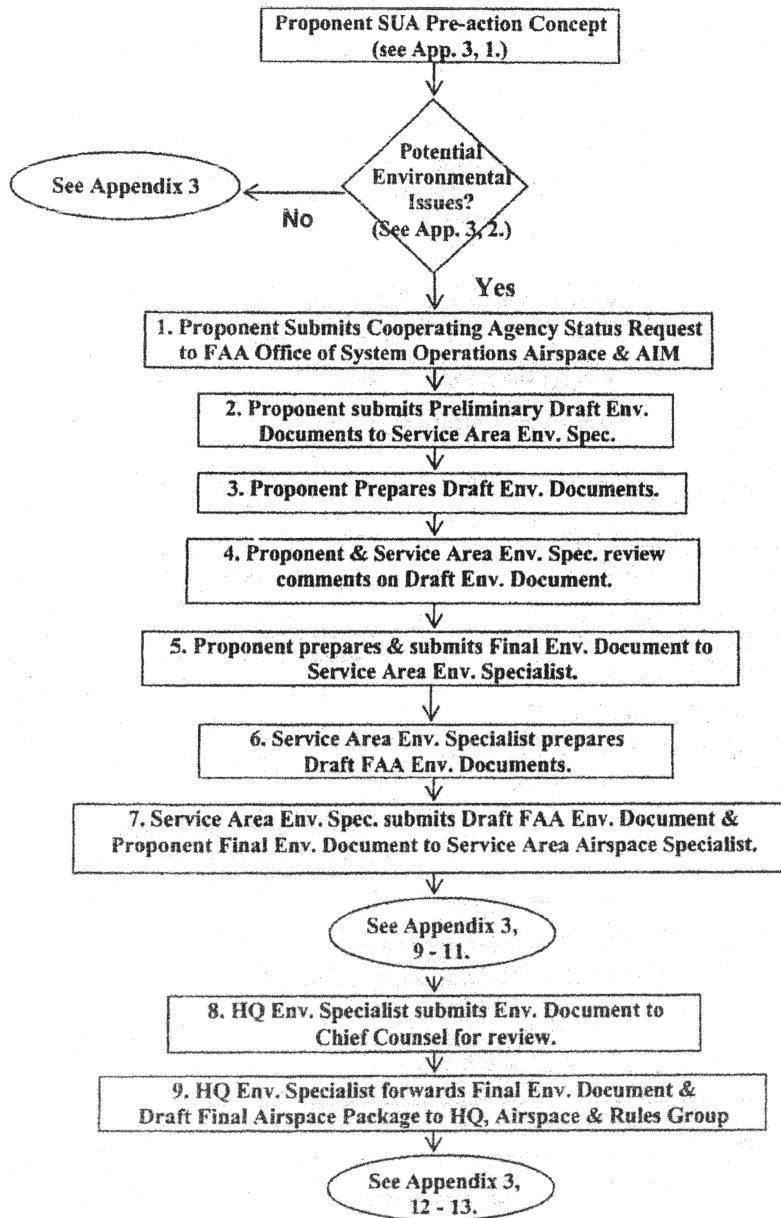
Sincerely,

Dennis E. Roberts  
Director, Airspace Services  
Air Traffic Organization

3 Enclosures

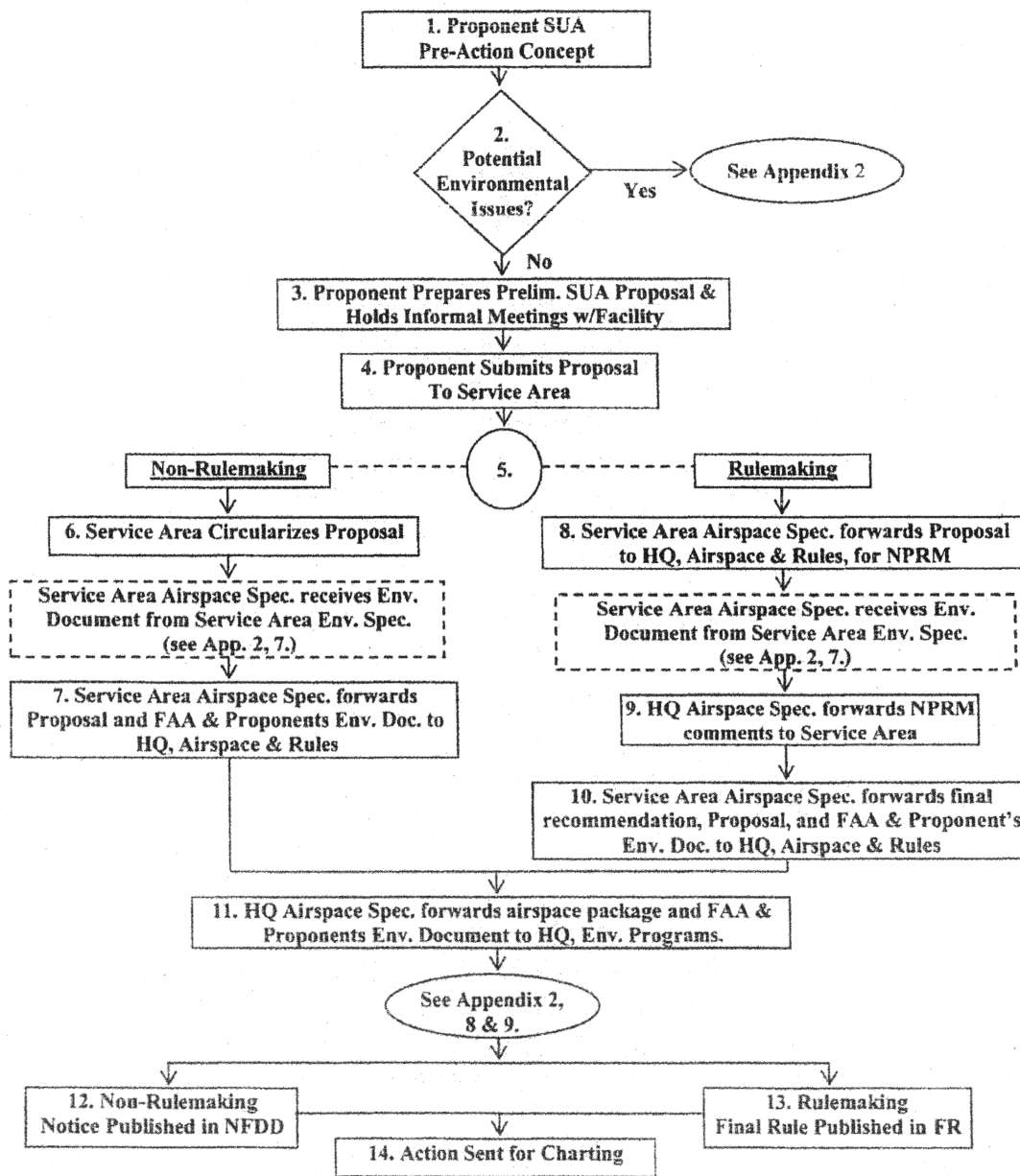
## Appendix 2. Procedures For Processing SUA Actions Environmental Process Flow Chart

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



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

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



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

(The aeronautical and environmental processes may not always occur in parallel.)

(This Appendix is for use with Appendix 2 and Appendix 3, and the numbers correlate to numbers on those charts.)

(See note below.)

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

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

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

Consult the following documents throughout the process for further information:

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

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

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

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

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



APR 11 2013

Craig B. Whelden  
Executive Director  
U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific

Subject: Cooperating Agency Request for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Joint Military Training Environmental Impact Station/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Wheldon:

Thank you for your letter on the above subject. I understand that in-house staff from the International Broadcasting Bureau (IBB), Office of Technology, Services and Innovation has been working closely with representatives from the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), and the Naval Facilities Command (NAVFAC) on aspects of the planned Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that will involve operations at the (IBB) transmitter site on the island of Tinian.

The IBB confirms that it will serve as a cooperating agency and the point of contact for EIS matters that pertain to the IBB transmitter site on Tinian. However, program commitments and budgetary constraints could limit the degree of the IBB's involvement pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Section 1501.6. The IBB is prepared to support this initiative with its in-house staff and to the extent it does not interfere with the Agency's mission. Furthermore, the IBB has not budgeted for any specialized services that might necessitate the use of contractors or consultants for the EIS matters described in your letter. Any specialized services required will need to be funded and arranged by the appropriate Department of Defense entity.

We look forward to working closely with the USMC and NAVFAC on preparation of the EIS. Mark Filipek, Director of the IBB's Operations and Stations Division, will be your primary point of contact on this initiative. Mr. Filipek can be reached at (202) 382-7359, or by email at [mfilipek@bbg.gov](mailto:mfilipek@bbg.gov).

Sincerely,

  
for Richard M. Lobo  
Director



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HONOLULU  
FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII 96858-5440

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Regulatory Branch  
Engineering and Construction Division

14 May 2013

Mr. Craig B. Whelden, Executive Director  
U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific  
United States Marine Corps  
Camp H. M. Smith, HI 96861-4139

Dear Mr. Whelden:

This is in response to your letter, received on March 5, 2013, requesting the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to participate as a Cooperating Agency in the Marine Forces Pacific preparation of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Joint Military Training Environmental Impact Statement (CJMT EIS)/Overseas EIS (OEIS). As stated, the CJMT EIS/OEIS will develop and analyze alternatives to improve existing and develop new live-fire military ranges and training areas in the CNMI islands of Tinian and Pagan.

