# Appendix H – Farmland

## William Ballard

**From:** Rosek, Martin - NRCS, East Lansing, MI <martin.rosek@usda.gov>
**Sent:** Thursday, June 30, 2022 8:57 AM
**To:** Dave Clawson
**Cc:** William Ballard
**Subject:** RE: [External Email]FW: Ann Arbor Municipal Airport - Environmental Assessment for Runway Extension

Dave,

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) under Part 523 of the Farmland Protection Policy Act has reviewed the Ann Arbor Municipal Airport Improvements Project. This review was conducted with respect to the effect(s) that the proposal may have on prime and/or unique farmland. Subpart B of Part 523 of the Farmland Protection Policy Act states that 'Lands identified as "urbanized area" (UA) on the Census Bureau maps' are not covered by the act. Since the area of the proposed project extent is UA on the 2010 Census Bureau Reference Map for Ann Arbor, MI, we have concluded that this proposal will have no negative impact on prime and/or unique farmland.

Should the scope of the project change to where expansion will occur, please resubmit the proposal for our review.

Sincerely,

Thanks,

Marty

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

517-324-5241

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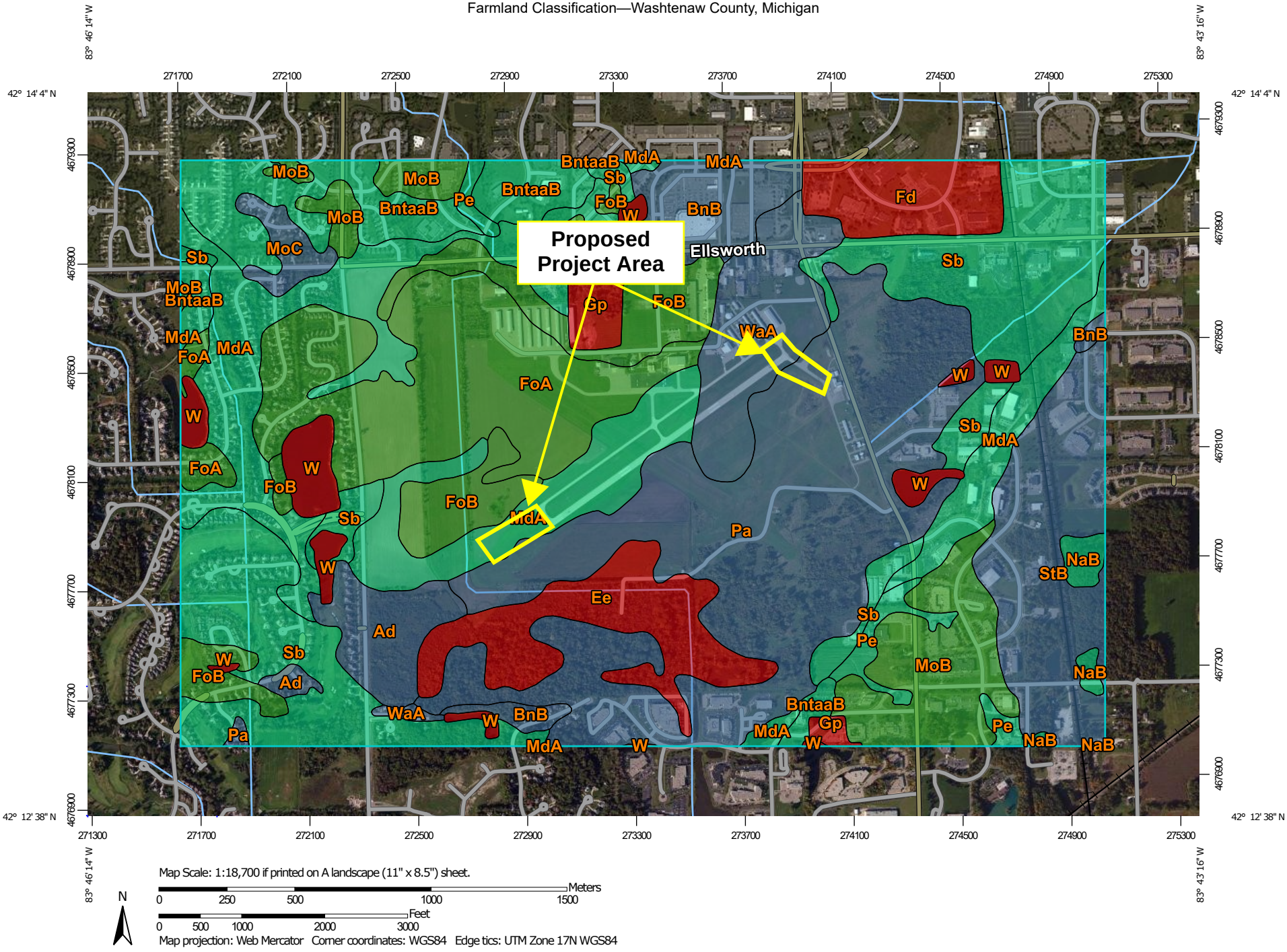
**From:** Dave Clawson <Dave.Clawson@meadhunt.com>
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 29, 2022 8:27 AM
**To:** Rosek, Martin - NRCS, East Lansing, MI <martin.rosek@usda.gov>
**Cc:** William Ballard <william.ballard@meadhunt.com>
**Subject:** [External Email]FW: Ann Arbor Municipal Airport - Environmental Assessment for Runway Extension



