

**US Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration**

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION FOR
NORTHWEST REMAIN OVERNIGHT APRON AT
TAMPA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, TAMPA, FLORIDA**

The Hillsborough County Aviation Authority (Authority), in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), announces the availability of the Draft CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION (CATEX) for the Northwest Remain Overnight Apron at the Tampa International Airport (TPA), in Hillsborough County, Florida. Pursuant to Title 49, United States Code, § 47106(c)(1)(A) and Section 102(2)(c) of the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) of 1969, the Draft CATEX is being circulated for review and comment regarding floodplains from the public and federal, state, and local agencies.

Comments from the federal, state, and local agencies, and the public will be considered as part of the Final CATEX. The Final CATEX will be submitted to the FAA for the agency's environmental determination.

Draft CATEX Availability: The Draft CATEX is available below in its entirety.

COMMENT: Electronic comments may be sent to MHewitt@TampaAirport.com.

The public comment period on the Draft CATEX will begin **August 14, 2026**, and will close on **August 30, 2026**. Electronic comments must be received no later than 7:00 pm Eastern Standard Time on **August 30, 2026**.

Be advised that all comments received, including personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

**FAA ORLANDO AIRPORTS DISTRICT OFFICE – CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION (CATEX)
SHORT FORM**

Airport: _____ Project Title: _____

Use this CATEX Short Form if the Proposed Action is a federal action subject to NEPA and normally would not have a significant effect(s) on the human environment. **Identify the applicable category on the line below from FAA Order 1050.1G, Appendix B, sections B-2.1 through B-2.6 for the Proposed Action.**

List all components of the Proposed Action and Connected Actions (if any) on a separate sheet. *A CATEX should not be used for a segment or an interdependent part of a larger proposed action.* **Include** a summary of existing conditions at the Proposed Action site. **Attach** a site map identifying the Proposed Action area on the airport's current ALP and a recent aerial of the Proposed Action area.

Certify that the Proposed Action and Connected Actions are **NOT** likely to have extraordinary circumstances or significant impacts. Significance thresholds and factors to consider are in FAA Order 1050.1G, Appendix A, Exhibit A-1. Extraordinary circumstances are listed in FAA Order 1050.1G, Appendix B, B-1(b), and summarized below:

- (1) An adverse effect on cultural resources protected under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 54 U.S.C. § 300101, *et seq.*;
- (2) An effect on resources protected under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act;
- (3) An effect on natural, ecological, or scenic resources of Federal, state, Tribal (including Tribal trust or treaty protected resources), or local significance (e.g., federally listed or proposed endangered, threatened, or candidate species, or designated or proposed critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1544);
- (4) An effect on the following resources: resources protected by the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 661-667d; wetlands; floodplains; coastal zones; national marine sanctuaries; wilderness areas; National Resource Conservation Service-designated prime and unique farmlands; energy supply and natural resources; resources protected under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1271-1287, and rivers or river segments listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI); and solid waste management;
- (5) A division or disruption of an established community, or a disruption of orderly, planned development, or an inconsistency with plans or goals that have been adopted by the community in which the project is located;
- (6) An increase in congestion from surface transportation (by causing a decrease in the level of service below acceptable levels determined by the appropriate transportation agency, such as a highway agency);
- (7) An effect on noise levels of noise sensitive areas;
- (8) An effect on air quality or violation of Federal, state, tribal, or local air quality standards under the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7671q;
- (9) An effect on water quality, sole source aquifers, a public water supply system, or state or tribal water quality standards established under the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1387, and the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 300f-300j-26;
- (10) Effects on the quality of the human environment that are likely to be highly controversial on environmental grounds. The term "highly controversial on environmental grounds" means there is a substantial dispute regarding the analytical outcomes of the environmental review. Controversies on environmental grounds relate to a substantive issue pertaining to the analysis of effects, such as reasonable disagreement over the degree, extent, or nature of a proposed action's environmental impacts or over the action's risks of causing environmental harm. Mere opposition is not sufficient for a proposed action or its impacts to be considered highly controversial on environmental grounds. Opposition on environmental grounds by a Federal, state, or local government agency or by a tribe or a substantial number of the persons affected by the action should be considered in determining whether or not reasonable disagreement regarding the impacts of a proposed action exists. However, while a substantial number of persons affected by the action is a consideration, it is not necessarily determinative that extraordinary circumstances exist. If in doubt about whether a proposed action is highly controversial on environmental grounds, consult with the Orlando ADO;
- (11) Likelihood to be inconsistent with any Federal, state, tribal, or local law relating to the environmental aspects of the proposed action; or
- (12) Likelihood to create a significant impact on the human environment, including, but not limited to, actions likely to cause a significant lighting impact on residential areas or commercial use of business properties, likely to cause a significant impact on the visual nature of surrounding land uses, likely to cause environmental contamination by hazardous materials, or likely to disturb an existing hazardous material contamination site such that new environmental contamination risks are created.

Based on the information in this Short Form CATEX and supporting information, I certify that the Proposed Action and Connected Actions meet(s) all requirements for a CATEX in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1G and do not have any extraordinary circumstances or significant impacts.



Signature of Authorized Airport Representative

8/10/26

Date

FAA Determination (signature of the Responsible FAA Official):

Categorically Excluded: _____ Date: _____

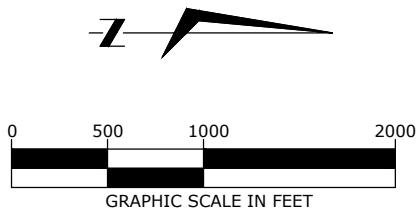
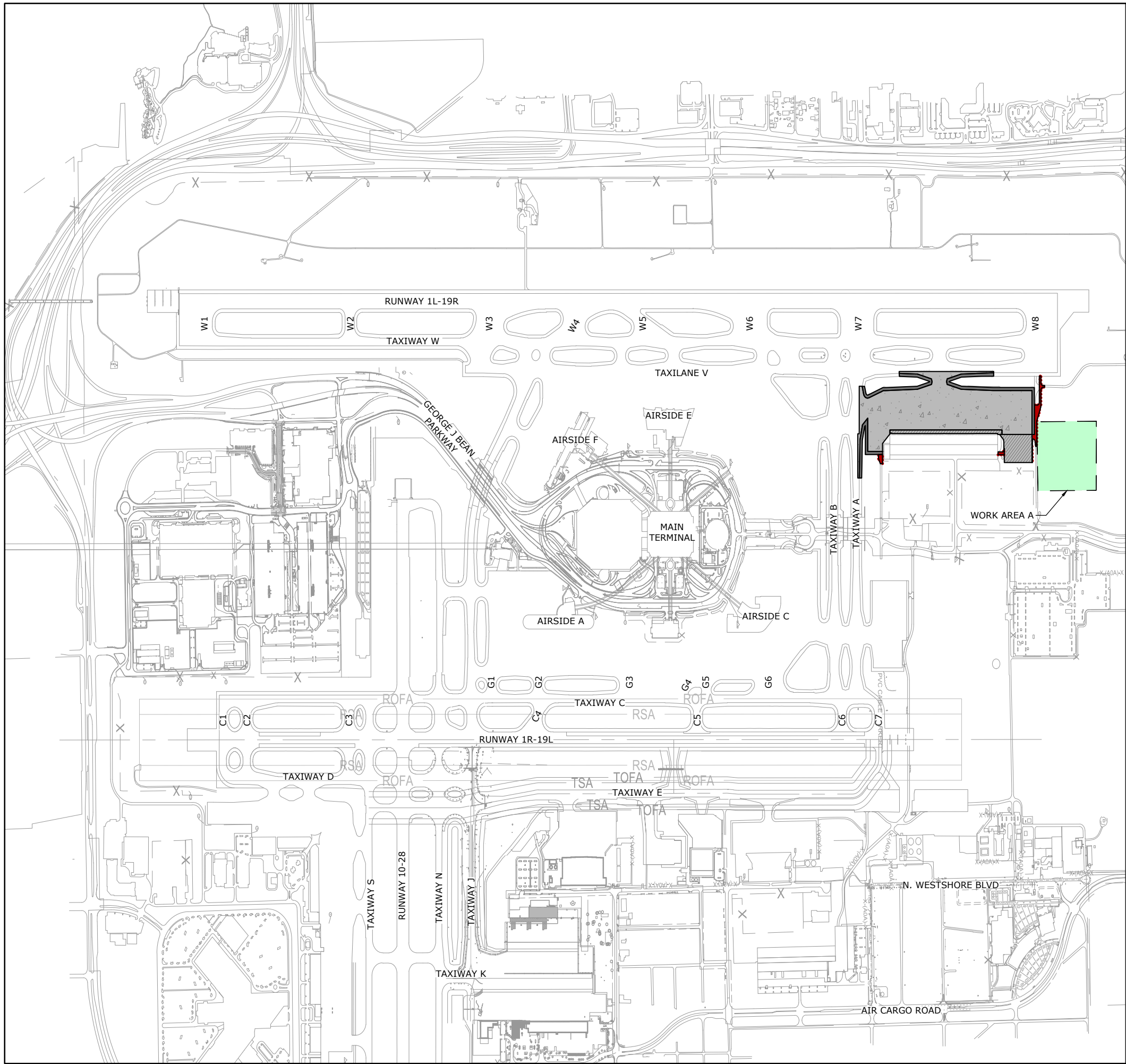
CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION CHECKLIST

