

Flight Procedures Cover Page	Task Action: FLIGHT CHECK	Task Type: IAP	Estimated Chart Date: 11/03/2022	APWS Task ID: 49D2DAD0919145AFBCDDA6F4B1F0AE14	APWS Project ID: 9A66F8EF3B6743F299AAF72F0F9A5E07
Procedure: RNAV (GPS) RWY 10 AMDT 0C		Enroute: NO	Specialist: Mitchell, Tyler		Agreement Number:
Airport ID: KESC			Airport City: ESCANABA		State: MI
Facility ID:	Facility Type:	Flight Inspection Remark Type: New FC Slot			
<div> <div> Procedure Comments: Assigned MAG VAR: KESC: Old 3W/1985-New 5W/2025 CRC remainder changed from 6D56E764 to 60BD079D. Contact Casimir Tabaka: 405-954-7931 </div> <div> <i>Digitally signed by</i> CASIMIR L TABAKA Jul 20, 2022 </div> </div>					

QUALITY

33

CHECKED

QUALITY

8

CHECKED

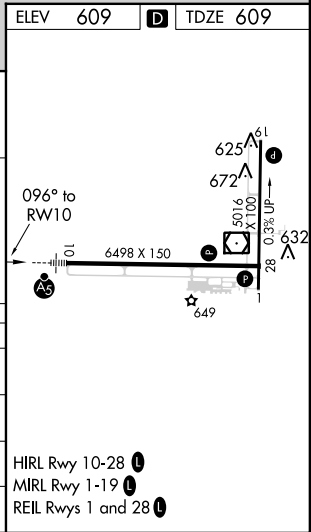
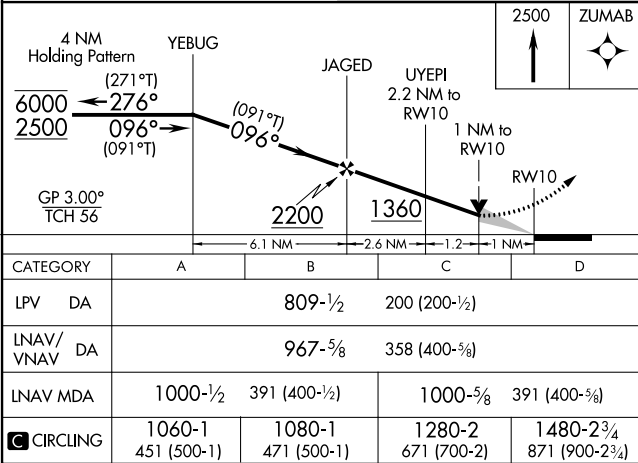
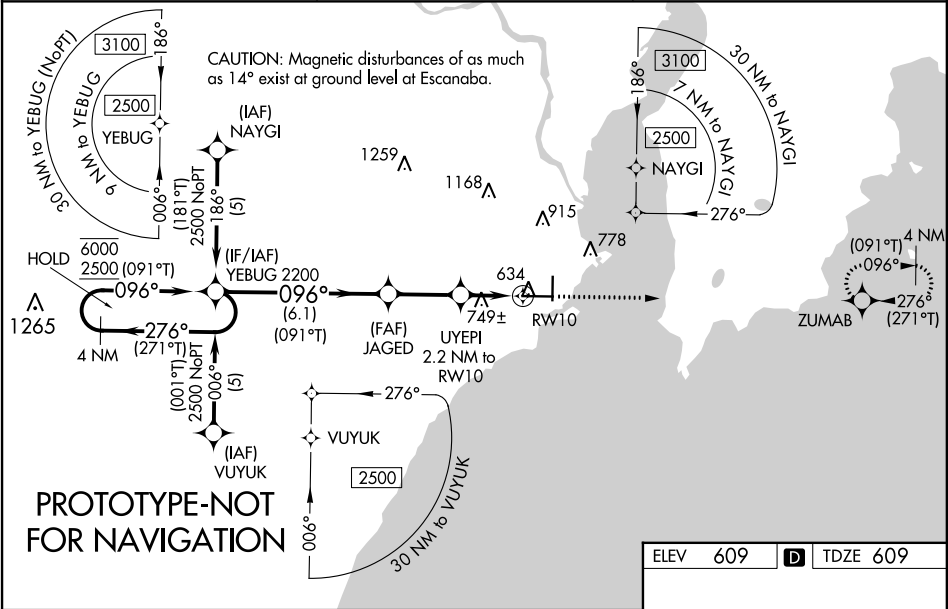
WAAS CH 70511 W10A	APP CRS 096°	Rwy Idg TDZE Apt Elev	6498 609 609
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RNAV (GPS) RWY 10