Good morning Marty,


Proposed Project Area
Ellsworth
MoB
MoC
BntaaB
Sb
Pe
MdA
FoA
W
FoB
Gp
WaA
BnB
Fd
Ee
Ad
Pa
NaB
StB
83° 46' 14" W
83° 43' 16" W
42° 14' 4" N
42° 12' 38" N
271300
271700
272100
272500
272900
273300
273700
274100
274500
274900
275300
4679300
4678900
4678500
4678100
4677700
4677300
4676900
Map Scale: 1:18,700 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.
N
Meters
0 250 500 1000 1500
Feet
0 500 1000 2000 3000
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

# MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**

- Area of Interest (AOI)

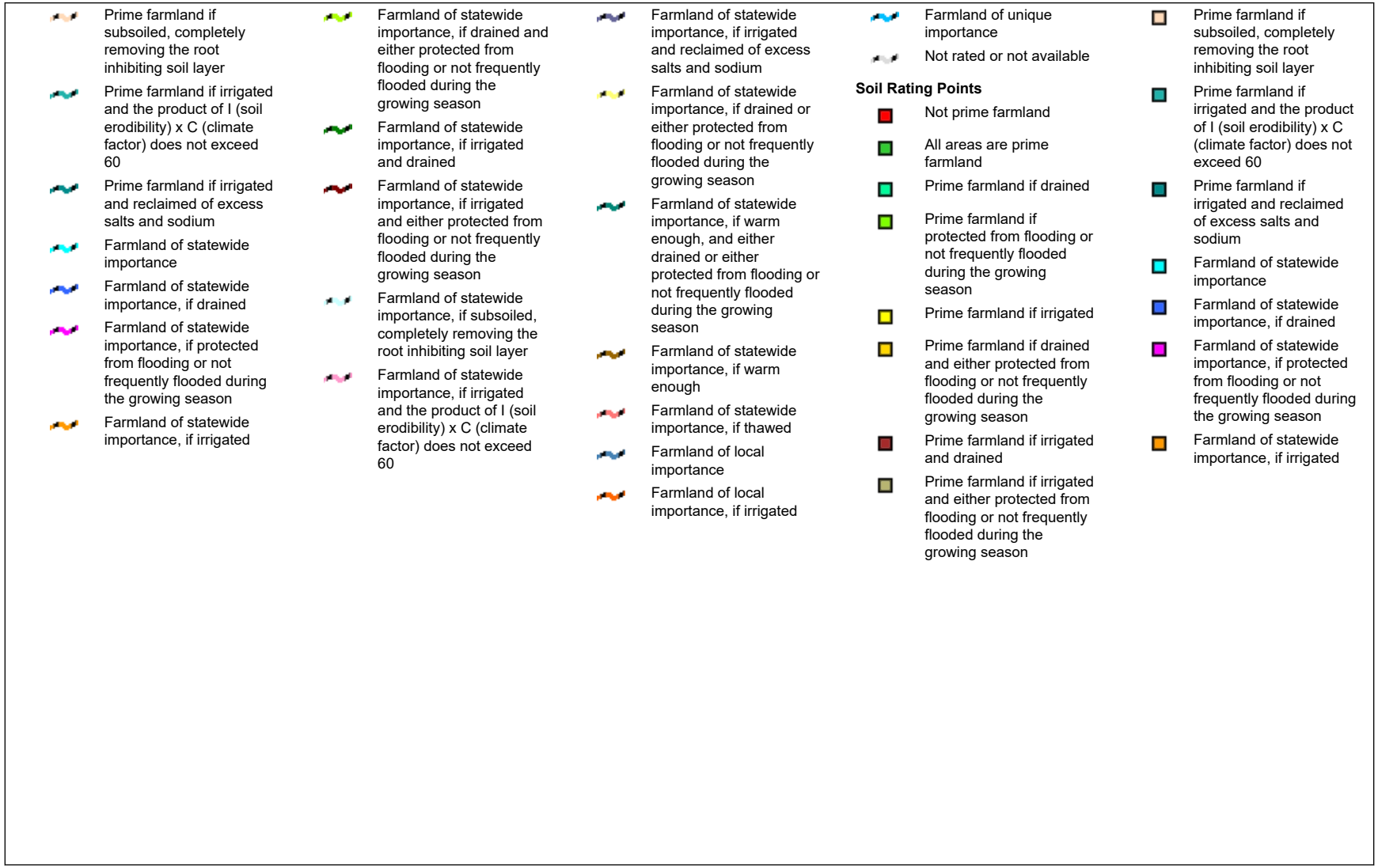
**Soils**

**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


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 Points
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

**Water Features**

- Streams and Canals

**Transportation**

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

**Background**

- Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Washtenaw County, Michigan
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Jun 1, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 18, 2011—Sep 27, 2014

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.

# Farmland Classification

| Map unit symbol | Map unit name | Rating | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ad | Adrian muck | Farmland of local importance | 42.9 | 2.4% |
| BnB | Boyer loamy sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes | Farmland of local importance | 56.3 | 3.1% |
| BntaaB | Blount loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes | Prime farmland if drained | 88.1 | 4.9% |