Airport: _____

Prepared and certified by: _____ Date: _____

	YES**	NO	COMMENTS
THE PROPOSED ACTION MUST BE LISTED IN FAA ORDER 1050.1G, APPENDIX B, SECTIONS B-2.1 THROUGH B-2.6 AS AN ACTIVITY THAT WOULD NORMALLY BE CATEGORICALLY EXCLUDED			
THE PROPOSED ACTION CONSISTS OF:			
Helicopter facilities or operations			
Land acquisition			
New airport serving general aviation			
Access or service road construction			
New airport location			
New runway			
Runway extension, strengthening, reconstruction, resurfacing or widening			
Converting prime or unique farmland			
Runway Safety Area (RSA) improvements			
ILS or ALS installation			
Airport development (hangars, terminal expansion)			
On-airport aboveground or underground fuel storage tanks			
Construction, reconstruction, or relocation of an ATCT			
THE PROPOSED ACTION WILL AFFECT:			
Historic/Archeological/Cultural Resources			
Section 4(f) or 6(f) resources			
Federally listed, endangered, threatened, or candidate species, or designated/proposed critical habitat			
Federal, state, tribal, or local natural, ecological, or scenic resources			
Wetlands, floodplains, waterways, coastal zones			
Energy supply or natural resources			
Protected rivers or river segments			
Established community(s), planned development, or plans/goals adopted by the local community			
Surface vehicular traffic (reduce LOS)			
Air quality or violate Federal, state, tribal or local standards			
Water quality, a sole source aquifer, public water supply system, or federal, state, or tribal water quality standards			
THE PROPOSED ACTION IS LIKELY TO:			
Be Highly Controversial on Environmental Grounds			
Be Inconsistent with Federal, state, tribal, or local law relating to environmental aspects			
Cause residential or business relocations			
Increase noise levels over Noise Sensitive Land Uses within the 65 dBA noise contour or newly include Noise Sensitive Land Uses within the 65 dBA noise contour.			
Contain Hazardous Materials or Affect Hazardous Materials/Sites			
Create a Wildlife Hazard per AC 150/5200-33			
Increase lighting impacts on residential communities or impact the visual nature of surrounding land uses			

** Attach detailed explanations or analysis for all "yes" answers on a separate sheet that supports a Categorical Exclusion determination.



- LEGEND**
- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
|  | WORK AREA |
|  | PROPOSED CONCRETE PAVEMENT |
|  | PROPOSED GSE CONCRETE |
|  | PROPOSED ASPHALT ROADWAY |
|  | PROPOSED ASPHALT ROADWAY |

[illegible]

**Categorical Exclusion for Northwest Remain Overnight Apron
Tampa International Airport**

Components of the Proposed Action:

Tampa International Airport (TPA) is currently experiencing a shortfall in Remain Overnight (RON) aircraft parking positions. A new RON aircraft parking apron, referred to as the Northwest RON Apron, is proposed to accommodate existing and future demand. The purpose of the Northwest RON Apron is to accommodate operational demand for 2032, also referred to as Planning Activity Level 1 (PAL 1). The TPA Northwest RON Study references previously completed analyses, indicating a current deficit of 14 RON aircraft parking positions based on 2025 demand levels. The analysis shows that the RON aircraft parking deficit is projected to be four aircraft parking positions in 2028 and is projected to reach 12 aircraft parking positions based on the 2032 (PAL 1) forecast demand.

The 12-aircraft PAL 1 RON demand represents aircraft parking demand for scheduled passenger aircraft operations. However, there is also a need to accommodate unscheduled RON aircraft parking demand. Two RON aircraft parking positions are recommended to accommodate potential diversions and/or irregular operations at TPA. TPA is a common stop for aircraft diverted while enroute to other Florida airports due to inclement weather. The two RON aircraft parking positions would provide TPA the flexibility to accommodate those unscheduled operations in the future to support the overall National Airspace System. Therefore, a total of 14 aircraft parking positions is recommended for the Northwest RON Apron to accommodate scheduled and unscheduled RON demand. The TPA Northwest RON Study recommends that the Northwest RON Apron accommodate narrowbody aircraft (e.g., Airbus A321) and include flexibility for some larger aircraft (e.g., Boeing 757-300, Boeing 767-400, and Boeing 777-300) based on the existing and forecast fleet mix at TPA.

This project would construct a 915,514-SF RON apron northwest of the Main Terminal and east of Runway 1L-19R; 82,750 SF of taxiway connectors to Taxiway V7 and Taxiway B2; 2,500-LF Vehicle Service Road (VSR); estimated 19 total 45-foot High Mast Lights (HMLs); directional signage; and a 97,300-SF Ground Service Equipment (GSE) apron for use by existing cargo tenants in the North Cargo Building (see **Figures 1 and 2**). The project area would encompass approximately 30,600 SF of the existing North Cargo Building apron and 1,122,400 SF of area that is currently mowed airfield grass and stormwater drainage areas. Stormwater management for the project would include construction of a new trench drain along the edge of the apron to convey stormwater to an existing box culvert, and then westward into the Airport's wet detention pond. Construction of the Northwest RON Apron is anticipated to occur from January 2027 through December 2027.

Existing Conditions at the Proposed Action Site:

The Primary Northwest RON Apron Work Area consists of the existing concrete paved North Cargo Building apron and a larger mowed maintained grassed area where the new apron would be constructed. The predominant groundcover in the mowed maintained grass area is bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*) with various interspersed weeds including, but not limited to, beggarticks



 Tampa International Airport	PROJECT NAME TAMPA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT REMAIN OVERNIGHT APRON		DESIGNED: _____
	SHEET TITLE FIGURE 1: PROPOSED ACTION WORK AREA		DRAWN: _____
			CHECKED: _____
			HCAA NO.: _____
			JOB NO.: _____
			DATE: <u>APRIL 2026</u>
002 SHEET NO.:			

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(*Bidens alba*), Carolina geranium (*Geranium carolinianum*), black medic (*Medicago lupulina*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), Virginia peppergrass (*Lepidium virginicum*), purple thistle (*Cirsium horridulum*), and blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium* sp.).

Work Area A is an area that is currently predominantly cleared and being used as a batch plant for ongoing construction at TPA. The footprint of the work area could potentially be expanded slightly beyond the existing cleared area at the batch plant to include all 11.5 acres shown on **Figures 1 and 2**. A portion of this area is currently upland forest with a mix of hardwoods and pines such as laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), and slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), and some of the forested area is forested wetlands vegetated by bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), laurel oak, cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) and melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*). However, an ongoing wildlife hazard remediation project will have cleared and graded all of Work Area A and the surrounding forested area, including the forested wetlands, to remove habitat that is attractive to wildlife prior to the beginning of the Proposed Action. The wildlife hazard remediation project was evaluated separately with respect to NEPA and approved under a separate Environmental Assessment with separate permitting for wetland and protected species impacts. All impacts to natural resources in this area have already been assessed and mitigated as part of the wildlife hazard remediation project, therefore there will be no new natural resources impacts in Work Area A as a result of the Proposed Action.