As a Federal agency with jurisdiction by law over elements of the proposed action, the USACE accepts your request to serve as a Cooperating Agency, in accordance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Regulations, 40 CFR § 1501.6, during the EIS/OEIS process. Based on our initial understanding of the proposed actions, our applicable statutory authorities may include Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, Section 7 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1917, Chapter XIX of the Army Appropriations Act of 1919, and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Thank you for your request and cooperation with the DA Regulatory Program. I have designated Mr. Ryan Winn of our Guam Field Office to act as your point of contact for all EIS/OEIS matters. Mr. Winn may be reached at PSC 455, Box 188, FPO AP 96540-1088; by phone at (671) 339-2108; or by email at [ryan.h.winn@usace.army.mil](mailto:ryan.h.winn@usace.army.mil), should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "George P. Young".

George P. Young, P.E.  
Chief, Regulatory Branch



# United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF INSULAR AFFAIRS  
1849 C Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Assistant Secretary

May 23, 2013

Craig B. Whelden  
Executive Director  
U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific  
Camp H.M. Smith, HI 96861 - 4139

Dear Director Whelden:

Thank you for your letter dated March 13, 2012, concerning the appointment of Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC) as the Executive Agent to conduct studies and complete appropriate planning documentation in support of identifying a solution(s) for existing training deficiencies in the United States Pacific Command area of responsibility. We very much appreciate the update and information you provided regarding this recent development.

Our Office of Insular Affairs accepts your invitation to serve as a cooperating agency in the preparation of its Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Joint Military Training Environmental Impact Statement (CJMT EIS)/Overseas EIS (OEIS) that will develop and analyze range and training area alternatives. We look forward to working with your office to assist in the preparation of the CJMT EIS/OEIS.

Our staff point of contact for CNMI EIS/OEIS is Ms. Kristen Oleyte, Senior Policy Advisor to the Assistant Secretary of the Interior Office of Insular Areas and Senior Policy Advisor to US Pacific Command (PACOM). She can be reached at [Kristen\\_H\\_Oleyte@ios.doi.gov](mailto:Kristen_H_Oleyte@ios.doi.gov) or 808.477.7642.

Sincerely,

Eileen Sobeck  
Acting Assistant Secretary  
Insular Areas

---

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

**FOR**

**THE CNMI JOINT MILITARY TRAINING  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT/OVERSEAS ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STATEMENT**

**BETWEEN**

**U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, PACIFIC**

**AND**

**NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION**

**MOU for the CJMT EIS/OEIS between MARFORPAC and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**I. Purpose**

- A. This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) sets forth the roles and responsibilities as agreed to among the U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific (MARFORPAC) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for the purpose of preparing the CNMI Joint Military Training Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (CJMT EIS/OEIS).
- B. This MOU encourages early and continuing coordination and collaboration of the participants to support the development of the CJMT EIS/OEIS with a target for a Record of Decision (ROD) in April 2016.
- C. This MOU emphasizes the importance for MARFORPAC and NOAA to provide specific support and information to foster efficient and timely review and development of documentation that will meet National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other statutory requirements.
- D. CJMT EIS/OEIS Key Milestone Dates

<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Anticipated Review Period</b>
Review of pre-final version of Draft EIS/OEIS	July 2014
Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS/OEIS published	November 2014
Public Hearings/Public Meetings	December 2014
Review of pre-final version of Final EIS/OEIS	October 2015
Notice of Availability of the Final EIS/OEIS published	March 2016
Record of Decision	April 2016

- E. This MOU includes the following attachments:
  - 1. USPACOM - DOD Training in the Pacific Study Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Executive Agent Appointment (25 Aug 10)
  - 2. MARFORPAC – Cooperating agency request for the CNMI Joint Military Training Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (26 Feb 13)
  - 3. NOAA – Cooperating agency acceptance letter

# **MOU for the CJMT EIS/OEIS between MARFORPAC and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

## **II. Applicable Laws and Regulations**

- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 USC § 4321 *et seq.*
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 1500-1508, Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (1978, unless otherwise noted)
- Environmental Policy and Conflict Resolution Act of 1998, P. L. 105-156
- Executive Order 11514, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality, as amended by EO 11991, dated May 24, 1977
- Executive Order 12114, Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions, dated January 4, 1979
- Executive Order 12372, as amended by EO 12416, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs, dated April 8, 1983)

## **III. Roles and Responsibilities**

A. MARFORPAC: As the Executive Agent (EA) appointed by USPACOM to accomplish the CJMT EIS/OEIS, responsibilities are as follows:

1. Maintain Lead Agency responsibility for all aspects of the CJMT EIS/OEIS preparation and analysis, including preparation of the draft and final EIS, the ROD, and all supporting documents;; release of all public information and the scheduling and conduct of public meetings; coordination and scheduling for the completion of all work items; document distribution; management of the budget; and ensuring appropriate coordination among the parties to this MOU.
2. Release of NEPA documents, i.e., Draft EIS (DEIS), Final EIS (FEIS) and ROD.
3. Provide a framework for collaboration and manage that collaboration among the Cooperating Agencies to ensure timely compliance with and completion of the NEPA process.
4. Provide leadership to ensure consistent cooperation, the timely issuance of concurrence, and continuing coordination to achieve a complete and justifiable EIS/OEIS.
5. Maintain a list and ensure coordination among lead points of contact (POCs) within each Cooperating Agency.
6. After coordination with Cooperating Agencies, maintain Lead Agency responsibility for all regulatory consultations.

**MOU for the CJMT EIS/OEIS between MARFORPAC and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

7. Provide regular EIS/OEIS progress updates to Cooperating Agencies and inform them of significant developments affecting the proposed action at the earliest possible opportunity.
8. Coordinate the overall design of the administrative record (AR) and organize, prepare, and maintain the AR for the CJMT EIS/OEIS.
9. Ensure Cooperating Agencies have reasonable opportunities to review and comment on EIS/OEIS versions, and provide updates on the EIS/OEIS and time estimates of document availability for review.
10. Receive all comments resulting from either agency or public review and comment periods. Coordinate with the Cooperating Agencies and request assistance, as needed, on those comments that concern their respective agencies' areas of expertise and jurisdictional responsibilities.

**B. Cooperating Agency NOAA:**

1. Provide a lead POC to represent NOAA in the CJMT EIS/OEIS effort.
2. Ensure timely review, to the extent practical, of all NEPA documents; provide timely comments, consistent cooperation, concurrence, and continuing coordination to achieve a complete and justifiable EIS/OEIS.
3. Participate, as available, in developing information and preparing environmental analyses, including portions of the EIS/OEIS for which the Cooperating Agency has special expertise.
4. Make staff available, to the extent practical and at the lead agency's request, to support and enhance MARFORPAC's interdisciplinary capability.
5. Adhere to the overall schedule as set forth by MARFORPAC.
6. Inform the EA for the CJMT EIS/OEIS on any projects the Cooperating Agency is conducting, has recently completed, or plans to conduct in the USPACOM AOR for purposes of cumulative effects analysis.

**IV. Effective Date:** This MOU is effective on the last date of signature below.

## **MOU for the CJMT EIS/OEIS between MARFORPAC and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

**V. Effect of Agreement:** Nothing in this MOU will be construed as affecting the authority of any signatory beyond the understanding contained within this MOU. This MOU in no way restricts any of the signatories from participating in similar activities with other agencies and organizations.

This MOU shall be referenced in the Draft and Final EIS for public review so that each signatory's respective roles may be understood.

**VI. Review/Changes:** Signatories (or their successors) will review this MOU annually. Any signatory may request modification and amendment of this MOU at any time. Both signatories will consider the proposed changes, and upon mutual agreement, adopt the modifications by amendment to this MOU. The signatory proposing the changes shall provide copies of the modified MOU to MARFORPAC or NOAA for signature approval. The effective date of an amendment is the date on which MARFORPAC and NOAA have signed the amended MOU.

**VII. Term:** This MOU will remain in effect for the time period beginning with the effective date of the MOU and ending with issuance of the CJMT EIS/OEIS ROD. MARFORPAC or NOAA may terminate its participation in this MOU at any time before the date of expiration, with 30 days written notice to the other parties.

**VIII. Statement of No Financial Obligation:** This MOU cannot be cited as the basis for any reimbursement of costs incurred by a signatory to collaborate throughout the EIS development process. Nothing in this MOU will be construed as affecting the authorities of the signatories to act as provided by statute or regulation, or as binding signatories beyond their respective authorities or to require the signatories to obligate or expend funds in excess of appropriations. All funding mechanisms related to the CJMT EIS/OEIS shall be executed separately.

**IX. Dispute Resolution:** A dispute shall be deemed to have arisen when MARFORPAC or NOAA notifies the other in writing of a dispute. The issues shall be clearly identified in a memorandum. The lead POCs shall work together to resolve disputes. It is the intention of the lead POCs that all disputes shall be resolved expeditiously at the lowest possible level of authority. In the event a dispute is not resolved within fifteen (15) calendar days, the dispute will be elevated for resolution as follows:

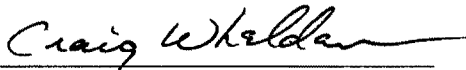
- A. The lead MARFORPAC or NOAA POC shall elevate an unresolved dispute within their respective chain-of-command. A formal communication describing the issue will be provided to senior leadership. The senior leadership of the signatory making the formal complaint shall convene a meeting to resolve the dispute within 30 calendar days after issuing the formal communication to the other signatory senior leadership.

**MOU for the CJMT EIS/OEIS between MARFORPAC and National Oceanic  
and Atmospheric Administration**

- B. If signatory senior leadership is unable to resolve the dispute, the issue will be referred to the Deputy Commander, USPACOM, whose decision will be final.

**X. Signatures**

In witness whereof, the parties to this MOU through their duly authorized representatives for MARFORPAC and NOAA have executed this MOU, and certify that they understand and agree to support the purpose and provisions of this MOU, as set forth herein.



