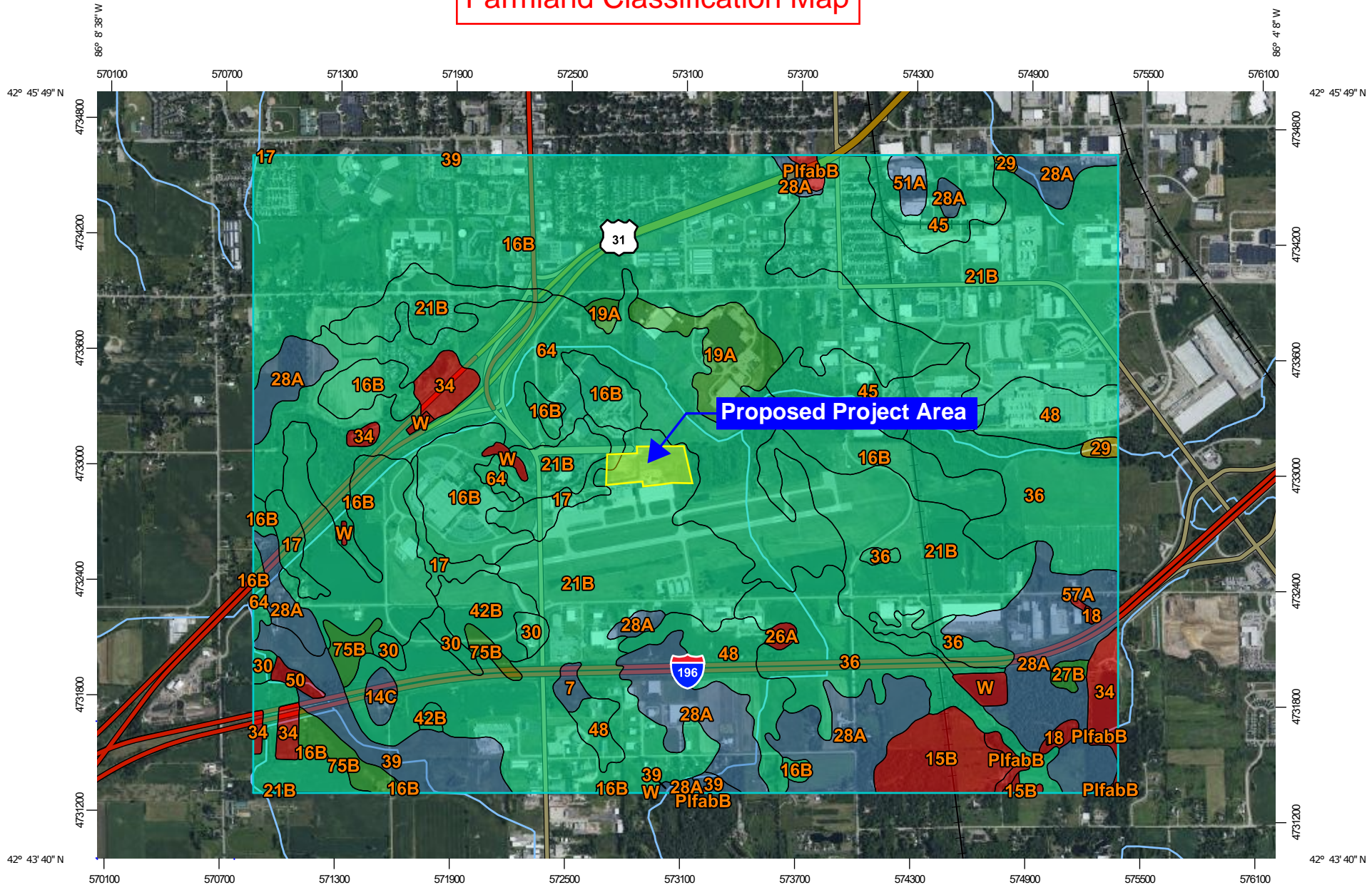
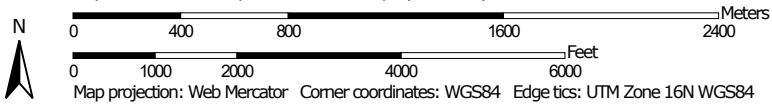

Appendix C – Farmlands

Farmland Classification Map




Map Scale: 1:28,100 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.