Looking southeast across the Northwest RON Apron project area from the edge of Taxiway V.

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Looking east across the Northwest RON Apron project area toward the North Cargo Facility from the edge of Taxiway V.



Looking west across the south side of the Northwest RON Apron project area toward Taxiway V and Runway 1L-19R.

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Looking northwest across the Northwest RON Apron project area from the south side of the project area near Taxiway A.

Historic and Archaeological Resources: There are no known historic or archaeological resources in the Proposed Action Area. The area has an extensive history of development. Almost the entire area of the proposed new apron was re-graded beginning in 2008 with additional re-grading around 2010 to 2012 at the south end of the project site. Due to this history of land disturbance, there is very little likelihood of disturbance of historic or archaeological resources in association with the construction of the proposed apron. No impacts to historic or archaeological resources are anticipated.

Section 4(f) or 6(f) Resources: No parks, recreation areas, wildlife refuges or historic sites occur in the Proposed Action Areas. No lands purchased with Land and Water Conservation Act funds occur in the Proposed Action Areas. The Proposed Action Areas are all TPA property that is within the developed portion of the airfield. The Proposed Action will have no impact to Section 4(f) or 6(f) resources.

Federally Listed Species, Candidate Species, and Critical Habitat: A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) list of federally protected species potentially occurring in the Proposed Action Area was obtained from the IPaC website. Based on the IPaC list, there is no designated critical habitat in the Proposed Action Areas. The list of potentially occurring species was reviewed and habitat requirements for the listed species were considered during field surveys that were conducted in the Proposed Action Areas on March 3,

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2026. Potential for protected species impacts in Work Area A, the existing batch plant site, was evaluated and mitigated as needed as part of the wildlife hazard remediation project. For the main portion of the Proposed Action Area where the Northwest RON Apron would be constructed, no evidence of federally protected species was observed during the field survey. For one of the species, the eastern indigo snake, marginally to poorly suitable habitat occurs in the Proposed Action Area.

Individual eastern indigo snakes have large territories and can range across a variety of habitat types. Due to the high degree of development in, and in the vicinity of, TPA, it is highly unlikely that eastern indigo snake ranges overlap the Proposed Action Area. Nevertheless, the USFWS Eastern Indigo Snake Programmatic Effect Determination Key was reviewed with respect to the Proposed Action. It keyed out as follows: Step A, the Proposed Action is not located in open water or salt marsh, proceed to Step B. Step B, the Proposed Action will be conditioned for use of the USFWS' *Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake*, proceed to Step C. Step C, there are no gopher tortoise burrows in the Proposed Action Area but there are other holes, cavities, or other refugia where a snake could be buried or trapped during project activities, proceed to Step D. The project will impact less than 25 acres of xeric habitat supporting less than 25 active and inactive gopher tortoise burrows, proceed to Step E. Any permit will be conditioned such that all gopher tortoise burrows, active or inactive, will be evacuated prior to site manipulation in the vicinity of the burrow (no gopher tortoise burrows were found in the Proposed Action Area). Holes, cavities, and snake refugia other than gopher tortoise burrows will be inspected each morning before planned site manipulation of a particular area, and, if occupied by an indigo snake, no work will commence until the snake has vacated the vicinity of the proposed work, not likely to adversely affect. The field survey of the Proposed Action Area was conducted by an authorized agent for gopher tortoise survey in the state of Florida. No evidence of gopher tortoise burrows was found within the Proposed Action Area. The construction contractor will be required to follow the *Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake*, therefore a finding of "not likely to adversely affect" is recommended for the eastern indigo snake.

Since there is no suitable habitat in the Proposed Action Area for the other listed species in the IPaC list, it is anticipated that the Proposed Action will have no effect to the remaining species on the list of federally protected species provided by IPaC.

Federal, state, tribal, or local natural, ecological, or scenic resources: The Proposed Action Area consists of areas of an existing paved apron and an existing graded, mowed, and maintained grassed area on TPA property within the fenced perimeter of the airport. The other area included is Work Area A, which is currently used as the location of a batch plant and will continue to be used for the location of a batch plant, stockpiling of materials, and equipment storage during construction of the Proposed Action. Currently unimpacted portions of Work Area A will be cleared and graded as part of the wildlife hazard remediation project prior to the beginning of the Proposed Action. No areas with notable natural, ecological, or scenic value will be impacted by the Proposed Action.

Wetlands, Floodplains, Waterways, Coastal Zones:

Wetlands

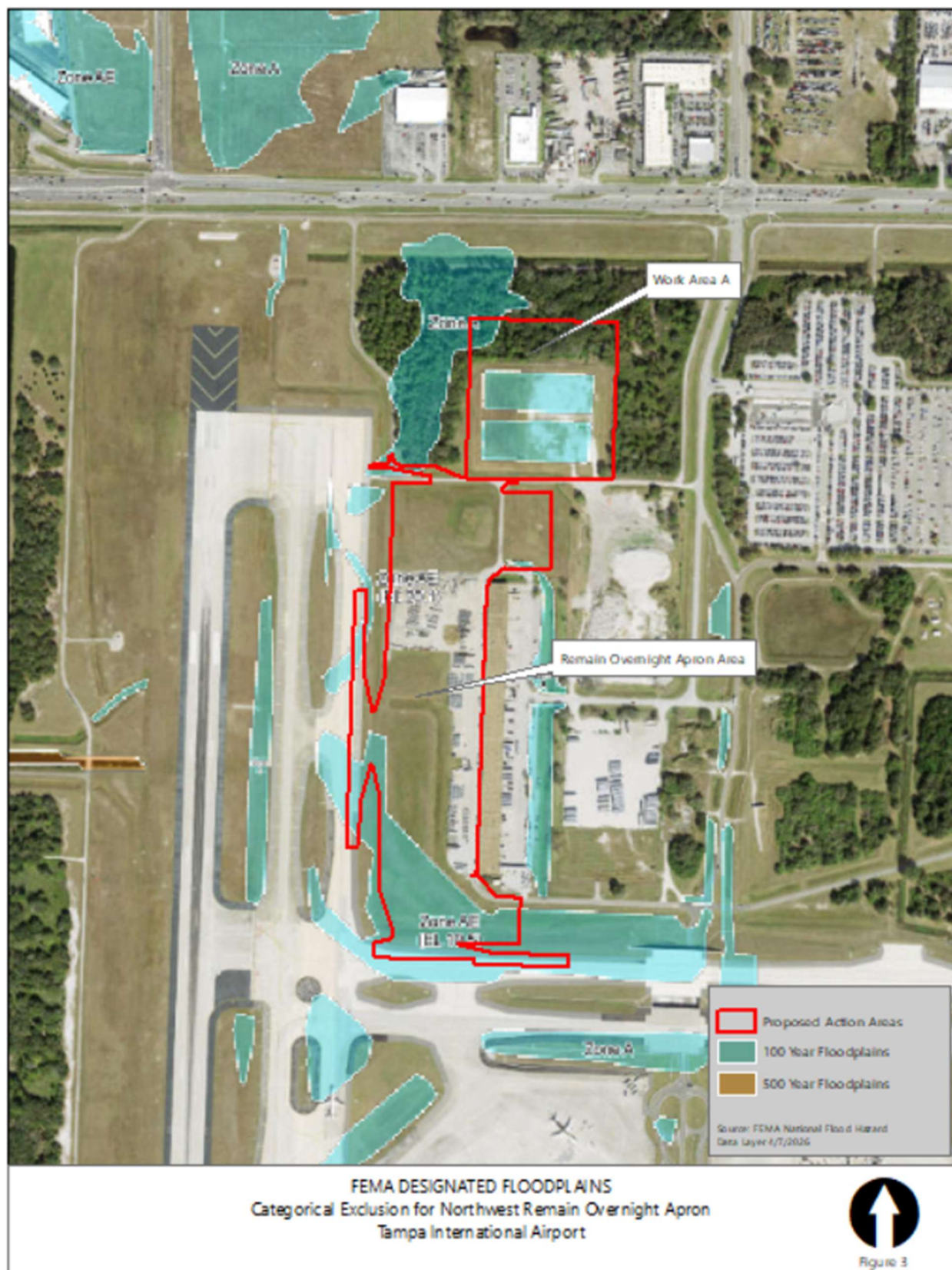
Forested wetlands occur within a small portion of Work Area A, but these wetlands will be cleared, filled, and graded, and the impacts permitted and mitigated, under the permits for the wildlife hazard remediation project prior to the beginning of the Proposed Action. There are no wetlands, streams or canals within the remaining portion of the Proposed Action Area. HCAA's environmental consultant conducted field reviews of the project site on April 30 and May 28, 2026 (**refer to attached ecological report**). Based on this review 4 ditch and swale segments would be potentially impacted by the project. The largest, identified as SW 1 is 1.55 acres. It crosses the center of the Remain Overnight Apron site. It is a man-made swale that is vegetated by bahia grass. It showed some areas of soil saturation during the field review. The next area is SW 2. It is 0.69 acres in size and runs north to south adjacent to the east side of Taxilane V. It is also a man made swale that is vegetated by bahia grass. Similar to OSW 1, it showed some areas of soil saturation during the field review. The remaining 2 areas are small ditch segments. SW 3 is a 0.15 acre area of ditch that is vegetated by vegetative species including mock bishopsweed (*Ptilimnium capillaceum*), blanketflower (*Gaillardia pulchella*), and duck potato (*Sagittaria latifolia*). It contained about 2 inches of standing water during the field review. SW 4 is a small (0.06 acre) ditch segment that is vegetated by mock bishopsweed, blanketflower, and duck potato. It contained 2 to 3 inches of standing water during the field review. Previous USACE permit SAJ 2002 1521 did not identify any of these ditch segments as USACE-jurisdictional waters of the U.S. Based on communication with HCAA's environmental consultant, no wetlands or surface waters were found during the field review that would be considered USACE jurisdictional, therefore notification of the USACE would not be required.