Craig B. Whelden  
Executive Director  
U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific



Samuel D. Rauch III  
Deputy Assistant Administrator  
for Regulatory Programs performing the  
functions and duties of the Assistant  
Administrator for Fisheries,  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric  
Administration

RECEIVED  
10/18/13



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

**Office of the Air Traffic Organization**  
Western Service Area

1601 Lind Avenue Southwest  
Renton, Washington 98057

JAN 8 2014

Mr. Craig B. Whelden  
Executive Director  
U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific  
Camp H. M. Smith, HI 96861-4139

**RE: Request approval for the cooperating agency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Joint Military Training Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (OEIS)**

Dear Mr. Whelden,

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) received your request to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the preparation of the CNMI EIS/OEIS. The FAA understands the need to have continuity between the Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC) and the FAA throughout the National Environmental Policy Act process. We believe this relationship is thoroughly described in existing orders and the signed MOU per FAA Order 7400.2J Appendix 7, "FAA/DOD Memorandum of Understanding", and Appendix 8, "FAA Special Use Airspace Environmental Processing Procedures". These documents clearly describe the relationship and formalize the cooperative relationship between MARFORPAC and the FAA.

The FAA believes existing FAA Order 7400.2J and MOU are adequate for accomplishing the EIS/OEIS process and don't believe an additional MOU is needed. The FAA appreciates your patience in this matter. If you have any questions or require further information, please contact the FAA environmental specialist, Marina Landis, at (425) 203-4561.

Sincerely,

for Clark Desing  
Manager  
Operations Support Group  
Western Service Center

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**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

**FOR**

**THE CNMI JOINT MILITARY TRAINING  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT/OVERSEAS ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT STATEMENT**

**BETWEEN**

**U.S. MARINE CORPS FORCES, PACIFIC**

**AND**

**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

# MOU for the CJMT EIS/OEIS between MARFORPAC and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

## I. Purpose

- A. This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) sets forth the roles and responsibilities as agreed to among the U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific (MARFORPAC) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for the purpose of preparing the CNMI Joint Military Training Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (CJMT EIS/OEIS).
- B. This MOU encourages early and continuing coordination and collaboration of the participants to support the development of the CJMT EIS/OEIS with a target for a Record of Decision (ROD) in April 2016.
- C. This MOU emphasizes the importance for MARFORPAC and USACE to provide specific support and information to foster efficient and timely review and development of documentation that will meet National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other statutory requirements.
- D. CJMT EIS/OEIS Key Milestone Dates

Milestone	Anticipated Review Period
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Review of pre-final version of Final EIS/OEIS	October 2015
Notice of Availability of the Final EIS/OEIS published	March 2016
Record of Decision	April 2016

- E. This MOU includes the following attachments:
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  - 2. MARFORPAC – Cooperating agency request for the CNMI Joint Military Training Environmental Impact Statement/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement (26 Feb 13)
  - 3. USACE – Cooperating agency acceptance letter

# MOU for the CJMT EIS/OEIS between MARFORPAC and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

## II. Applicable Laws and Regulations

- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, 42 USC § 4321 *et seq.*
- Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 1500-1508, Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (1978, unless otherwise noted)
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- Executive Order 12114, Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions, dated January 4, 1979
- Executive Order 12372, as amended by EO 12416, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs, dated April 8, 1983)

## III. Roles and Responsibilities

A. MARFORPAC: As the Executive Agent (EA) appointed by USPACOM to accomplish the CJMT EIS/OEIS, responsibilities are as follows:

1. Maintain Lead Agency responsibility for all aspects of the CJMT EIS/OEIS preparation and analysis, including preparation of the draft and final EIS, the ROD, and all supporting documents;; release of all public information and the scheduling and conduct of public meetings; coordination and scheduling for the completion of all work items; document distribution; management of the budget; and ensuring appropriate coordination among the parties to this MOU.
2. Release of NEPA documents, i.e., Draft EIS (DEIS), Final EIS (FEIS) and ROD.
3. Provide a framework for collaboration and manage that collaboration among the Cooperating Agencies to ensure timely compliance with and completion of the NEPA process.
4. Provide leadership to ensure consistent cooperation, the timely issuance of concurrence, and continuing coordination to achieve a complete and justifiable EIS/OEIS.
5. Maintain a list and ensure coordination among lead points of contact (POCs) within each Cooperating Agency.
6. After coordination with Cooperating Agencies, maintain Lead Agency responsibility for all regulatory consultations.

## **MOU for the CJMT EIS/OEIS between MARFORPAC and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

7. Provide regular EIS/OEIS progress updates to Cooperating Agencies and inform them of significant developments affecting the proposed action at the earliest possible opportunity.
8. Coordinate the overall design of the administrative record (AR) and organize, prepare, and maintain the AR for the CJMT EIS/OEIS.
9. Ensure Cooperating Agencies have reasonable opportunities to review and comment on EIS/OEIS versions, and provide updates on the EIS/OEIS and time estimates of document availability for review.
10. Receive all comments resulting from either agency or public review and comment periods. Coordinate with the Cooperating Agencies and request assistance, as needed, on those comments that concern their respective agencies' areas of expertise and jurisdictional responsibilities.

### **B. Cooperating Agency USACE:**

1. Provide a lead POC authorized to expend the level of effort necessary to support the USACE role in the CJMT EIS/OEIS effort.
2. Ensure timely review of all NEPA documents; provide timely comments, consistent cooperation, concurrence, and continuing coordination to achieve a complete and justifiable EIS/OEIS.
3. Assume responsibility, upon request, for developing information and preparing environmental analyses, including portions of the EIS/OEIS for which the Cooperating Agency has special expertise.
4. Make available staff, at the lead agency's request, to support and enhance MARFORPAC's interdisciplinary capability.
5. Adhere to the overall schedule as set forth by MARFORPAC.
6. Inform the EA for the CJMT EIS/OEIS on any NEPA projects or other projects the Cooperating Agency is conducting, has recently completed, or plans to conduct in the USPACOM AOR.

**IV. Effective Date:** This MOU is effective on the last date of signature below.

**V. Effect of Agreement:** Nothing in this MOU will be construed as affecting the authority of any signatory beyond the understanding contained within this MOU. This MOU in no way restricts any of the signatories from participating in similar activities with other agencies and organizations.

## **MOU for the CJMT EIS/OEIS between MARFORPAC and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

This MOU shall be referenced in the Draft and Final EIS for public review so that each signatory's respective roles may be understood.

**VI. Review/Changes:** Signatories (or their successors) will review this MOU annually. Any signatory may request modification and amendment of this MOU at any time. Both signatories will consider the proposed changes, and upon mutual agreement, adopt the modifications by amendment to this MOU. The signatory proposing the changes shall provide copies of the modified MOU to MARFORPAC or USACE for signature approval. The effective date of an amendment is the date on which MARFORPAC and USACE have signed the amended MOU.

**VII. Term:** This MOU will remain in effect for the time period beginning with the effective date of the MOU and ending with issuance of the CJMT EIS/OEIS ROD. MARFORPAC or USACE may terminate its participation in this MOU at any time before the date of expiration, with 30 days written notice to the other parties.

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**IX. Dispute Resolution:** A dispute shall be deemed to have arisen when MARFORPAC or USACE notifies the other in writing of a dispute. The issues shall be clearly identified in a memorandum. The lead POCs shall work together to resolve disputes. It is the intention of the lead POCs that all disputes shall be resolved expeditiously at the lowest possible level of authority. In the event a dispute is not resolved within fifteen (15) calendar days, the dispute will be elevated for resolution as follows:

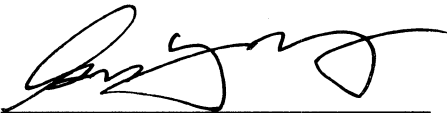
- A. The lead MARFORPAC or USACE POC shall elevate an unresolved dispute within their respective chain-of-command. A formal communication describing the issue will be provided to senior leadership. The senior leadership of the signatory making the formal complaint shall convene a meeting to resolve the dispute within 30 calendar days after issuing the formal communication to the other signatory senior leadership.
- B. If signatory senior leadership is unable to resolve the dispute, the issue will be referred to the Deputy Commander, USPACOM, whose decision will be final.

**MOU for the CJMT EIS/OEIS between MARFORPAC and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

**X. Signatures**

In witness whereof, the parties to this MOU through their duly authorized representatives for MARFORPAC and USACE have executed this MOU, and certify that they understand and agree to support the purpose and provisions of this MOU, as set forth herein.


\_\_\_\_\_  
William Febuary  
Deputy Director  
U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
George Young  
Chief of Regulatory Branch, Honolulu  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

**MOU for the CJMT EIS/OEIS between MARFORPAC and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

**X. Signatures**

In witness whereof, the parties to this MOU through their duly authorized representatives for MARFORPAC and USACE have executed this MOU, and certify that they understand and agree to support the purpose and provisions of this MOU, as set forth herein.



William February  
Deputy Director  
U.S. Marine Corps Forces, Pacific

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ryan Winn  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric**  
**Administration**

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE  
Pacific Islands Regional Office  
1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg. 176  
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96818  
(808) 725-5000 · Fax: (808) 725-5215

April 16, 2026

Todd Armsworth  
Department of the Navy  
Headquarters United States Marine Corps  
3000 Marine Corps Pentagon  
Washington, Dc 20350-3000

RE: Request for Informal ESA Consultation and Conference, and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Essential Fish Habitat Response on Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Joint Military Training, Tinian Island (PIRO-2026-00575/ INQ-2026-00063/ I-PI-26-2632-DG)

Dear Mr. Armsworth:

On February 20, 2026, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) received your written request for informal Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation on the U.S. Marine Corps' (USMC) proposed action for the installation of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) Joint Military Training (CJMT) activities on Tinian Island. The ESA requires federal action agencies to consult with NMFS when the action may affect a listed species or its designated critical habitat under our jurisdiction (50 CFR 402.14(a)). The proposed action may affect the endangered or threatened species and/or designated critical habitat under our jurisdiction, as identified below in Table 3. On February 24, 2026 NMFS requested additional technical information on species located in the action area and project related activities. On February 26, 2026, NMFS sent an additional request for information related to stressors. On March 10, 2026, USMC responded to our request for additional information. On March 19, 2026 USMC requested a meeting to help resolve any outstanding issues. On March 23, 2026, NMFS and USMC met to resolve the outstanding request for technical information and we received all necessary information to evaluate the proposed action and initiated section 7 consultation.