DELTA COUNTY (ESC)

RNP APCH - GPS.		MALSR	MISSED APPROACH: Climb to 2500 direct ZUMAB and hold.
<div><div></div><div>For uncompensated Baro-VNAV systems, LNAV/VNAV NA below -16°C or above 54°C. For inop ALS, increase LNAV/VNAV visibility to 1 SM.</div></div>		<div><div></div></div>	

AWOS-3PT 121.425	MINNEAPOLIS CENTER 127.65	UNICOM 122.8 (CTAF) 0
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Federal Aviation Administration Categorical Exclusion Declaration

Date: 01/12/21

IFP: Kinsfather, Robert (robert.kinsfather@faa.gov)

Airport Contact: -

Request ID: KESC_2091

Single or Multiple Procedure: Multiple

Procedure Name(s): RNAV (GPS) RWY 19 ORIG RNAV (GPS) RWY 28 RNAV GPS RWY 10 RNAV (GPS) RWY 1 ILS or LOC RWY 10 LOC/DME BC RWY 28 VOR RWY 1 TAKEOFF MINIMUMS

Procedure Request Description:

RNAV (GPS) RWY 19 ORIG will have procedure entry via Terminal Arrival Area (TAA) or a hold in lieu at 2,700' feet Mean Sea Level (MSL) (approximately 2,100' feet Above Ground Level (AGL)) at the Intermediate Fix (IF), located approximately 6 Nautical Miles (NM) from the Final Approach Fix (FAF), approximately 11 NM from the RWY 19 threshold. Holding at the IF will be standard right turns with a 186 inbound heading. Arriving aircraft from 270 clockwise to 090 will occur at or above 3,100' feet MSL (approximately 2,500' feet AGL) until within 12 NM of the IF. Aircraft will descend from at or above 2,700' feet MSL (approximately 2,100' feet AGL) to at or above 2,200' feet MSL (approximately 1,600' AGL) on the 6 NM IF to FAF segment. The 5 NM final approach will utilize a 3 degree descent angle with missed approaches planned to climb to 1,100' feet MSL (approximately 500' feet AGL) with a right turn directly to the IF/IAF to 2,700' feet MSL (approximately 2,100' feet AGL) and Hold (Standard Holding, 186M inbound).

Due to runway reconstruction and magnetic variation, RWY 9/27 will be renumbered to RWY 10/28. The magnetic variation and RWY 9/27 renumbering will require amending all of KESC instrument flight procedures (IFPs). The airport magnetic variation will also be updated to the 2025 EPOCH year during this project. No track or altitude changes are planned.

Historic arrival flight data for KESC was gathered from the IFP, Operations, and Airspace Analytics (IOAA) Tool for 2019. This information included individual arrival aircraft including the number and type of aircraft as well as the altitude, and was put into the MITRE noise screening tool with a passing TRAF test. Arrival flight graphics for KESC Runway 19 were also used. Other analytics included EPA's NEPA Assist for historic places, schools, churches, and hospitals, and based on the passing TRAF test the proposed procedure no impacts were expected for these facilities. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife's iPAC website was reviewed for threatened and endangered species, and no critical habitat was found within the project study area.