The proposed stormwater drainage system changes associated with the Proposed Action will likely require an Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) from the SWFWMD. Due to the increase in impervious surface, water quality treatment will have to be provided for the increased stormwater runoff from the project site. Treatment volume within TPA's existing wet detention pond west of Runway 1L-19R will be sufficient to accommodate the Proposed Action.

Floodplains

Portions of the Proposed Action Area are located within FEMA-designated flood Zone A, which denotes 100-year floodplains that are, by definition, subject to one percent annual chance of flooding where the base flood elevation has not been determined. The portions of Work Area A that are mapped in Flood Zone A consist primarily of 2 rectangular areas that appear to be in the location of former ponds. A review of aerial photography indicates that these ponds were filled in in 2007/2008 to construct the existing batch plant work site. Other portions of the project area that are within Flood Zone A include small areas totaling approximately 0.4 acres. Additionally, some portions of the project are located within FEMA-designated Flood Zone AE. These are 100-year floodplains subject to one percent annual chance of flooding where the base flood elevation has been determined. Zone AE floodplains within the Proposed Action Area total 7.01 acres (**Figure 3**).

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Floodplain impacts for three projects, including the Remain Overnight Apron (Proposed Action), the Taxiway B and Bridge Project, and future development at the North Terminal were mitigated by the construction of the Drew Park North Channel Realignment under SWFWMD Environmental Resource Permit 8387.054. The current configuration of the Drew Park North Channel is much larger than the historical channel, and, therefore, is a benefit to 100-year flood stages. Peak flows of the Interim Condition Wet Detention Facility that accepts drainage from the Proposed Action Area were modeled. The model demonstrated that for the proposed condition, the 100-year, 24-hour, storm event would remain at less than top of bank for the Interim Wet Detention facility. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not cause an increase in the base flood elevation of floodplains in the vicinity of TPA.

Because the Proposed Action will not increase base flood elevations, it would not result in increased likelihood of flooding that would affect airport or facility access roads and would not prevent people from entering or exiting the area. Additionally, there would be no increase in the likelihood of flood impacts to aviation safety or TPA's ability to serve aviation use. Similarly, since there would be no increase in the base flood elevation, the Proposed Action would not result in any increased likelihood of flood-induced spill of hazardous materials that are stored in various facilities at TPA.

Additionally, no significant impacts to natural and beneficial floodplain values would be anticipated as a result of the Proposed Action. Since the Proposed Action will not result in increased base flood elevation, there would be no increase in potential for erosion or contamination of floodplain substrate for areas of floodplain that are in the vicinity of the Proposed Action but are not proposed to be filled as part of the Proposed Action. Additionally, there is no agriculture or aquaculture land use in the vicinity of the Proposed Action or within the floodplains in the vicinity of TPA. Therefore, there is no potential for the project to result in flooding impacts to agricultural or aquacultural land uses in or near the vicinity of TPA.

Areas of 100-year floodplain that would be impacted by the Proposed Action are primarily areas of existing development that are in some cases paved and in other cases consist of mowed, maintained airfield turf. These areas are fairly sterile from a wildlife habitat perspective. Therefore, the proposed impacts to the floodplain would not cause significant impacts to habitat for either aquatic or terrestrial organisms.

Runoff from the areas to be impacted would be routed to the Interim Wet Detention Facility. This system is designed to handle the storage and treatment of the stormwater runoff from the Airport, including the runoff that drains from the area of the Proposed Action. Water from the Wet Detention Facility is designed to percolate into the ground. Therefore, it is anticipated that the Proposed Action would not cause significant adverse effects to aquifer recharge capabilities of the aquifer beneath TPA. Additionally, since the 100-year floodplains in consideration are so near to Tampa Bay, the area is more of an aquifer discharge area than an aquifer recharge area.

Coastal Zones

The Proposed Action Area is located within the coastal zone of the State of Florida, but since the Proposed Action primarily includes construction of an apron on existing TPA property in an area that is already surrounded by existing airport development, it is anticipated that when the state

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reviews the Proposed Action in association with the ERP application, it will be found to be consistent with the regulations of the state's Coastal Zone Management Act. The Proposed Action will have no notable effect to coastal resources.

Energy Supply and Natural Resources: The Proposed Action will utilize building materials such as clean fill material, asphalt, and concrete that are readily available to construct the proposed new apron. Since the project footprint will be confined to existing areas of development, there will be no notable impact to natural resources at the construction site. While energy sources such as fuel and oil will be used during construction of the Proposed Action these would not be consumed to an extent that it would affect the availability of these energy sources in the region containing the Proposed Action. Once the Proposed Action is constructed, use of energy sources (fuel, electricity, etc.) and natural resources would approximately the same as for the existing condition. No significant impact to energy supply and natural resources would be anticipated as a result of the Proposed Action.

Established community(s), planned development, or plans/goals adopted by the local community: The Proposed Action is located partially within the City of Tampa and partially within unincorporated Hillsborough County. The Proposed Action is located on land that is zoned for Airport use by both the City of Tampa¹ and by Hillsborough County.² There are no land use changes associated with the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action Area is on TPA property within the Airport's perimeter fence. The Proposed Action Area is surrounded by existing airport development. The Proposed Action will have no adverse impact on established communities, planned development, or plans/goals adopted by the local community.

Surface vehicular traffic: The Proposed Action will require a sizeable work crew to complete the apron construction associated with the Proposed Action. However, the daily commute of the crew to and from the site would not be anticipated to have any notable effects to the level of service of the surrounding road network. After construction is complete, the vehicle traffic to and from the Airport will be no different than for the existing condition.

Air Quality: The Proposed Action Area is located in a region that is designated "in attainment" with respect to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).³ The Proposed Action would have no impact on number of operations at TPA and would have no effect on Air Quality.