NMFS also reviewed the proposed action for potential effects on essential fish habitat (EFH) designated under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), including conservation measures and any determination you made regarding the potential effects of the action. NMFS initiated the EFH consultation on March 23, 2026, when all necessary information to evaluate the proposed action was received. NMFS conducted this review pursuant to section 305(b) of the MSA, implementing regulations at 50 CFR 600.920. NMFS has



concluded that the action may have adverse effects to EFH. We are providing a conservation recommendation (CR) pursuant to the EFH provision within Section 305(b)(4)(A) of the MSA. Adherence to the CR along with the Best Management Practices (BMPs) and mitigation plan you provided will help ensure that most adverse effects to EFH are avoided, minimized, or offset.

Under section 7(a)(4) of the ESA, each Federal agency shall confer with the Secretary on any agency action which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species proposed to be listed or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed to be designated for such species. While consultations are required when the proposed action may affect listed species, a conference is required only when the proposed action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species or destroy or adversely modify proposed critical habitat. However, Federal action agencies may request a conference on any proposed action that may affect proposed species or proposed critical habitat (USFWS and NMFS 1998).

We prepared this response to your request pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended (16 U.S.C. §1531 *et seq.*), implementing regulations at 50 CFR 402, and agency guidance for the preparation of letters of concurrence. This letter also underwent pre-dissemination review using standards for utility, integrity, and objectivity in accordance with applicable guidelines issued under the Information Quality Act (section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2001, Public Law 106-554). A complete record of this consultation is on file at the Pacific Island Regional Office, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Under section 7(a)(4) of the ESA, each Federal agency shall confer with the Secretary on any agency action that is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species proposed to be listed or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed to be designated for such species. While consultations are required when the proposed action may affect listed species, a conference is required only when the proposed action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species or destroy or adversely modify the proposed critical habitat. However, Federal action agencies may request a conference on any proposed action that may affect proposed species or proposed critical habitat (USFWS & NMFS 1998).

#### Proposed Action

The USMC proposes to conduct CJMT activities on Tinian. The proposed action consists of the USMC constructing new training infrastructure to support two live-fire ranges: a Multi-Purpose Maneuver Range (MPMR) and an Explosives Training Range (ETR) where military personnel will train for combat operations for the foreseeable future. These activities are separate and not considered in the Mariana's Training and Testing Activities (MITT; NMFS 2020). Other construction actions would include two surface radar towers, improvements to the North Field, development of Landing Zones and a drop zone between runways Able and Baker; and the construction of two ammunition holding areas. This proposed action includes a Surface Danger Zone (SDZ) which extends over a broad expanse of ocean where projectiles are expected to land.

The USMC does not expect any effects to occur from the following activities:

- Non-live fire ground training in the Military Lease Area (MLA),
- MPMR construction,
- ETR construction and training,

- Landing Zones construction and training,
- North Field Improvements construction and training,
- Expeditionary Base Camp construction,
- Aircraft shelter construction and training operations,
- Terrestrial biosecurity facilities at Tinian Port and,
- Infrastructure improvements to roads.

Therefore, these activities are not included in our analyses and will not be discussed further.

*Multi-Purpose Maneuver Range Training*

The MPMR will be constructed for conducting offensive and defensive training to include live-fire and non-live-fire training. Live-fire training at the MLA will be limited to the MRPR. The MRPR occupies approximately 200 acres at the northern tip of Tinian (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Military Lease Area (MLA) and the location for various components of the proposed action on Tinian.

On the MPMR, training units will use live fire with small arms (i.e., 5.56-millimeter (mm), 7.62 mm, and .50 caliber) ammunitions to engage fixed, portable, and robotic targets spread out across four engagement or objective areas with the purpose of training in offensive and defensive operations. The USMC expects the four objective areas to be between 5 and 15 acres each and will be fully contained within the 200 acres MPMR (Figure 2; NAVFAC 2025). Explosive breaching of an obstacle will also be conducted on the MPMR. Thus, the USMC expects the MPMR to function as a maneuver range, where troops move to engage targets rather than firing from a static line. Targets and other training equipment are not permanent placements, military personnel will position them prior to training events, and store them when not in use. The USMC will select target materials to deform projectiles and minimize rebound energy. Limited areas of vegetation will be cleared within the MPMR. Objective areas will be cut and maintained at approximately six inches in height, as would the vegetation around designated firing positions. The remainder of the vegetation on the MPMR will remain as is, allowing for training in a realistic jungle environment. The USMC expects the thick vegetation will also serve the purpose of a berm or natural buffer, to impede any munitions from exiting the MPMR.

The USMC Training and Education Command designed and will manage the MPMR in accordance with USMC range safety and the USMC Policies and Procedures for Range and Training Area Management (refer to MCO 3570.1 C and MCO 3550.10 for more information). To guide the management, use, and scheduling of the MLA for training, military personnel will develop a set of Standard Operating Procedures to:

- specify roles and responsibilities for Range Control and training units,
- give descriptions of the ranges and training areas,
- provide instructions on how to schedule training,
- define safety regulations for all live fire, maneuver, and air operations, and
- identify environmental compliance and regulatory management requirements.



Figure 2. Objective areas (orange) inside of the MPMR (green area with black lines; NAVFAC 2025).

The USMC will establish three surface danger zones (SDZ) that are over coastal waters to provide for safe separation of non-participating personnel and the public from live-fire training at the MPMR (Figure 3 below). SDZs are three-dimensional areas consisting of the ground, sea, and airspace within which the USMC expects a potential ricochet or fragmentation associated with live-fire activities to be contained. Only one SDZ would be active at a time and only during live-fire training. The SDZs are designed for a one in one million (1:1,000,000) escapement probability standard. As per the USMC this SDZ represents the minimum safety requirements for every weapon system and its associated ammunition that is expected to be used on the MPMR. The sea space section of the SDZ will be open to the public when no live-fire training is occurring on the range. The surface radars and/or spotters will monitor the sea space and will notify the Officer in Charge or Range Safety Officer to immediately cease training should a non-participating human entity enter the SDZ and only continue training after the entity is outside the safety area.

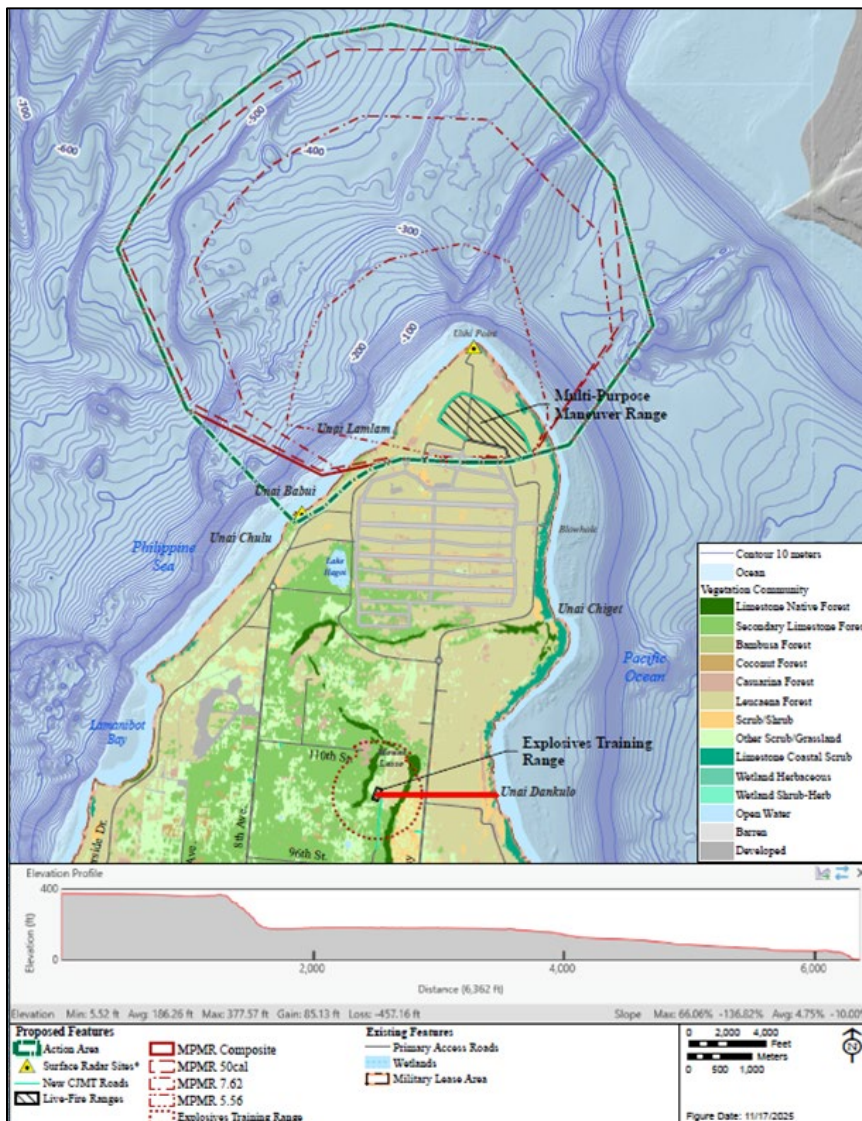


Figure 3. Surface Danger Zone associated with MPMR (maximum depths of 560 m). (USMDC 2026)

In accordance with the USMC’s probabilistic modeling, they created three SDZs for the small arms munitions that would be employed at the MPMR (Table 1). During live-fire activities, one SDZ would be activated at a time and based on the ammunition type used. Proposed weapons authorized for use in the MPMR will include small arms, training rounds, and practice rounds (NAFAC 2025). As can be seen in Table 1 below, 5.56 mm would be the small arms munition that will be employed the most at the MPMR. The SDZ for this munition will extend 1.1 miles over the ocean surface to the north and northwest of the MPMR boundary. The least-used, small arms munition would be 0.50 caliber. Thus for 70% of the training, the smallest SDZ of 1.1 miles will be activated and the largest SDZ of 3.2 miles would be activated for only 10% of training.