Declaration of Exclusion:

The FAA has reviewed the above referenced proposed action and it has been determined, by the undersigned, to be categorically excluded from further environmental documentation according to FAA Order 1050.1, "Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures." The implementation of this action will not result in any extraordinary circumstances in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1.

Basis for this Determination:

This review was conducted in accordance with policies and procedures in Department of Transportation Order 5610.1, "Procedures for Considering Environmental Impacts" and FAA Order 1050.1.

The applicable Categorical Exclusion is:

5-6.5.i: Establishment of new or revised air traffic control procedures conducted at 3,000 feet or more above ground level (AGL); procedures conducted below 3,000 feet AGL that do not cause traffic to be routinely routed over noise sensitive areas; modifications to currently approved procedures conducted below 3,000 feet AGL that do not significantly increase noise over noise sensitive areas; and increases in minimum altitudes and landing minima. For modifications to air traffic procedures at or above 3,000 feet AGL, the Noise Screening Tool (NST) or other FAA-approved environmental screening methodology should be applied. (ATO, AVS)

The above flight procedure has been developed within the accepted parameters.

Concurrence/Reviewed By: _____

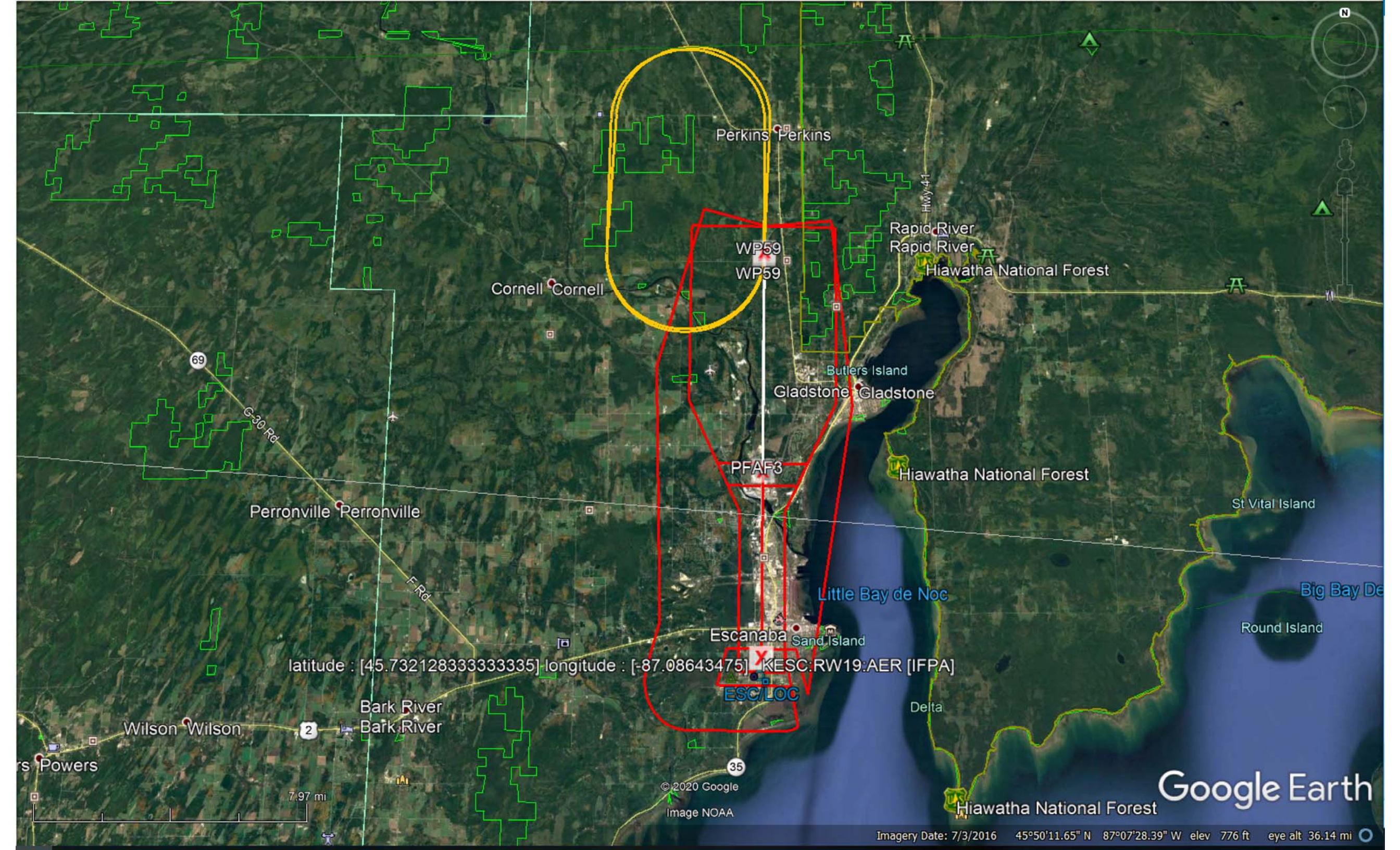
Date: _____

Title: William Brewer, Environmental Protection Specialist
ATO Central Service Center, Operations Support Group, AJV-C25

Approved By: _____

Date: _____

Title: Christopher L. Southerland, Group Manager
ATO Central Service Center, Operations Support Group, AJV-C2



Perkins Perkins

WP59
WP59

Cornell Cornell

Rapid River
Rapid River
Hiawatha National Forest

Butlers Island
Gladstone Gladstone

PFAF3

Hiawatha National Forest

Perronville Perronville

St Vital Island

Little Bay de Noc

Big Bay De

Round Island

Escanaba Sand Island

latitude : [45.732128333333335] longitude : [-87.08643475] KESC:RW19:AER [IFPA]