Water Quality: The construction of the Proposed Action would not be anticipated to cause water quality violations. The Proposed Action would utilize sediment and erosion control measures to minimize impact to stormwater during soil disturbing activities adjacent to the apron

¹ City of Tampa, *Zoning District Lookup*, https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/0b87aa48e8f04d93a0ef78656d01343a/#data_s=id%3AdataSource_1-ZoningDistrict_6027%3A81775, (May 15, 2026).

² Hillsborough County, *Map Hillsborough Viewer 2.5* <https://maps.hillsboroughcounty.org/MapHillsborough/MapHillsborough.html>, (May 15, 2026).

³ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Criteria Pollutant Nonattainment Summary Report*, <https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/anc13.html>, March 31, 2026 (May 15, 2026).

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construction area. Soils would be stabilized as soon as possible after grading is complete by placement of sod. Based on a review of Environmental Protection Agency sole source aquifer mapping, the Proposed Action Area is not located above a sole source aquifer.⁴ Once the Proposed Action is constructed, the Proposed Action would not be anticipated to cause water quality violations. As part of the SWFWMD ERP, any additional impervious area above the current condition will be calculated, and appropriate modifications to TPA's surface water management system will be made to accommodate treatment of additional runoff from the additional impervious surface, if applicable. Compliance with the conditions of the ERP will ensure that there are no adverse effects to water quality as a result of the Proposed Action.

Residential or Business Relocations: The Proposed Action Area is located on the existing developed airfield. No relocations of residences or businesses would be required for the Proposed Action.

Noise Levels over Sensitive Land Uses within the 65 dBA Noise Contour: There would be no change in the number of aircraft operations at TPA due to the Proposed Action and the runway configurations at TPA will not change as a result of the Proposed Action. Annual aircraft noise exposure would not change and no changes to the noise contours in the vicinity of TPA would occur as a result of the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would have no effect on noise levels over sensitive land uses within the 65 dBA noise contour.

Hazardous Materials: No disturbance of hazardous materials or contaminated soils is anticipated in association with the project. Materials such as fuel, oil, and antifreeze will be utilized during the construction phase of the project. Handling and storage of these materials will be consistent with the Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and the Construction Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan that will be developed for the project. Secondary containment will be required for potential pollutants that are stored onsite during the construction phase and rapid clean up and proper disposal of any contaminated soils would be required for any equipment leaks or spills that may occur during the construction phase.

Wildlife Hazard: The Proposed Action would not provide forage, shelter, or water for wildlife that would be hazardous to aircraft operations at TPA. The apron will be designed so that water does not pond on the apron surface. As such it is anticipated that the Proposed Action would not increase wildlife attractants at TPA.

Lighting and Visual Impacts: Changes to lighting that would occur as a result of the Proposed Action include installation of 19 new 45-foot-tall high mast lights. Since this lighting would be aimed downward and since there are no surrounding land uses that would be considered sensitive to such lighting, no notable effect to adjacent properties within view of the airfield are anticipated. Since the Proposed Action involves typical airfield development and would be

⁴ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Sole Source Aquifers*, <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/1bfab371d71e4b868fc9ae7df62a16fe>, (May 15, 2026).

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surrounded by existing airfield development, there will be no notable change in the visual character of the Proposed Action Area.

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

IPaC Protected Species List



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Florida Ecological Services Field Office

777 37th St

Suite D-101

Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559

Phone: (352) 448-9151 Fax: (772) 562-4288

Email Address: fw4flesregs@fws.gov



In Reply Refer To:

05/15/2026 18:25:04 UTC

Project Code: 2026-0090842

Project Name: TPA Northwest Remain Overnight Apron

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat.

Please include your Project Code, listed at the top of this letter, in all subsequent correspondence regarding this project. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

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

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

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

Florida bonneted bat: If the Florida bonneted bat or Florida bonneted bat Critical Habitat is on your Official Species List, please make sure you are using the [2024 Florida Bonneted Bat Guidelines and Key](#) and submitting acoustic survey data to [NABat](#) if acoustic surveys are conducted.

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permits/what-we-do>.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Bald & Golden Eagles
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

Florida Ecological Services Field Office

777 37th St

Suite D-101

Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559

(352) 448-9151

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2026-0090842

Project Name: TPA Northwest Remain Overnight Apron

Project Type: Airport - Maintenance/Modification

Project Description: Construct a 915,514 SF apron for overnight parking of aircraft at TPA.
The apron would be located between Taxiway V to the west, the existing North Cargo Facility to the east, and Taxiway A to the south.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@27.99017005,-82.53833827082619,14z>



Counties: Hillsborough County, Florida

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 11 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Florida Panther <i>Puma (=Felis) concolor coryi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1763 General project design guidelines: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/project/Z35006EVMZGHRNZOO4N5E3ZD3I/documents/generated/7123.pdf	Endangered
Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Crested Caracara (audubon's) [fl Dps] <i>Caracara plancus audubonii</i> Population: FL DPS No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8250	Threatened
Eastern Black Rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477	Threatened
Everglade Snail Kite <i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7713	Endangered
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: Eastern Migratory NEP - U.S.A. (AL, AR, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NC, OH, SC, TN, VA, WI, WV) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Experimental Population, Non- Essential

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
American Crocodile <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> Population: U.S.A. (FL) There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6604	Threatened
Eastern Indigo Snake <i>Drymarchon couperi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/646	Threatened
Southern Hognose Snake <i>Heterodon simus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3248	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Pygmy Fringe-tree <i>Chionanthus pygmaeus</i> Population: No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1084	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

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 OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act ² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

-
1. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
 2. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
 3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your [project](#) area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts

For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the [National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines](#). You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to [Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity](#).

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an [incidental take permit](#) may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the [Do I Need A Permit Tool](#). For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> 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	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

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 "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (■)

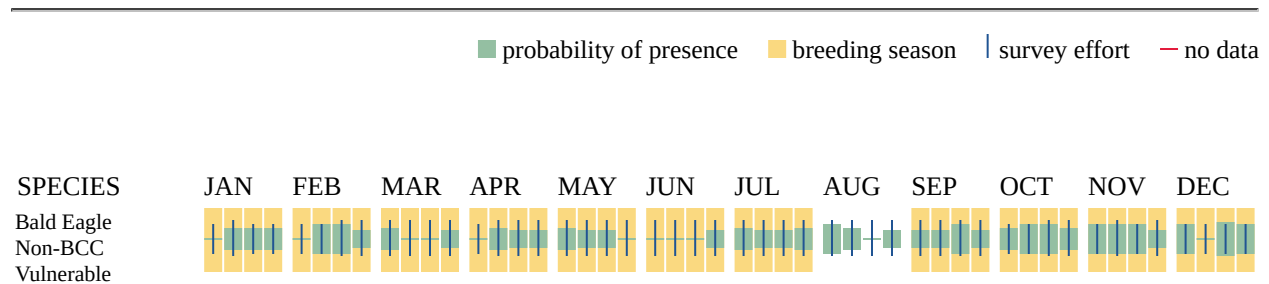
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (—)

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



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

MIGRATORY BIRDS

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹ prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

-
1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
 2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
 3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Kestrel <i>Falco sparverius paulus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
American Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus palliatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8935	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> 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	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9406	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10590	Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31
Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
King Rail <i>Rallus elegans</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8936	Breeds May 1 to Sep 5
Least Tern <i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11919	Breeds Apr 25 to Sep 5

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere
Magnificent Frigatebird <i>Fregata magnificens</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9588	Breeds Oct 1 to Apr 30
Painted Bunting <i>Passerina ciris</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9511	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 15
Prairie Warbler <i>Setophaga discolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9513	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Reddish Egret <i>Egretta rufescens</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7617	Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 15
Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10633	Breeds elsewhere
Semipalmated Sandpiper <i>Calidris pusilla</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9603	Breeds elsewhere
Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds elsewhere
Swallow-tailed Kite <i>Elanoides forficatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8938	Breeds Mar 10 to Jun 30
Willet <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10669	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Wilson's Plover <i>Charadrius wilsonia</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9722	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 20
Worthington's Marsh Wren <i>Cistothorus palustris griseus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9560	Breeds Apr 10 to Aug 31

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 "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Green bars; the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during that week of the year.