Table 1. Munitions to be used at the MPRM for live-fire trainings, associated SDZs, and percent of training time expected (USMC 2026)

Small Arms Munition	Length of Bullet and Casing	Bullet length and Weight	SDZ Distance Offshore	Percent of Training Expected at this Munition Size
5.56 mm	1.7 inches (in)	0.5 in/ 4 grams (g)	1.1 miles	70%
7.62 mm	2 in	0.75 in/ 10 g	2.5 miles	20%
0.50 caliber	4 in	1 inch/ 45 g	3.2 miles	10%

As discussed in the Marine Range standards (MC0 3550.10, p 2-5), the USMC standard for range availability is 242 days per calendar year. This number is determined by subtracting all weekends (104 days) and Federal holidays (10 days) and includes an additional 9 days (10 days during leap years) for range maintenance or inclement weather. The Marine Corps’ annual goal is to utilize each range for at least 70 percent of the available days per year or 169 days if range is available the entire 242 days.

Training events at the MPMR will vary in duration and size and could range from hours within a day involving a small squad or unit (e.g., approximately 15 to 40 personnel) to a large-scale joint exercise with multiple U.S. Armed Forces participating over a longer period (e.g., up to four weeks). Table 2 presents the small, medium, and large training event categories with the anticipated number of personnel, duration, and frequency (NAVFAC 2025). Training schedules are highly variable as they are dependent on individual and collective unit readiness requirements, deployment cycles, and resource availability. Small, medium, and large training events may overlap, with up to 1,000 service members participating in training on Tinian at any one time.

Before, during, and following completion of training, Range Control will inspect the training areas to verify compliance with exercise plans, agreements, and environmental requirements. The training unit will be responsible for ensuring that all military equipment maintained on Tinian for training purposes is accounted for and returned to Range Control, and that all trash, debris, and ammunition dunnage (including bullet casings, packaging, etc.) have been removed and the land restored to its original state to the maximum extent possible. Post-training inspections will verify that all munitions functioned as intended and that no unexploded or partially detonated ordnance remains. Additionally, the USMC will conduct a Range

Environmental Vulnerability Assessment (REVA) one year after each live-fire range begins operations and reassess every five years. The REVA program serves as the USMC’s proactive and comprehensive approach to ensure the environmental sustainability of USMC operational ranges. The USMC uses the REVA process to mitigate environmental impacts from active ranges.

Table 2. Training event size categories and frequency (NAFAC 2025)

Size Of Training Event	Approximate Number Of Personnel	Approximate Training Duration <sup>1</sup>	Approximate Training Frequency <sup>2</sup>
Small	Up to 100	1 to 2 weeks	Routinely through the year
Medium	Up to 250	1 to 2 weeks	Once per quarter (4 times)
Large	Up to 1,000	2 to 4 weeks	2 to 4 times a year

<sup>1</sup> Includes time before and after training events for logistics (e.g., set up and turnover activities).

<sup>2</sup> Small, medium, and large training events could overlap, but the number of personnel on Tinian for training at any one time would be up to 1,000.

### *Surface Radar Tower Construction*

The proposed activity includes the construction of two surface radar towers (Figure 1). Each tower includes a metal lattice tower, observation platform, radio transmitter, and receiver equipment. There will be a dedicated access road for each site. Project personnel will clear approximately 0.6 acres of vegetation and install a security perimeter fence and gate at each site. Construction near Unai Babui (Figure 1, site 1) will take place approximately 120 ft. from the shoreline and at an elevation of 10 ft.; while construction near Ushi Point (Figure 1; site 2) will take place approximately 220 ft. from the shoreline at an elevation of 36 ft. Existing vegetation will remain between the surface radar sites and the ocean, which prevents runoff to the marine environment.

The USMC will implement BMPs to help avoid, minimize, or reduce adverse effects from the action on ESA-listed species and EFH. These measures include:

1. Prepare and implement a stormwater prevention plan which will include;
  - a. Soil stabilization (such as mulch and erosion control blankets).
  - b. Perimeter and sediment control (such as silt fences, fiber rolls, gravel bag berms, and sediment traps).
  - c. Management and covering of material, waste, and soil stockpiles when not in use.
  - d. Storage of fuels and hazardous materials with proper secondary containment, and establishment of designated vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling areas.
  - e. Management of spills and leaks from vehicles and equipment through inspections and use of drip pans, absorbent pads, and spill kits.
  - f. Development of a contingency plan to control petroleum products accidentally spilled during the project.
2. Minimize the ground disturbance area.
3. Provide erosion control through the site approval process and implement control measures such as retention ponds, swales, silt fences, fiber rolls, gravel bag berms,

- mulch, and erosion control blankets during construction and operations to eliminate and/or minimize nonpoint source pollution in surface waters due to sediment.
4. Cover soil piles and exposed slopes during times of inclement weather.
  5. Re-vegetate as soon as possible after any ground disturbance or grading and stabilize loose soils using vegetation/mulch (i.e., apply coarse plant residue to cover soil surface). The vegetation/mulch should be free of invasive species viable reproductive parts, such as rhizomes, seeds, and plants.
  6. Prepare and implement a Hazardous Materials Management plan that describes procedures for the transportation, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials. Procedures will also include waste minimization plans that provide protocols designed to encourage and promote the efficient use of hazardous materials, substitute products that are less toxic whenever feasible, minimize their use, and promote recycling and reuse of hazardous materials. Procedures include:
    - a. Utilize hazardous materials spill/release control (use of secondary containment and leak detection methods in operations involving liquid hazardous substances).
    - b. Ensure construction materials and all construction-related materials are free of leachable pollutants.
    - c. Ensure U.S. military personnel are trained as to proper labeling, container storage, staging, and transportation requirements for hazardous substances. Also, ensure they are trained in accordance with spill prevention, control, and cleanup methods.
    - d. Ensure that all personnel and contractors store, handle, and dispose of all petroleum, oil, and lubricants per all applicable local and federal laws, regulations, and requirements.
    - e. Ensure contaminated topsoil removed from the site is properly disposed of in an approved landfill in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.
    - f. Ensure that soils to be excavated are well characterized, properly handled, and disposed of to minimize dispersal of any contaminants that may be present.
  7. Manage live-fire ranges in accordance with MCO 3550.10, Policies and Procedures for Range and Training Area Management and update the existing training area management plans to include the new live-fire ranges. The MCO 3550.10 addresses range management practices including removing expended rounds from the ranges and transport to an appropriate recycling contractor or smelter in accordance with appropriate regulations.
  8. The USMC will conduct a baseline survey before the MPMR is approved for use. After the live-fire ranges have been in use for a minimum of 1 year, an operational REVA assessment will be conducted. REVA assessments will occur at least every 5 years after.

#### Action Area

The action area is defined by regulation as all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the Federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action (50 CFR §402.02). The action area for the proposed activities encompasses the full extent of the action's modifications to land, water, and air. For this action, the full extent of direct and indirect effects is the disturbance from human activity associated with nearshore radar construction and live-fire training and disturbance from mutations entering the water in the Surface Danger Zone (SDZ) associated with MPMR (Figure 3).

The USMC will conduct live fire training in the north eastern portion of Tinian Island (Figure 2), with a SDZ extending up to 3.2 miles off shore (maximum depths of 560 m) to the north and northwest of the island (Figure 3). Therefore, the action area encompasses all areas that are part of the MPMR, all areas included within the SDZ and both surface radar construction areas, which total approximately 0.6 acres (Figure 2).

## Endangered Species Act

### Listed Species in the Action Area

We are reasonably certain the ESA-listed species and designated critical habitat under our jurisdiction listed in Table 1 occur in the action area, and may be affected by the proposed activities. Detailed information about the biology, habitat, and conservation status of the animals listed in Table 1 is available in their status reviews, recovery plans, federal register notices, and other sources at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species-directory/threatened-endangered>.

Table 3. Common name, scientific name, ESA status, effective listing date, critical habitat designation, and recovery plans, with Federal Register reference for ESA-listed species considered in this consultation.