ESC/LOC

Delta

Bark River
Bark River

Wilson Wilson

2

rs Powers

7.97 mi

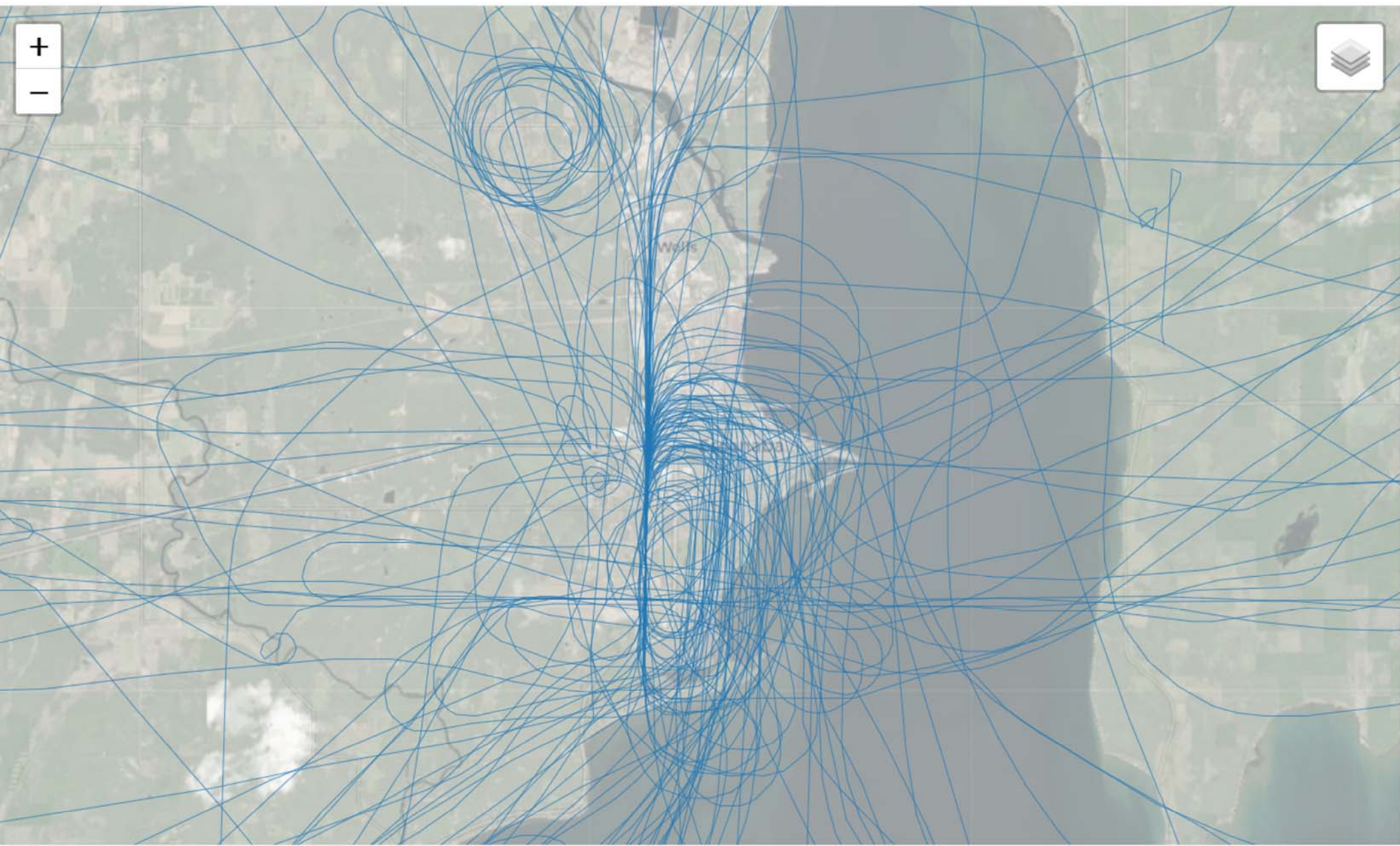
© 2020 Google
Image NOAA

35

Google Earth

Hiawatha National Forest

Imagery Date: 7/3/2016 45°50'11.65" N 87°07'28.39" W elev 776 ft eye alt 36.14 mi



KESC ARRIVAL FOR 2019

IS THIS ROUTE OR PROCEDURE LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA?

NO

IS THIS A DEPARTURE OR AN ARRIVAL ROUTE OR PROCEDURE?

ARRIVAL

PROPOSED FLIGHT OPERATIONS

AIRCRAFT CATEGORY	AVERAGE ANNUAL DAY NUMBER OF OPERATIONS	ALTITUDE (FEET, AGL)	PERCENT 7:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. (CALIFORNIA ONLY)	PERCENT 10:00 P.M. to 07:00 A.M.
PISTON	4	1,500	0.00%	0.00%
SMALL_JET	2	1,500	0.00%	0.00%
TURBOPROP	1	1,500	0.00%	0.00%
LARGE_JET	1	1,500	0.00%	0.00%
HEAVY_JET	0	1,500	0.00%	0.00%