Breeding Season (■)

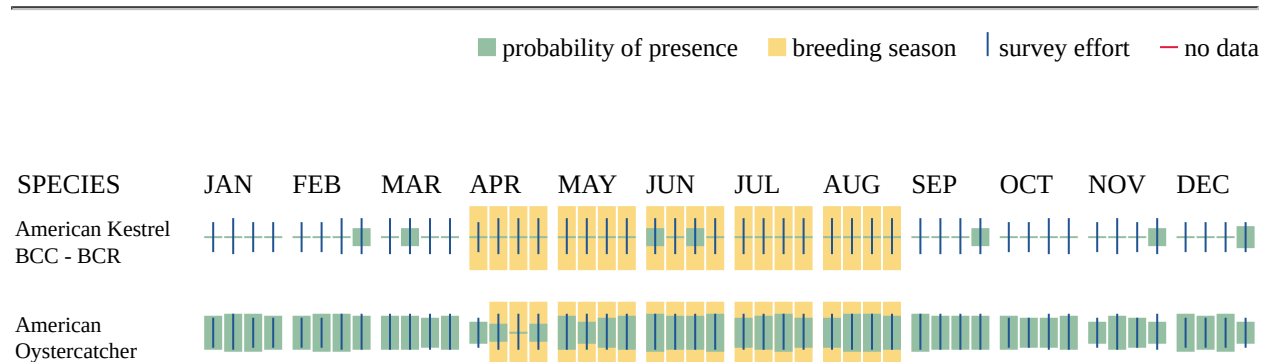
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

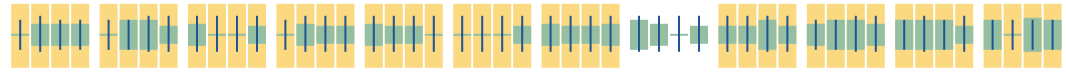
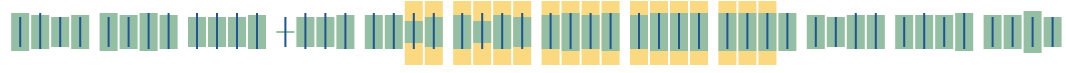
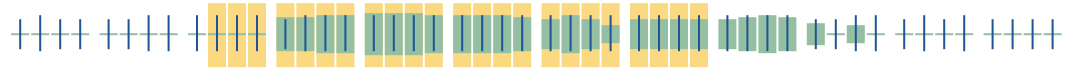
Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

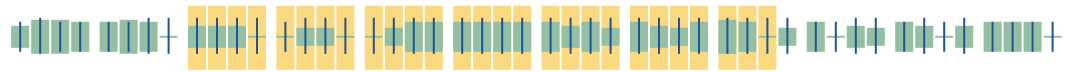
No Data (—)

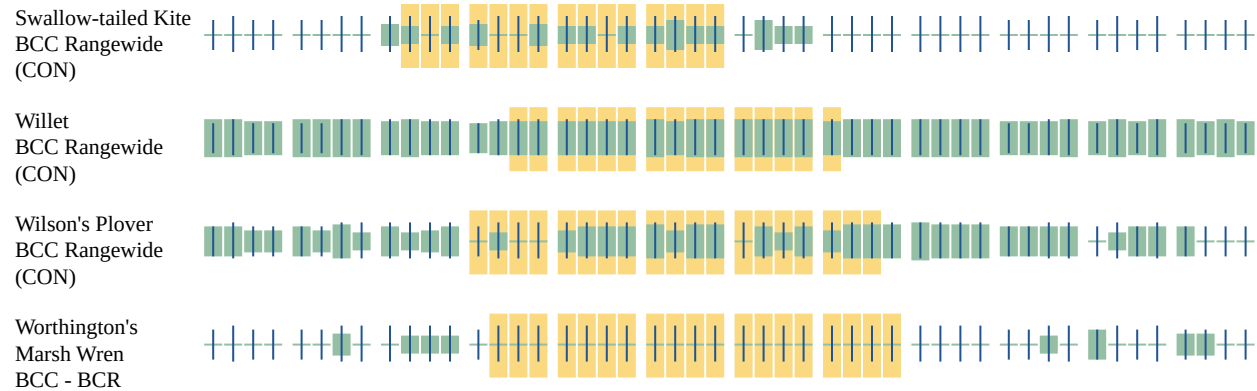
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.



BCC Rangewide
(CON)Bald Eagle
Non-BCC
VulnerableBlack Skimmer
BCC Rangewide
(CON)Chimney Swift
BCC Rangewide
(CON)Great Blue Heron
BCC - BCRGull-billed Tern
BCC Rangewide
(CON)King Rail
BCC Rangewide
(CON)Least Tern
BCC Rangewide
(CON)Lesser Yellowlegs
BCC Rangewide
(CON)Magnificent
Frigatebird
BCC - BCRPainted Bunting
BCC - BCR

SPECIES JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Prairie Warbler
BCC Rangewide
(CON)Reddish Egret
BCC Rangewide
(CON)Ruddy Turnstone
BCC - BCRSemipalmated
Sandpiper
BCC - BCRShort-billed
Dowitcher
BCC Rangewide
(CON)



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

WETLANDS

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](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- PFO3A

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: County of Hillsborough
Name: Joseph Gable
Address: 4010 West Boy Scout Blvd
Address Line 2: Suite 400
City: Tampa
State: FL
Zip: 33607
Email: jaygable2000@yahoo.com
Phone: 8132838197

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Federal Aviation Administration

**Categorical Exclusion for Northwest Remain Overnight Apron
Tampa International Airport**

Ecological Report

Ecological Report

Tampa International Airport – Northwest Remain Overnight Parking Apron Hillsborough County, Florida

Submitted to:

Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
P.O. Box 22287
Tampa, FL 33622

Prepared by:

Jay Burrell, PWS
Daniela Alviz

AECOM Technical Services, Inc.
390 North Orange Avenue, Suite 750
Orlando, Florida 32801
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AECOM Project No.: 60773301

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June 2026

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1.0 Introduction

AECOM Technical Services, Inc. (AECOM) was retained by Hillsborough County Aviation Authority to provide engineering consulting services for design, construction and related services at Tampa International Airport (TPA) for the Northwest Remain Overnight Parking Apron.

This environmental report documents the results of the habitat and listed species assessment and delineation of the landward extent of jurisdictional wetlands and surface waters. This report is being provided in support of engineering design and permitting.

1.1 Project Location

The Northwest Remain Overnight Parking Apron project is located within TPA on the north end of the airport property, in Section 6, Township 29 South, Range 18 East, in Hillsborough County, Florida. Approximate central coordinates are Latitude 27.9904960° N, Longitude -82.5383594°W. A location map is provided as **Figure 1**, and an aerial map is provided as **Figure 2**.

1.2 Project Description

To accommodate existing remain overnight (RON) parking demand, additional RON parking is needed at TPA. Accommodation for RON aircraft includes diverted flights that require a temporary parking location, as these aircraft are contributing factors in RON parking demand. The project includes the construction of a new remote aircraft parking apron to accommodate up to 14 remain overnight ADG III aircraft and other combinations of larger aircraft. The apron configuration is anticipated to include a taxilane located at the tail of the parked aircraft to accommodate independent operation of each parking position. Two taxiway connectors will tie the apron to the existing airfield.

1.3 Project Purpose and Need

As the airlines increase their number of flights, the airport is in a position whereby there are more aircraft that remain overnight than available gates. When this situation occurs, the airlines move their extra aircraft to a remote apron area to remain overnight. Therefore, additional space is required for the airport to continue their operations without disturbance.

1.4 Alternatives Analysis

During the conceptualization phase of the project, implementation of the Build Alternative and the No-Build Alternative were considered. The No-Build Alternative would consist of no improvements to the existing RON Apron, which would not meet TPA's objective to continue operations without disturbance. The Build-Alternative would minimize environmental impacts by designing improvements to avoid and/or minimize wetland impacts. Therefore, the Build Alternative was identified as the preferred alternative.