Species/ common name	ESA Status	Effective Listing Date/ FR Notice	Critical Habitat	Recovery Plan
<i>Chelonia mydas</i> Central West Pacific Green Sea Turtle	Endangered	05/06/2016 81 FR 20057	Proposed 07/19/2023 88 FR 46572	5/22/1998 63 FR 28359
East Indian-West Pacific Green Sea Turtle	Threatened	05/06/2016 81 FR 20057	Proposed 07/19/2023 88 FR 46572	5/22/1998 63 FR 28359
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> Hawksbill Sea Turtle	Endangered	06/03/1970 35 FR 8491		5/22/98 63 FR 28359
<i>Caretta caretta</i> North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle	Endangered	10/24/2011 76 FR 58868		5/22/98 63 FR 28359
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> Olive Ridley Sea Turtle	Threatened	08/28/1978 43 FR 32800		5/22/98 63 FR 28359
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> Leatherback Sea Turtle	Endangered	06/03/1970 35 FR 8491		5/22/98 63 FR 28359
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> Blue Whale	Endangered	12/02/1970 35 FR 18319		Proposed 10/12/18 83 FR 51665
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> Fin Whale	Endangered	12/02/1970 35 FR 18319		8/06/10 75 FR 47538
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i> Sei Whale	Endangered	12/02/1970 35 FR 18319		7/22/11 76 FR 43985
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> Sperm Whale	Endangered	12/02/1970 35 FR 18319		12/28/10 75 FR 81584
<i>Megaptera Novaeangliae</i> Western North Pacific Humpback Whale	Endangered	09/08/2016 81 FR 62259	4/21/2021 86 FR 21082	
<i>Sphyrna lewini</i> Scalloped Hammerhead Shark Indo West Pacific	Threatened	09/02/2014 79 FR 38213		
<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> Oceanic Whitetip Shark	Threatened	03/01/2018 83 FR 4153		7/11/2024 89 FR 56865

Species/ common name	ESA Status	Effective Listing Date/ FR Notice	Critical Habitat	Recovery Plan
<i>Manta birostris</i> Giant Manta Ray	Threatened	02/21/2018 83 FR 2916		Proposed 10/15/2024 89 FR 82991
Corals <i>Acropora globiceps</i>	Threatened	10/10/2014 79 FR 53852	7/15/2590 FR 31800	
<i>Hippopus hippopus</i> Horse's Hoof Clam	Proposed Threatened	7/25/2024 89 FR 60498		
<i>Tridacna derasa</i> Smooth Giant Clam	Proposed Endangered	7/25/2024 89 FR 60498		
<i>Tridacna gigas</i> True Giant Clam	Proposed Endangered	7/25/2024 89 FR 60498		

### Critical Habitat in the Action Area

*Corals.* We designated critical habitat for five species of Indo-Pacific corals (July 15, 2025; 90 FR 31800). On Saipan and the southern part of Tinian, we described critical habitat for *A. globiceps*, however, we did not identify critical habitat for any other listed corals in the action area. Major threats to habitat include ocean warming, ocean acidification, trophic effects of reef fishing, nutrient enrichment, contaminants, and sedimentation. Coral critical habitat consists of substrate and water column habitat characteristics essential for the listed corals' reproduction, recruitment, growth, and maturation. Sites that support the normal function of all life stages of the corals are natural, consolidated hard substrate or dead coral skeletons free of algae and sediment at the appropriate scale at the point of larval settlement or fragment reattachment, and the associated water column. Several attributes of these sites determine the quality of the area and influence the value of the associated feature to the conservation of the species:

1. Substrate with the presence of crevices and holes that provide cryptic habitat, the presence of microbial biofilms, or the presence of crustose coralline algae;
2. Reefscape (all the visible features of an area of reef) with no more than a thin veneer of sediment and low occupancy by fleshy and turf macroalgae;
3. Marine water with levels of temperature, aragonite saturation, nutrients, and water clarity that have been observed to support any demographic function; and
4. Marine water with levels of anthropogenically-introduced (from humans) chemical contaminants that do not preclude or inhibit any demographic function.

### Analysis of Effects

Under the ESA (50 CFR 402.02), “effects of the action” are all consequences to listed species or critical habitat that are caused by the proposed action, including the consequences of other activities that are caused by the proposed action but that are not part of the action. A consequence is caused by the proposed action if it would not occur but for the proposed action and it is reasonably certain to occur. Effects of the action may occur later in time and may include consequences occurring outside the immediate area involved in the action.

The applicable standard to find that a proposed action is “not likely to adversely affect” listed species or critical habitat is that all of the effects of the action are expected to be discountable, insignificant, or completely beneficial (USFWS & NMFS 1998). Discountable effects are those

extremely unlikely to occur. Insignificant effects relate to the size of the impact and should never reach the scale where take<sup>1</sup> occurs. Beneficial effects are contemporaneous positive effects without any adverse effects.

Despite the USMC's use of all BMPs, we identified the following stressors remain, and have the potential to affect listed marine species and/or critical habitat in the action area:

- Direct physical impact
- Exposure to sedimentation and turbidity
- Exposure to waste and discharges

To assess the effects of proposed actions, we use an exposure-response assessment framework. Effects are discountable if exposure is extremely unlikely to occur. For this reason, we first determine the probability of stressors co-occurring with individuals from the listed species, or features of critical habitat. For stressors where exposure is not discountable, we discuss the significance of the species' response.

#### *Direct physical impact*

The action could affect all ESA-listed species as described in Table 3, through direct physical impacts including accidental contact with equipment, munitions, and personnel during MPMR activities, construction and other training activities. Small arms training, ricochet, or fragmentation associated with live-fire activities could cause sharp and blunt force injuries, and lethal effects can occur immediately upon impact.

Sea turtles: The risk of munition, equipment and/or personnel contacting a sea turtle within the action area depends on the number of individuals present, the time spent at the surface, in-water activities, and the probability of a bullet striking the water at a given moment. The majority of sea turtles described in Table 3 are pelagic and are not expected to occur in nearshore waters. Hawksbill sea turtles may occur in nearshore areas but show a preference for deeper offshore waters. Only green sea turtles are expected to occupy the area immediately surrounding the MPMR where the majority of activities will not affect the water. We are reasonably certain that motile ESA-listed individuals will, at worst, swim away to avoid the majority of the construction related activities and associated impacts.

We anticipate approximately 28 green sea turtles, primarily juveniles, in the area around the firing range (Cross Point and Northwest Tinian; Kolinski et al. 2004). Green sea turtles in the Mariana Islands spend approximately 6% of their time within the top 2 m of the water column (Martin et al. 2019). Therefore, much less than 6% of the approximately 28 green sea turtles will be near the surface of the water at any given time. At 6%, we would expect one or two individuals to be within the first 2 m of the water column at any given time. We would therefore anticipate that no more than one would be within the first 0.5 m of the water column and susceptible to harm from a round hitting the water.

In addition, we anticipate up to 18 rounds of ammunition will hit the water per year, or approximately 0.1 per day. If no more than one round hit the water in one day, one round can be

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<sup>1</sup> Under the ESA, the term "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct (16 U.S.C. § 1532). We further define "harass" as to create the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavioral patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering (Wieting 2016).

anticipated to hit the water 10 days out of the year. Moreover, live ammunition will lose lethal velocity within the first few feet of hitting the water.

Given that 1) we expect no more than 18 rounds hitting the water in any given year, 2) fewer than 30 green sea turtles are expected to be present in the waters near the firing range, and 3) sea turtles have a less than 6% chance of being near the surface when a round hits; we are reasonably certain the likelihood of exposure of a green sea turtle to direct physical impact is extremely unlikely and, therefore discountable.

Marine Mammals: The blue, fin, and sei whales described in table 3 are mostly migratory species who rarely frequent nearshore waters. Humpback whales utilize the waters surrounding the CNMI as a winter breeding and calving area, and may be found resting or taking care of young in nearshore shallow waters, particularly from late winter to early spring. Humpback whale distributions around Tinian are unknown, but the most current population estimate for the Western North Pacific Distinct Population segment (WNP DPS) is approximately 1,007 (Young et al. 2023). Given the total estimated population and the total size of the SDZs we would expect no more than 0.003 whales to occur within this area. Only sperm whales can be found within CNMI year-round. However, sperm whales mostly inhabit areas with water depths exceeding 600 m, and are considered uncommon in waters less than 300 m in depth. We are reasonably certain that motile ESA-listed individuals will, at worst, swim away to avoid the majority of the construction related activities and associated impacts.

The USMC has designed their SDZs for a one in one million (1:1,000,000) escapement probability and expect that the 3.2 miles 0.50 caliber SDZ would only be used for 10 % of all training days, or approximately 45 days per year. Furthermore, this SDZ reaches a depth of 560 m which is shallower than the expected distributions for sperm whales. The SDZ expected to be used routinely extends 1.1 miles from shore and to an approximate depth of 275 m, at this depth we would not expect a sperm whale to occur. Therefore, we do not have any reason to believe the risk of a munition striking a whale would be higher than for sea turtles as described above. Based on the low likelihood of an ESA-listed marine mammal to be in the area and the unlikely event of a munition entering the water, we are reasonably certain the probability of any appreciable exposure to direct physical impact to the ESA-listed species as described in Table 3, is extremely unlikely and, therefore discountable.

Elasmobranchs: Indo-Pacific Scalloped Hammerhead shark, oceanic whitetip sharks (OWT) and giant manta rays (GMR) are primarily pelagic species that may occur in offshore waters around CNMI. OWT prefer waters at least 200 m deep while GMR and Indo-Pacific Scalloped Hammerhead shark may use estuarine waters, oceanic inlets, and bays as nursery habitat. While the SDZs will overlap with the expected distributions of these species, elasmobranch abundances are generally low and widely distributed and these species rarely spend time at the water's surface. Moreover, we do not have any evidence to suggest that the Indo-Pacific Scalloped Hammerhead shark occurs near Tinian. Therefore, we do not have any reason to believe the risk of a munition striking an elasmobranch would be higher than for sea turtles as described above. Based on the low likelihood of an ESA-listed elasmobranch to be in the area and the unlikely event of a munition entering the water, we are reasonably certain the probability of any appreciable exposure to direct physical impact to the ESA-listed elasmobranchs as described in Table 3, is extremely unlikely and, therefore discountable.