MAP LEGEND








Area of Interest (AOI)






 Area of Interest (AOI)








Soils



Soil Rating Polygons

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season









-  Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60





































-  Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
-  Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
-  Farmland of local importance
-  Farmland of local importance, if irrigated

-  Farmland of unique importance
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  Not prime farmland
-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated
-  Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
-  Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Farmland Classification—Allegan County, Michigan

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

Farmland Classification—Allegan County, Michigan

Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium	Farmland of unique importance Not rated or not available	<p>The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.</p>
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	<p>Water Features</p> Streams and Canals	<p>Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.</p>
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	<p>Transportation</p>	<p>Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)</p>
Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer	Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough	Rails	<p>Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.</p>
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60	Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed	Interstate Highways	<p>This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.</p>
	Farmland of local importance	US Routes	<p>Soil Survey Area: Allegan County, Michigan Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 2, 2021</p>
	Farmland of local importance, if irrigated	Major Roads	<p>Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.</p>
		Local Roads	<p>Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 12, 2020—Nov 3, 2020</p>
		<p>Background</p>	<p>The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.</p>
		Aerial Photography	

Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
7	Palms muck, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	7.2	0.2%
14C	Filer loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	9.2	0.2%
15B	Morocco-Newton complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	58.0	1.6%
16B	Capac loam, Lake Michigan lobe, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	976.4	26.3%
17	Brookston loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	58.0	1.6%
18	Pits	Not prime farmland	2.3	0.1%
19A	Brady sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	61.7	1.7%
21B	Capac-Wixom complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	971.1	26.2%
26A	Pipestone sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	4.0	0.1%
27B	Metea loamy fine sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	5.6	0.1%
28A	Rimer loamy sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	355.2	9.6%
29	Cohoctah silt loam	Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	6.2	0.2%
30	Colwood silt loam	Prime farmland if drained	25.7	0.7%
34	Aquents, sandy and loamy	Not prime farmland	55.5	1.5%
36	Corunna sandy loam	Prime farmland if drained	263.6	7.1%
39	Granby loamy sand, lake plain, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	82.7	2.2%
42B	Metamora sandy loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	39.5	1.1%
45	Pewamo silt loam	Prime farmland if drained	123.7	3.3%
48	Belleville loamy sand	Prime farmland if drained	125.5	3.4%

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
50	Aquents and Histosols, ponded	Not prime farmland	5.7	0.2%
51A	Thetford loamy fine sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Farmland of local importance	11.9	0.3%
57A	Covert sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	0.8	0.0%
64	Belleville-Brookston complex	Prime farmland if drained	388.5	10.5%
75B	Capac-Marlette loams, 1 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	38.9	1.0%
PlfabB	Plainfield sand, lake plain, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	14.2	0.4%
W	Water	Not prime farmland	15.8	0.4%
Totals for Area of Interest			3,707.3	100.0%

Description

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

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The majority of soil attributes are associated with a component of a map unit, and such an attribute has to be aggregated to the map unit level before a thematic map can be rendered. Map units, however, also have their own attributes. An attribute of a map unit does not have to be aggregated in order to render a corresponding thematic map. Therefore, the "aggregation method" for any attribute of a map unit is referred to as "No Aggregation Necessary".

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.

From: Rosek, Martin - NRCS, East Lansing, MI <martin.rosek@usda.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, February 14, 2023 3:35 PM
To: Dave Clawson
Cc: William Ballard
Subject: RE: West Michigan Regional Airport - Environmental Assessment for Hangar Park Development

Dave,

I do not make any further determinations. I only need the completed AD-700 for reporting to headquarters at the end of the year. The federal agency (FAA in this case) that is funding the project needs the completed AD-700. In your case, since the final score on the AD-700 does not exceed 160 (as per the second page of the AD-700) you do not have to propose an alternate location. If you have further questions, you will need to contact the FAA office.

Marty

From: Rosek, Martin - NRCS, East Lansing, MI
Sent: Thursday, February 2, 2023 7:39 AM
To: Dave Clawson <Dave.Clawson@meadhunt.com>
Cc: William Ballard <william.ballard@meadhunt.com>
Subject: RE: West Michigan Regional Airport - Environmental Assessment for Hangar Park Development

Dave,

Thanks,

Marty

From: Dave Clawson <Dave.Clawson@meadhunt.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 1, 2023 2:39 PM
To: Rosek, Martin - NRCS, East Lansing, MI <martin.rosek@usda.gov>
Cc: William Ballard <william.ballard@meadhunt.com>
Subject: RE: West Michigan Regional Airport - Environmental Assessment for Hangar Park Development

Hi Marty,

Attached is the completed AD-1006 form for the West Michigan Regional Airport Environmental Assessment for Hangar Park Development. I used the guidance provided in Section 658.5 (b) in the attached FPPA document to score the form. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,
Dave