1.5 Avoidance and Minimization of Impacts

The design process involved the consideration of measures to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and other surface waters to the maximum extent practicable. These include minimizing dredge/fill within the onsite wetlands and other surface waters.

To minimize impacts to the fullest extent possible, the following best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented during the construction phase, and construction would be conducted in accordance with federal and state permits, and any conditions specified therein:

- The limits of construction will be identified with construction tape or similar material prior to any construction activity. All protection measures will be clearly stated in the construction specifications, and workers will be instructed to avoid conducting activities and disturbing areas beyond construction limits;
- All tools, equipment, barricades, signs, surplus materials, demolition debris, and rubbish will be removed from the project work limits upon project completion;
- All equipment on the project will be maintained in a clean and well-functioning state to avoid or minimize contamination from automotive fluids. All equipment will be checked daily;
- Material will be stored, used, and disposed of in a proper manner;
- A hazardous spill plan will be prepared prior to construction;
- BMPs for drainage and sediment control will be implemented to prevent or reduce nonpoint source pollution and minimize soil loss and sedimentation in drainage areas. BMPs will include all or some of the following actions, depending on site-specific requirements, and Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 and 404 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit requirements:
 - Construction will ideally occur during the dry season to limit discharge to surface waters that may be affected by sediment transport;
 - Fence, silt fence, or similar material will be established prior to construction in order to define the construction zone and confine activity to the minimum area required for construction;
 - Waste and excess excavated materials will be stored outside of drainages to avoid sedimentation. Silt fences, temporary earthen berms, temporary water bars, sediment traps, check dams, or other equivalent measures will be installed around the perimeter of stockpiled fill material;
 - Regular site inspections will occur during construction to ensure that erosion control measures are properly installed and are functioning effectively;
 - Water sprinkling will be used, as needed, to reduce fugitive dust in work zones.

- Accumulated sediments will be removed when the established silt fencing fabric is estimated to be approximately 75 percent full. Silt removal will be accomplished in a manner to avoid introduction into surface waters;
- The operation of ground-disturbing equipment will be temporarily suspended when there is a potential for erosion or turbid discharge from heavy rains;
- Fuel and oil services for construction machinery will be provided in a designated area away from surface waters. This will include secondary containment for all fuel storage tanks, and on-site availability of a spill kit to contain fuel spills;
- In an effort to avoid introduction of nonnative species, no hay or straw bales will be used during revegetation or for temporary erosion control;
- If erosion matting/netting is required, a biodegradable type with mesh that is small enough (1/2 foot or less) to not entangle snakes and other animals will be used;
- All personnel involved in project activities will receive training on sensitive biological resources that may be encountered in the project area. Personnel will be reminded that harassment, handling, or removal of wildlife and/or other sensitive resources from the project area is prohibited by law. Personnel will be instructed that in the event a special status species is identified within an immediate work area, work will cease until appropriate personnel are notified and further instructions are provided.

2.0 Environmental Setting

2.1 Soils

According to the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS), three soil units are mapped as occurring within the project area (**Figure 3**). The areal distribution of the three soil map units is summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1: USDA-NRCS Soils Summary

Symbol	Soil Name, Description	Hydric / Non-Hydric	Acreage
4	Arents, Nearly Level	Non-Hydric	22.32
27	Malabar Fine Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	Hydric	1.00
29	Myakka Fine Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slope	Non-Hydric	14.93
Total			38.25

The presence of hydric soils, along with hydrophytic vegetation and hydrologic indicators, are used to determine the presence and extent of wetlands in Florida.

2.2 Land Use and Land Cover

The project limits and the additional survey area comprise two land use/vegetative cover types, which were characterized using Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System

(FLUCFCS) designations (FDOT 1999). These are summarized in **Table 2** and presented in **Figure 4**.

Table 2: Land Cover Classifications

Classification Code	Land Cover Description	Acres
434	Upland Harwood – Coniferous Mix	0.14
810	Transportation	38.11
Total		38.25

2.3 Post Development Conditions

The post-development condition includes the conversion of vegetated swale segments to culvert and pavement at grade. No impacts on the hydrologic condition of onsite wetlands and other surface waters would result from the proposed construction.

3.0 Field Review and Results

AECOM ecologists conducted field reviews of the project area on April 30 and May 28, 2026. During the field reviews, the project area was visually inspected for overall biological conditions and assessed for evidence of listed species utilization. AECOM evaluated the presence of potentially jurisdictional wetlands and other surface waters in accordance with the State's wetland delineation methodology defined in Chapter 62-340, Florida Administrative Code (FAC), "Delineation of the Landward Extent of Wetlands and Surface Waters." The onsite wetlands and other surface waters are subject to the regulatory authority of the Florida Department of Environmental Resources (FDEP) through the Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) program. A photographic log of onsite surface waters and upland habitats is provided as **Appendix A**.

3.1 Wetlands and Other Surface Waters

Four surface waters are located within the project area (**Figure 5**). These systems are described below.

Surface Water 1 (1.55 acres):

Surface Water 1 (SW1) is a vegetated swale predominately comprising bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*) along the entire surface water. Soil saturation was observed at the time of the field review.

Surface Water 2 (0.69 acre):

Surface Water 2 (SW2), similar to SW1, is a vegetated swale predominately comprising bahiagrass along the entire surface water. A stormwater drain was observed at the southern end of the mapped SW2. Soil saturation was observed at the time of the field review.

Surface Water 3 (0.15 acre):

Surface Water 3 (SW3) is a man-made ditch. Approximately two inches of water was observed throughout the ditch. The predominant vegetative species included mock bishopsweed (*Ptilimnium capillaceum*), blanketflower (*Gaillardia pulchella*), and duck potato (*Sagittaria latifolia*).

Surface Water 4 (0.06 acre):

Surface Water 4 (SW4), similar to SW3, is a man-made ditch. Approximately two to three inches of water was observed throughout the ditch. The predominant vegetative species included mock bishopsweed, blanketflower, and duck potato.

3.2 Uplands

The Northwest Remain Overnight Parking Apron project area primarily comprises concrete parking areas for airplanes as well as storage buildings and a truck parking lot. The predominant vegetative species observed within the mowed and maintained apron area included bahiagrass and ruderal species.

3.3 Listed Species Potentially in the Project Area

The project area was evaluated for potential occurrences of federally- and state-listed plant and animal species. Federally-listed species are those plant and animal species protected by the federal government pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended. Federally-listed species are classified as endangered or threatened. State-listed species are those plant and animal species managed by the State of Florida pursuant to Chapter 5B-40 FAC and Chapter 68A-27 FAC, respectively. State-listed species are classified as endangered, threatened, species of special concern (animals), or commercially exploited (plants). The evaluation included literature reviews, database searches, and field assessments of the project area to assess the potential occurrence of listed and protected species and/or presence of federally-designated Critical Habitat.

The following data sources were reviewed as part of this evaluation:

- Audubon Center for Birds of Prey, Audubon Florida EagleWatch Public Nest App (<https://cbop.audubon.org/conservation/about-eaglewatch-program>), accessed May 2026;
- Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry, 2010. *Notes on Florida's Endangered and Threatened Plants: Botany Contribution No. 38, 5th edition*;
- Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), Florida Endangered and Threatened Species List (updated May 2021) Chapter 68A-27.003 FAC;
- Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), Biodiversity Matrix Query Results for Matrix Units: 24205 and 24462, created May 26, 2026;
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Threatened and Endangered Species' Critical

Habitat Online Mapping Application (<http://crithab.fws.gov/>);

- USFWS, Endangered Species Database (<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/>), accessed June 2026; and
- USFWS, Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online system (<https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/>), accessed June 2026.

The FNAI Biodiversity Matrix Query Results for Matrix Units: 24205 and 24462 are presented as **Appendix B** and the USFWS IPaC Results are presented as **Appendix C**.

For a listed species to be considered potentially occurring within the project area, appropriate habitat for reproduction, nesting, foraging, or resting must be present in the project area and the project area must be located within the species' geographical range. Based on the evaluation of collected data, the federal and state-listed species listed in **Table 3**, and discussed below, were identified as having the potential to occur within or adjacent to the proposed project area. During the field review on April 30 and May 28, 2026, the project area was further assessed for the presence of, or potential use by, federally- and state-listed plant and animal species.