Corals and mollusks: ESA-listed corals may occur within the nearshore areas surrounding the MPMR including within the SDZ expected to be routinely used (1.1 mile). Colonies of *A. globiceps* were noted in various locations during Navy surveys in areas including Unai Babui, Puntan Diablo, Unai Chulu, Puntan Lamanibot, Atgidon, and Barcinas Bay (Navy 2017b as cited in USMC 2026). The proposed *H. hippopus*, *T. derasa*, and *T. gigas*, are all native to CNMI, but all are very rare or extirpated (Rippe et al.2024), and are therefore not expected within the action area.

While we properly assume for listed vertebrate species that physical contact of munitions with an individual constitutes an adverse effect due to high potential for harm or harassment, the same assumption does not hold for listed corals due to two key biological characteristics:

1. All corals are simple, sessile invertebrate animals that rely on their stinging nematocysts for defense, rather than predator avoidance via flight response. Whereas it is logical to assume that physical contact with a vertebrate individual results in stress that constitutes harm or harassment, the same does not apply to corals because they have no flight response.
2. Most reef-building corals, including all the listed species, are colonial organisms, such that a single larva settles and develops into the primary polyp, which then multiplies into a colony of hundreds to thousands of genetically identical polyps that are seamlessly connected through tissue and skeleton. Corals achieve colony growth mainly by adding more polyps, and colony growth is indeterminate. The colony can continue to exist even if numerous polyps die, or if the colony is broken apart or otherwise damaged. In the final coral listing rule, we define the individual of these listed species as the colony, not the polyp (79 FR 53852). Thus, affecting some polyps of a colony does not necessarily constitute harm to the individual.

In addition, we anticipate up to 18 rounds of ammunition will hit the water per year, or approximately 0.1 per day. If no more than one round hit the water in one day, one round can be anticipated to hit the water 10 days out of the year. Moreover, live ammunition will lose lethal velocity within the first few feet of hitting the water and given the low occurrence of *A. globiceps* expected it is extremely unlikely that a munition would contact a coral. Although coral species may reproduce around Tinian Island, the densities of coral larvae in the action area are likely to be very low except during peak spawning when density may be high over reef areas for a short period of time. Since the proposed activities are primarily land-based it is extremely unlikely to overlap with peak spawning densities and will occur well away from the reef, the impacts would have discountable effects on coral larvae concentrations of ESA-listed species. Therefore, we are reasonably certain the probability of any appreciable exposure to direct physical impact on the ESA-listed corals or mollusks species as described in Table 3 is extremely unlikely and, therefore, discountable.

#### *Exposure to Sedimentation and Turbidity*

The proposed surface radar construction activities have the potential to introduce temporary and localized increases in water column turbidity and sedimentation. Exposure to turbidity and sedimentation may temporarily affect the species as described in Table 3. Corals and mollusks are vulnerable to smothering, reduced light and forage, and increased energy expenditures for sediment shedding while the expected effect on motile species like turtles, marine mammals and elasmobranch is a temporary behavioral response, such as avoidance or increased respiration.

Elevated turbidity can also reduce a species ability to detect predators and could have negative effects on prey resources. For motile species the effects will be minimal because they are highly agile and possess the ability to avoid turbid areas. Behavioral responses, such as temporary avoidance, are expected to be short-lived and recoverable. For sessile species, like corals, who are more likely to be adversely affected by the resuspended sediments and rubble, exposure is mitigated by multiple protective measures. The USMC will implement BMPs that require the use of mitigating engineering controls, such as silt fences, fiber rolls, gravel bag berms, mulch, and erosion control blankets and implement a stormwater prevention plan. Assuming USMC will effectively implement the above-mentioned measures, we expect ESA-listed species will experience relatively low levels of increased turbidity and/ or sedimentation above baseline levels. Therefore, given the implemented BMPs and protective measures employed by USMC and their contractors, we are reasonably certain the effects of turbidity and sedimentation on the UES-listed species as described in Table 3 will not reach the scale where harm or harassment occur, and are therefore insignificant.

#### *Exposure to waste and discharges*

All ESA-listed species described in Table 3 may be exposed to waste and discharge. Project waste and debris, including plastic bags and other items, may enter the water, and equipment can cause accidental spills of petroleum-based products (lubricants, oil, and fuel). Some residual hazardous chemicals are likely to be introduced in the marine environment however, the area affected by the dissolution of chemicals would be relatively small because of the size of the components and the minimal amount of residual materials they would contain. Any chemicals introduced to the water column would be quickly diluted and dispersed by wave action, ocean currents, and the large volume of water. BMPs establish that the project will maintain a Hazardous Materials Management plan to control and properly dispose of hazardous waste. The USMC will maintain a contingency plan to control and clean spilled petroleum products, and equipment and vehicles are checked daily before commencing work to reduce the risk of leaks and discharge. Activities will cease if leaks are detected from equipment operations and will not proceed until repaired. If any accidental spill occurs, it is anticipated to be small in size, contained, and quickly cleaned up before entering the aquatic environment. Based on the low likelihood of an ESA-listed species in the vicinity, the unlikely event of a spill, and the adherence to the BMPs that will prevent or minimize potential exposure from spills and hazardous chemicals, we are reasonably certain the probability of any appreciable exposure to the ESA-listed species as described in Table 3, is extremely unlikely and, therefore discountable.

#### Critical Habitat

The proposed activities may overlap with the critical habitat of *A. globiceps*. Physical and biological features of the critical habitat that may be affected by the action include; areas from 0 to 20 m in depth with substrate with the presence of crevices and holes that provide cryptic habitat, the presence of microbial biofilms, or the presence of crustose coralline algae; reefscape with no more than a thin veneer of sediment and low occupancy by fleshy and turf macroalgae; marine water with levels of temperature, aragonite saturation, nutrients, and water clarity that have been observed to support any demographic function, and with levels of anthropogenically-introduced chemical contaminants that do not preclude or inhibit any demographic function. Potential stressors that may affect the critical habitat and will not occur but for the proposed action include the exposure to wastes and discharge, and exposure to increased turbidity.

Land-based construction activities may cause temporary, localized, and short-term turbidity and disruptions of food distribution in the foraging area. We expect that turbidity may temporarily affect water quality but do not expect significant changes to sediment characteristics, water quality, or changes in prey quality. As discussed in the exposure to increased turbidity section, any disruption will be too small to be measured. Based on the implemented BMPs, we are reasonably certain that the probability of appreciable exposure to elevated turbidity to essential features of *A. globiceps* critical habitat is extremely small and therefore insignificant.

Exposure to the essential features of the critical habitat for *A. globiceps* to waste and discharge may occur due to accidental leaks or spills from equipment associated with the action. As discussed in the exposure to *waste and discharges section* above, the implemented BMPs will prevent any discharge into the marine environment and manage leaks or spills. As a result, we are reasonably certain the probability of exposure to waste and discharge in the critical habitat *A. globiceps* critical habitat is extremely unlikely and is therefore discountable.

### Conclusion

Considering the information and assessments presented in the consultation request and available reports and information, and in the best scientific information available about the biology and expected behaviors of the ESA-listed marine species considered in this consultation, all effects of the proposed action are either discountable or insignificant. Accordingly, we concur with your determination that the proposed action is not likely to adversely affect the following ESA-listed species and designated critical habitats: endangered sperm, fin, blue, sei, and Western North Pacific humpback whales; endangered Central West Pacific green turtles; threatened East Indian-West Pacific green turtles; endangered hawksbill turtles; endangered North Pacific loggerhead turtles; threatened olive ridley turtles; endangered leatherback turtles; threatened Indo-West Pacific scalloped hammerhead sharks; threatened oceanic whitetip sharks; threatened giant manta rays; 1 threatened Indo-Pacific coral; three giant clam candidate species; and designated critical habitat for *A. globiceps*. This concludes informal consultation under section 7 of the ESA for species under our jurisdiction.

### **Magnuson Stevens Fisheries Conservation Act**

Section 305(b) of the MSA directs federal agencies to consult with NMFS on all actions or proposed actions that may adversely affect EFH. Under the MSA, this consultation is intended to promote the conservation of EFH as necessary to support sustainable fisheries and the managed species' contribution to a healthy ecosystem. For the purposes of the MSA, EFH means "those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity," and includes the associated physical, chemical, and biological properties that are used by fish (50 CFR 600.10). Adverse effect means any impact that reduces quality or quantity of EFH, and may include direct or indirect physical, chemical, or biological alteration of the waters or substrate and loss of (or injury to) benthic organisms, prey species and their habitat, and other ecosystem components, if such modifications reduce the quality or quantity of EFH. Adverse effects may result from actions occurring within EFH or outside of it and may include direct, indirect, site-specific or habitat-wide impacts, including individual, cumulative, or synergistic consequences of actions (50 CFR 600.810). Section 305(b) of the MSA also requires NMFS to recommend measures that can be taken by the action agency to conserve EFH. Such recommendations may include measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or otherwise offset the adverse effects of the action on EFH (50 CFR 600.905(b)).

The marine water column from the surface to a depth of 3,281 ft from the shoreline to the outer boundary of the EEZ (200 nautical miles), and the seafloor from the shoreline out to a depth of 2,296 ft around each of the Mariana Islands, have been designated as EFH. As such, the water column and bottom and all surrounding waters and submerged lands around Tinian are designated as EFH and support various life stages for the management unit species (MUS) identified under the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council's Pelagic and Mariana Archipelago Fishery Ecosystem Plans and amendments (WPFMC 2009a, 2009b, 2018). The MUS and life stages found in these waters include eggs, larvae, juveniles, and adults of Bottomfish and Pelagic MUS. Specific types of habitat considered as EFH within, or adjacent to, the proposed project area include coral reef, patch reefs, hard substrate, artificial substrate, seagrass beds, soft substrate, lagoon, estuarine, surge zone, deep-slope terraces and pelagic/open ocean.