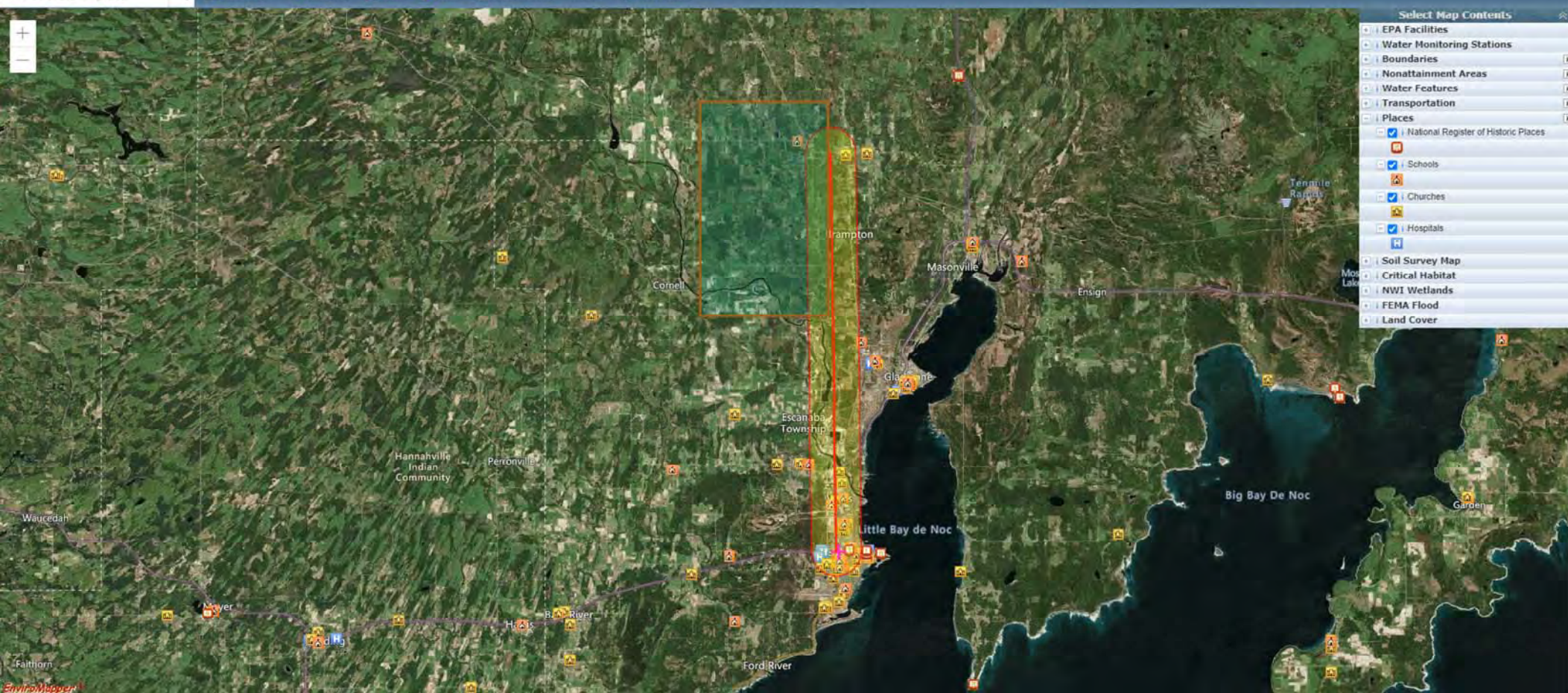
WARNING MESSAGES

TRAF TEST PASSED; NOISE SCREENING IS COMPLETE

Find address or place



Basemap Imagery Draw Erase Save Session Tools More Data



Resources

- ENDANGERED SPECIES 6
- MIGRATORY BIRDS 3
- FACILITIES
- WETLANDS !
- PRINT RESOURCE LIST

What's next?

Define a project at this location to evaluate potential impacts, get an official species list, and make species determinations.

DEFINE PROJECT


Mammals

Threatened

A close-up photograph of a Canada Lynx cub's face, showing its blue eyes and thick fur.

Canada Lynx
Lynx canadensis

Threatened

A photograph of a Northern Long-eared Bat with its mouth open, showing its tongue and teeth.

Northern Long-eared Bat
Myotis septentrionalis
Wherever found

Birds

Endangered

A photograph of a Piping Plover standing on a sandy beach.