| Ee | Edwards muck, shallow variant | Not prime farmland | 80.0 | 4.4% |
| Fd | Fill land | Not prime farmland | 47.6 | 2.6% |
| FoA | Fox sandy loam, till plain, 0 to 2 percent slopes | All areas are prime farmland | 184.5 | 10.2% |
| FoB | Fox sandy loam, till plain, 2 to 6 percent slopes | All areas are prime farmland | 95.7 | 5.3% |
| Gp | Gravel pit | Not prime farmland | 20.1 | 1.1% |
| MdA | Matherton sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes | Prime farmland if drained | 230.5 | 12.7% |
| MoB | Glynwood loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes | All areas are prime farmland | 96.1 | 5.3% |
| MoC | Morley loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes | Farmland of local importance | 14.5 | 0.8% |
| NaB | Nappanee silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes | Prime farmland if drained | 10.6 | 0.6% |
| Pa | Palms muck | Farmland of local importance | 354.2 | 19.6% |
| Pe | Pewamo clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes | Prime farmland if drained | 18.8 | 1.0% |
| Sb | Sebewa loam, disintegration moraine, 0 to 2 percent slopes | Prime farmland if drained | 237.3 | 13.1% |
| StB | St. Clair clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes | Farmland of local importance | 115.3 | 6.4% |
| W | Water | Not prime farmland | 40.0 | 2.2% |
| WaA | Wasepi sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes | Farmland of local importance | 75.5 | 4.2% |
| **Totals for Area of Interest** | | | **1,808.2** | **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.