The ESA analysis of the effects of this action is sufficient to serve as the EFH analysis for this project. The stressors to the physical and biological features of the habitat, including sedimentation, physical abrasion, and water quality degradation, are sufficiently analyzed in the ESA section. The USMC determined that the proposed activities and their resulting impacts would result in minimal and temporary impacts to EFH. Small or minimal temporary reductions to the quantity or quality of EFH are considered adverse effects. NMFS has determined that the action may adversely affect EFH. Non-fishing effects that may adversely affect essential fish habitat in the Pacific Islands region are described by Minton (2017). NMFS has determined the proposed action would adversely affect EFH as follows:

1. Physical damage to EFH during training events (e.g., via munitions, or personnel that may enter nearshore waters while on or off duty).
2. Temporary degradation of habitat (water column, nearshore area, hard bottom, sandy bottom) for all life stages of Pelagic and Bottomfish Management Unit Species due to increased turbidity associated with nearshore construction activities.
3. Potential bioaccumulation of contaminants associated with munitions entering nearshore waters that could reduce the quality or quantity of EFH, and adversely affect MUS and their prey base.

#### Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Recommendations

Pursuant to Section 305(b)(4)(A) (as described by 50 CFR 600.920 and 600.925(b)) of the MSA, we provide the following CRs that, when implemented, will ensure that potential adverse effects to EFH at the proposed action areas are avoided, minimized, and offset.

#### EFH Conservation Recommendations:

1. NMFS recommends that the USMC conducts clean ups of the accessible SDZ areas once at least every 5 years to remove any spent munitions or fragments that may have entered the nearshore waters. This will limit environmental contamination and help ground truth the USMC SDZ modeling.
2. NMFS recommends that the USMC add sediment and water quality testing to the REVA process to ensure heavy metals are not contaminating the nearshore environment including EFH.
3. NMFS recommends that the USMC or Navy survey the nearshore areas near the MPMR to improve estimates of munitions entering nearshore waters and to inform cleanup

activities and protect EFH. Munitions estimates could potentially be integrated into the ongoing Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) marine survey projects on Tinian.

As required by section 305(b)(4)(B) of the MSA, USMC must provide a detailed response in writing to NMFS within 30 days after receiving an EFH CR. Such a response must be provided at least 10 days prior to final approval of the action if the response is inconsistent with any of NMFS' EFH CR unless NMFS and the federal agency have agreed to use alternative time frames for the federal agency response (50 CFR 600.920(k)(1)). The response must include a description of the measures proposed by the agency for avoiding, minimizing, mitigating, or otherwise offsetting the impact of the activity on EFH. In the case of a response that is inconsistent with the CR, the federal agency must explain its reasons for not following the recommendations, including the scientific justification for any disagreements with NMFS over the anticipated effects of the action and the measures needed to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or offset such effects (50 CFR 600.920(k)(1)).

#### Reinitiation Notice

The reinitiation of ESA section 7 consultation is required and shall be requested by the Federal agency or by the Service, where discretionary Federal involvement or control over the action has been retained or is authorized by law (50 CFR 402.16(a) [2023]) and if:

- a. Take occurs to an ESA-listed species;
- b. New information reveals effects of the action that may affect ESA-listed species or designated critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered;
- c. The identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to ESA-listed species or designated critical habitat that was not considered in this concurrence; or
- d. A new species is listed or a critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the identified action.

The USMC must reinitiate EFH consultation with NMFS if the proposed action is substantially revised in a way that may adversely affect EFH, or if new information becomes available that affects the basis for NMFS' effects determination (50 CFR 600.920(l)).

If you have further ESA related questions, please contact Kristina Dauterman at (808) 725-5136 or [kristina.dauterman@noaa.gov](mailto:kristina.dauterman@noaa.gov). For additional EFH related questions, please contact Steven McKagan at (670) 234-0004 or [steven.mckagan@noaa.gov](mailto:steven.mckagan@noaa.gov). Thank you for working with us to protect our nation's living marine resources.

Sincerely,

Dawn Golden  
Assistant Regional Administrator  
Protected Resources Division

Cc: M. Bejder, NAVFAC  
K. Barker, NAVFAC  
W. Dauberman-Zerby, NAVFAC  
A. Bostwick, NAVFAC  
J. Rice, USMC  
C. Imaki, USMC  
D. Roderique, US Navy  
NMFS File No.: PIRO-2026-00575/ INQ-2026-00063  
PIRO Reference No.: I-PI-26-2632-DG

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**  
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
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IN REPLY REFER TO:

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1 May 2026

From: Todd Armsworth, Director, Defense Policy Review Initiative (DPRI) Pacific Posture

To: Dawn Golden, Assistant Regional Administrator, Protected Resources Division, Pacific Islands Regional Office, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1845 Wasp Blvd., Bldg. 176, Honolulu, HI 96818

Subject: UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS' RESPONSE TO CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED IN THE ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT CONSULTATION ON THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS JOINT MILITARY TRAINING (PIRO-2026-00575/ INQ-2026-00063/ I-PI-26-2632-DG) PROPOSED ACTION

Dear Ms. Golden,

In accordance with the Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA; 6 U.S.C. §1801 et seq.), the United States Marine Corps (USMC) is providing this letter as a response to the National Marine Fisheries Service's (NMFS) conservation recommendations that were included in the 16 April 2026 EFH consultation for the proposed Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Joint Military Training (CJMT) Environmental Impact Statement. USMC determined that the proposed action will result in minimal and temporary impacts to EFH in the EFH Assessment it submitted on 20 February 2026. USMC understands that conservation recommendations from NMFS are offered so that any potential adverse effects from the proposed action are avoided, minimized, offset for or otherwise mitigated.

***NMFS EFH Conservation Recommendation 1:*** NMFS recommends that the USMC conducts clean ups of the accessible SDZ areas once at least every 5 years to remove any spent munitions or fragments that may have entered the nearshore waters. NMFS asserts that this will limit environmental contamination and help ground truth the USMC SDZ modeling.

***USMC Response to Conservation Recommendation 1:*** This conservation recommendation does not consider the water depths nor the oceanographic conditions that commonly occur within the CJMT Surface Danger Zones (SDZs) northwest of Ushi Point. These waters quickly reach depths of 100 feet or more and are frequently subject to moderate to strong swells. There is no beach area along the northeast and northwest shoreline. Instead, it has rugged coral outcroppings along the shoreline edges and thick vegetation, extending close to and upward from the shoreline edge. Given these conditions, the USMC must consider safety when considering the feasibility of this conservation recommendation, especially

since it would be a very rare and infrequent occurrence for any munitions or fragments to enter the SDZs. Another consideration is the level of disturbance to ocean sediments that would occur with any removal of spent conditions. Also, given the history of activity on and around Tinian during World War II, it would be expected that there would be unexploded ordnance in this area, also posing a serious safety risk if any clean up were to be attempted. USMC expects that any fragment that may enter the nearshore waters of the SDZ would either be removed by the swift currents within the area, be buried by sand or settle within depressions in any hard substrate. Consequently, it is unlikely that any spent items would be detectable during surveys intended to locate munitions or fragments that could be attributable to CJMT activities that may occur on the Multipurpose Maneuver Range (MPMR). In addition, the high cost to mobilize marine surveys in Tinian would not be warranted nor commensurate with the unlikely impacts to the benthic habitat. Therefore, the USMC believes that future clean-up activities in the SDZ would be unfeasible and ineffective and it does not intend to adopt this conservation recommendation

***NMFS EFH Conservation Recommendation 2:*** NMFS recommends that the USMC add sediment and water quality testing to the REVA process to ensure heavy metals are not contaminating the nearshore environment including EFH.

***USMC Response to Conservation Recommendation 2:*** The same safety concerns cited for Recommendation 1 apply to Recommendation 2, especially considering the rare and infrequent nature over which munitions or fragments may enter the water. As described in Section 8.1.2 of the Revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement (June 2025), the MPMR will be managed as a USMC Range Complex by trained, on-island Range Control, and this management will comply with Marine Corps Order 3550.12A, Operational Range Clearance Program, and Department of Defense Instruction 4715.14, Operational Range Assessments (Range Environmental Vulnerability Assessment or REVA). This latter program is implemented to determine whether there has been any release or substantial threat of release of munitions constituents from an operational range or range complex to off-range areas that creates an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment. Consequently, water quality and sediment testing of offshore waters and sediments would not be warranted or commensurate with any expected impacts to benthic or water column EFH resulting from the proposed action, as well as be costly and implicate numerous safety concerns for those collecting samples. For these reasons, USMC does not intend to adopt this conservation recommendation.

***NMFS EFH Conservation Recommendation 3:*** NMFS recommends that the USMC or Navy survey the nearshore areas near the MPMR to improve estimates of munitions entering nearshore waters and to inform cleanup activities and protect EFH. NMFS asserts that munitions estimates could potentially be integrated into the ongoing Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) marine survey projects on Tinian.

***USMC Response to Conservation Recommendation 3:*** As stated above for Recommendations 1 and 2, the oceanographic and shoreline conditions of the nearshore waters off the north coast of Tinian, including the areas within the SDZs would preclude a safe and accurate survey of spent munitions, which we expect would only enter that area on a very rare and infrequent occurrence. Therefore, the USMC believes that future surveys of the nearshore areas near the MPMR would be unfeasible and ineffective, and it does not intend to adopt this conservation recommendation.

USMC appreciates NMFS's effort and careful deliberation invested in evaluating the proposed action and providing these EFH conservation recommendations. Should you have any questions, please contact Ms. Jacqueline Rice, Headquarters Marine Corps, at jacqueline.rice@usmc.mil.

Sincerely,

**ARMSWORTH.TODD.**  
**ADKINS.1131338429**

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Todd Armsworth  
Director  
DPRI Pacific Posture

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