Piping Plover
Charadrius melodus

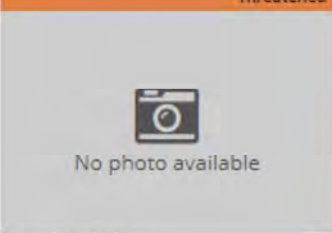
Threatened

A photograph of a Red Knot standing in shallow water.

Red Knot
Calidris canutus rufa
Wherever found

Flowering Plants

Threatened

A placeholder image showing a camera icon and the text "No photo available".

Dwarf Lake Iris
Iris lacustris
Wherever found

Threatened

A photograph of a Pitcher's Thistle flower.

Pitcher's Thistle
Cirsium pitcheri
Wherever found

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Delta County, Michigan



Local office

Michigan Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (517) 351-2555

📠 (517) 351-1443

2651 Coolidge Road Suite 101
East Lansing, MI 48823-6360

<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/section7/s7process/step1.html>

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

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

Mammals

NAME

STATUS

Canada Lynx	Lynx canadensis	Threatened
There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.		
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3652		

Northern Long-eared Bat	Myotis septentrionalis	Threatened
Wherever found		
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.		
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045		

Birds

NAME	STATUS	
Piping Plover	Charadrius melodus	Endangered
There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.		
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039		
Red Knot	Calidris canutus rufa	Threatened
Wherever found		
This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Only actions that occur along coastal areas during the Red Knot migratory window of MAY 1 - SEPTEMBER 30.		
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.		
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864		

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS	
Dwarf Lake Iris	Iris lacustris	Threatened
Wherever found		
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.		
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/598		
Pitcher's Thistle	Cirsium pitcheri	Threatened
Wherever found		
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.		
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8153		

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

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

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

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

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

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

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

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A
BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED
FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE
BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR
PROJECT AREA SOMETIME
WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME
SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY
LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES
INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS
ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE.

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Evening Grosbeak *Coccothraustes vespertinus*

Breeds May 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Rusty Blackbird *Euphagus carolinus*

Breeds May 10 to Jul 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

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

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

No Data (—)

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

Survey Timeframe

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

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

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

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

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

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

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

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

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

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

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look

carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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

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

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

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

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

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



Federal Aviation Administration

Initial Development Notification for AIRNAV Pending Records

To: Casimir Tabaka, Manager Aeronautical Data, Sub-Team B, AJV-A312

From: Julie Morgan, Manager IFP Coordination Team, AJV-A41

Subject: **ACTION:** Request for Pending Records **KESC__DELTA COUNTY, , MI US**

The Magnetic Variation (MV) data for the airport(s) and/or facility(s) listed will be revised effective concurrent with the publication of the procedure(s) listed below. Estimated Chart Date: 9/8/2022

Current/Assigned MV W 3 1985 New MV W 5 2025

ECD	Airport ID	Procedure Name	AMDT #	Task Report Type Selections
9/8/2022	KESC	ILS OR LOC RWY 10 AMDT 4		MAGVAR
9/8/2022	KESC	LOC/DME BC RWY 28 AMDT 2		MAGVAR
9/8/2022	KESC	RNAV (GPS) RWY 1 AMDT ORIG-D		MAGVAR
9/8/2022	KESC	RNAV (GPS) RWY 10 AMDT 1		MAGVAR
9/8/2022	KESC	RNAV (GPS) RWY 19 AMDT 1		MAGVAR
9/8/2022	KESC	RNAV (GPS) RWY 28 AMDT 2		MAGVAR
9/8/2022	KESC	TAKEOFF MINIMUMS AND ODP AMDT 2		MAGVAR
9/8/2022	KESC	VOR RWY 1 AMDT ORIG-E		MAGVAR

NAVAID ID / RWY	Type / Old No.	Use / New RWY/Note
I-ESC	ILS	ILS
RWY	27	28
RWY	09	10

ONLY RWY 9/27 CHANGING TO RWY 10/28

IF you have any questions please notify: donald.h.lanier@faa.gov 405-954-8242

Processed Tuesday, March 15, 2022