Dave Clawson

Direct: 614-607-5219 | Transfer Files
meadhunt.com | Experience Exceptional

From: Rosek, Martin - NRCS, East Lansing, MI <martin.rosek@usda.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2022 11:06 AM
To: Dave Clawson <Dave.Clawson@meadhunt.com>
Subject: RE: [External Email]FW: West Michigan Regional Airport - Environmental Assessment for Hangar Park Development

Dave,

You are correct, the project is not exempt from regulatory protection and mitigation requirements under the Farmland Protection Policy Act. Please fill out parts VII and VIII of attached AD-1006 form and return a copy to me.

Thanks,

Marty

Martin J. Rosek, Ph.D.
State Soil Scientist
USDA NRCS
3001 Coolidge Road
East Lansing, MI 48823

517-324-5241

From: Dave Clawson <Dave.Clawson@meadhunt.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 18, 2022 9:30 AM
To: Rosek, Martin - NRCS, East Lansing, MI <martin.rosek@usda.gov>
Subject: [External Email]FW: West Michigan Regional Airport - Environmental Assessment for Hangar Park Development

[External Email]

If this message comes from an **unexpected sender** or references a **vague/unexpected topic**;
Use caution before clicking links or opening attachments.
Please send any concerns or suspicious messages to: Spam.Abuse@usda.gov

Hi Marty,

I'm following up on my e-mail below. Thank you for your assistance.

Dave Clawson

DAVE CLAWSON

SENIOR AVIATION PLANNER, AVIATION

Mead & Hunt

Direct: 614-607-5219 | Transfer Files

meadhunt.com | LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram



From: Dave Clawson <Dave.Clawson@meadhunt.com>**Sent:** Thursday, October 6, 2022 10:23 AM**To:** Rosek, Martin - NRCS, East Lansing, MI <martin.rosek@usda.gov>**Subject:** West Michigan Regional Airport - Environmental Assessment for Hangar Park Development

Hello Marty:

I'm writing regarding an Environmental Assessment that Mead & Hunt is conducting at West Michigan Regional Airport (BIV) in Holland, MI. This project involves development of an aircraft hangar park on the north airfield at BIV. I've attached a copy of an Early Agency Coordination letter that was sent to the USDA, Natural Resource Conservation Service, Portage Service Center in July 2022 to request comments on the proposed project. This letter provides further background on the project as well as maps and figures that illustrate the airport's location and approximate project area limits.

The USDA's Web Soil Survey database shows areas of "Prime Farmland if Drained" in the proposed project area. I've attached the farmland classification map from the Web Soil Survey. I've also attached the 2010 Urbanized Area Reference Map from the U.S. Census Bureau. The Urbanized Area Reference Map shows that most of West Michigan Regional Airport, including the proposed project area, is located outside the urbanized area on this map. My understanding is that this means the project is not exempt from regulatory protection and mitigation requirements under the Farmland Protection Policy Act and that Mead & Hunt is required to complete an AD-1006 form for the Environmental Assessment for West Michigan Regional Airport.

Please let me know if my understanding is correct.

I appreciate your assistance.

Thanks,

Dave Clawson

DAVE CLAWSON

SENIOR AVIATION PLANNER, AVIATION

Mead & Hunt

Direct: 614-607-5219 | Transfer Files

meadhunt.com | LinkedIn | Twitter | Facebook | Instagram



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FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Date Of Land Evaluation Request			
Name of Project		Federal Agency Involved			
Proposed Land Use		County and State			
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		Date Request Received By NRCS		Person Completing Form:	
Does the site contain Prime, Unique, Statewide or Local Important Farmland? <i>(If no, the FPPA does not apply - do not complete additional parts of this form)</i>		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Acres Irrigated	Average Farm Size
Major Crop(s)	Farmable Land In Govt. Jurisdiction Acres: %		Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: %		
Name of Land Evaluation System Used	Name of State or Local Site Assessment System		Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS		
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Site Rating			
		Site A	Site B	Site C	Site D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly					
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly					
C. Total Acres In Site					
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information					
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland					
B. Total Acres Statewide Important or Local Important Farmland					
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted					
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value					
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Criterion Relative Value of Farmland To Be Converted (Scale of 0 to 100 Points)					
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Site Assessment Criteria <i>(Criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5 b. For Corridor project use form NRCS-CPA-106)</i>		Maximum Points	Site A	Site B	Site C
1. Area In Non-urban Use		(15)			
2. Perimeter In Non-urban Use		(10)			
3. Percent Of Site Being Farmed		(20)			
4. Protection Provided By State and Local Government		(20)			
5. Distance From Urban Built-up Area		(15)			
6. Distance To Urban Support Services		(15)			
7. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		(10)			
8. Creation Of Non-farmable Farmland		(10)			
9. Availability Of Farm Support Services		(5)			
10. On-Farm Investments		(20)			
11. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		(10)			
12. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		(10)			
TOTAL SITE ASSESSMENT POINTS		160			
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)					
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100			
Total Site Assessment (From Part VI above or local site assessment)		160			
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260			
Site Selected:	Date Of Selection	Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
Reason For Selection:					
Name of Federal agency representative completing this form:					Date:

(See Instructions on reverse side)

STEPS IN THE PROCESSING THE FARMLAND AND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

- Step 1 - Federal agencies (or Federally funded projects) involved in proposed projects that may convert farmland, as defined in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) to nonagricultural uses, will initially complete Parts I and III of the form. For Corridor type projects, the Federal agency shall use form NRCS-CPA-106 in place of form AD-1006. The Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) process may also be accessed by visiting the FPPA website, <http://fppa.nrcs.usda.gov/lesa/>.
- Step 2 - Originator (Federal Agency) will send one original copy of the form together with appropriate scaled maps indicating location(s) of project site(s), to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) local Field Office or USDA Service Center and retain a copy for their files. (NRCS has offices in most counties in the U.S. The USDA Office Information Locator may be found at http://offices.usda.gov/scripts/ndISAPI.dll/oip_public/USA_map, or the offices can usually be found in the Phone Book under U.S. Government, Department of Agriculture. A list of field offices is available from the NRCS State Conservationist and State Office in each State.)
- Step 3 - NRCS will, within 10 working days after receipt of the completed form, make a determination as to whether the site(s) of the proposed project contains prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland. (When a site visit or land evaluation system design is needed, NRCS will respond within 30 working days.
- Step 4 - For sites where farmland covered by the FPPA will be converted by the proposed project, NRCS will complete Parts II, IV and V of the form.
- Step 5 - NRCS will return the original copy of the form to the Federal agency involved in the project, and retain a file copy for NRCS records.
- Step 6 - The Federal agency involved in the proposed project will complete Parts VI and VII of the form and return the form with the final selected site to the servicing NRCS office.
- Step 7 - The Federal agency providing financial or technical assistance to the proposed project will make a determination as to whether the proposed conversion is consistent with the FPPA.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING FORM

(For Federal Agency)

Part I: When completing the "County and State" questions, list all the local governments that are responsible for local land use controls where site(s) are to be evaluated.

Part III: When completing item B (Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly), include the following:

1. Acres not being directly converted but that would no longer be capable of being farmed after the conversion, because the conversion would restrict access to them or other major change in the ability to use the land for agriculture.
2. Acres planned to receive services from an infrastructure project as indicated in the project justification (e.g. highways, utilities planned build out capacity) that will cause a direct conversion.

Part VI: Do not complete Part VI using the standard format if a State or Local site assessment is used. With local and NRCS assistance, use the local Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA).

1. Assign the maximum points for each site assessment criterion as shown in § 658.5(b) of CFR. In cases of corridor-type project such as transportation, power line and flood control, criteria #5 and #6 will not apply and will, be weighted zero, however, criterion #8 will be weighed a maximum of 25 points and criterion #11 a maximum of 25 points.
2. Federal agencies may assign relative weights among the 12 site assessment criteria other than those shown on the FPPA rule after submitting individual agency FPPA policy for review and comment to NRCS. In all cases where other weights are assigned, relative adjustments must be made to maintain the maximum total points at 160. For project sites where the total points equal or exceed 160, consider alternative actions, as appropriate, that could reduce adverse impacts (e.g. Alternative Sites, Modifications or Mitigation).

Part VII: In computing the "Total Site Assessment Points" where a State or local site assessment is used and the total maximum number of points is other than 160, convert the site assessment points to a base of 160.

Example: if the Site Assessment maximum is 200 points, and the alternative Site "A" is rated 180 points:

$$\frac{\text{Total points assigned Site A}}{\text{Maximum points possible}} = \frac{180}{200} \times 160 = 144 \text{ points for Site A}$$

For assistance in completing this form or FPPA process, contact the local NRCS Field Office or USDA Service Center.

NRCS employees, consult the FPPA Manual and/or policy for additional instructions to complete the AD-1006 form.