Following this review, an anticipated determination under Section 7 of the ESA was made for each federally-listed species based on an analysis of the potential impacts of the proposed project to each species. Likewise, the effect of the proposed project on state-listed species is also described below. No impact to listed species is anticipated as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, no USFWS or FWC permitting would be required.

Table 3: Listed Species Potentially Occurring within Project Area

Species	Common Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ^{2, 3}
Plants			
<i>Chionanthus pygmaeus</i>	Pygmy Fringe-tree	E	E
<i>Glandularia tampensis</i>	Tampa Vervain	NL	E
Birds			
<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Rufa Red Knot	T	FT
<i>Caracara plancus audobonii</i>	Audubon's Crested Caracara	T	FT
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	NL ⁴	NL ⁴
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Eastern Black Rail	T	FT
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	NL	T
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Everglade Snail Kite	E	FE
Reptiles			
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	American Crocodile	T	FT
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	T	FT
<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	NL	T
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	PT	NL
Mammals			

Species	Common Name	Federal Status ¹	State Status ^{2, 3}
<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Tricolored Bat	PE	NL
<i>Puma (=Felis) concolor coryi</i>	Florida Panther	E	FE
Insects			
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch Butterfly	PT	NL

F = Federally Listed / E = Endangered / T = Threatened / NL = Not Listed / C = Candidate / I = Imperiled / PE = Proposed Endangered / SAT and FT (S/A) = Threatened due to similarity of appearance

¹ As listed by the USFWS in 50 CFR 17.

² Plant species listed by the FDACS pursuant to Chapter 5B-40, FAC.

³ Animal species listed by the FWC pursuant to Chapter 68A-27, FAC. Plant species listed by the FDACS pursuant to Chapter 5B-40, FAC.

⁴ The bald eagle is neither state nor federally listed; however, this species is protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the State's Bald Eagle Rule.

3.3.1 Plants

3.3.1.1 Pygmy Fringe-tree

Pygmy fringe-tree is listed as endangered by USFWS due to habitat loss resulting from land clearing for residential development and citrus production. This species is endemic to central Florida and occurs in a range of upland habitats including scrub, sandhill, xeric hammocks, scrubby flatwoods, and mesic flatwoods, primarily on yellow sands. Often, pygmy fringe-tree is described as growing in multiple scrub types or on ecotones between scrub and sandhill, primarily on the Lake Wales Ridge. There are no documented occurrences of pygmy fringe-trees within 1 mile of the project area according to FNAI. No pygmy fringe-tree were observed during the April and May 2026 field reviews and no suitable habitat for this species exists onsite. Therefore, this species has no potential to occur in the project area, and it is anticipated that the proposed project would result in an ESA determination of no effect for the pygmy fringe-tree.

3.3.1.2 Tampa Vervain

Tampa vervain is listed as threatened by the state of Florida due to habitat loss resulting from the conversion of lands for agricultural and commercial development, urban sprawl. Ideal habitat for this species includes openings in moist hammocks, live oak-cabbage palm hammocks, pine-palmetto flatwoods and in disturbed, sandy areas. Although the project is located within the species known range, no suitable habitat for this species exists onsite and there are no documented occurrences of Tampa vervain within 1 mile of the project area according to FNAI. Additionally, none were observed during the April and May 2026 field reviews. Therefore, it is anticipated that construction of the proposed project would result in an effect determination of no effect on the Tampa vervain.

3.3.2 Birds

3.3.2.1 Rufa Red Knot

The rufa red knot is listed as threatened by USFWS. It completes an annual migration from breeding grounds in the Canadian Arctic to wintering grounds throughout the southeastern U.S., the Gulf Coast, and South America. Habitats used by the rufa red knot in migration and wintering

areas are generally coastal marine and estuarine habitats with large areas of exposed intertidal sediments. During the field review, no suitable habitat for this species was observed. Additionally, there are no documented occurrences of rufa red knot within 1 mile of the project area according to FNAI, no individuals were observed during the April and May 2026 field reviews. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposed project would result in an ESA determination of no effect for the rufa red knot.

3.3.2.2 Audubon's Crested Caracara

Audubon's crested caracara is listed as threatened by USFWS due to habitat loss and geographic isolation. The species inhabits wet prairies with cabbage palms. It may also be found in wooded areas with saw palmetto, cypress, scrub oak, and pastures. Audubon's crested caracara is found throughout south-central Florida. During the field review, no suitable habitat for this species was observed. Additionally, there are no documented occurrences of Audubon's crested caracara within 1 mile of the project area according to FNAI, no individuals were observed during the April and May 2026 field reviews. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposed project would result in an ESA determination of no effect for the Audubon's crested caracara.

3.3.2.3 Bald Eagle

Though the bald eagle has been removed from federal and state listings, it is still protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The bald eagle typically uses riparian habitat associated with coastal areas, lake shorelines, and riverbanks. The nests are generally located near water bodies that provide a dependable food source. The Audubon EagleWatch website indicates that one nest site is documented within 1 mile of the project area. Nest HL981A is recorded approximately 0.68 mile west of TPA (**Figure 6**). No bald eagle nests were observed within the project area during the April and May 2026 field reviews. Due to the lack of eagle nests within 660 feet of the project area, it is anticipated that no impacts to bald eagles or their nests would occur as a result of the proposed project.

3.3.2.4 Eastern Black Rail

The eastern black rail is listed as threatened by USFWS due to habitat loss and degradation and altered hydrology. Eastern black rail habitat along the south Atlantic coast generally includes salt or brackish marshes, as well as upland areas of these marshes, with dense vegetation. The delineated other surface waters did not have dense emergent vegetation, as they are routinely mowed and do not provide suitable habitat for the species. There are no documented occurrences of eastern black rail within 1 mile of the project area according to FNAI and no individuals were observed during the April and May 2026 field reviews. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposed project would result in an ESA determination of no effect for the eastern black rail.

3.3.2.5 Wood Stork

The wood stork has been delisted under the ESA but is still afforded protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The wood stork typically nests in woody vegetation found within a variety of inundated forested wetlands, including cypress stands and domes, mixed hardwood swamps, sloughs, and mangroves. The species is also increasingly found in artificial habitats

such as impoundments and dredged areas with native or exotic vegetation. Wood stork generally forages in shallow water in habitats such as freshwater marshes, lagoons, swamps, ponds, tidal creeks, and flooded pastures and ditches. Wood storks tend to seek out areas with reduced water levels where their prey (mostly fish) is concentrated. The project area contains suitable wood stork foraging habitat within the other surface waters. No wood storks were observed foraging within the project area during the field review in April and May 2026 and no wetland impacts are proposed. Therefore, it is anticipated that no impacts to wood stork would occur as a result of the proposed project.

3.3.2.6 Everglade Snail Kite

The Everglades snail kite is listed as endangered by USFWS due to habitat loss associated with wetland degradation, changes in water quality from agricultural and urban runoff, and residential and commercial development. Ideal habitat for this species includes shallow freshwater marshes and grassy shorelines of lakes, which may contain apple snails (*Pomacea* spp). This species has a very specialized diet primarily composed of apple snails and occupies habitat where this prey can be found.

The project is located within the species known range, but no suitable habitat for the Everglade snail kite exists on site, and no evidence of apple snail was observed. Additionally, there are no documented occurrences of Everglade snail kite within 1 mile of the project area according to FNAI and no Everglade snail kite were observed during the April and May 2026 field reviews. Therefore, it is anticipated that construction of the proposed project would result in an ESA effect determination of no effect on the Everglades snail kite.

3.3.3 Reptiles

3.3.3.1 American Crocodile

The American crocodile is listed as threatened by the USFWS due to illegal hunting and habitat destruction. The species prefers coastal estuarine marshes, tidal swamps, and creeks along edges of mainland and islands. They are usually associated with mangroves and nest on beaches, stream banks, and levees. No suitable habitat is present within and adjacent to the project area and no evidence of the species was observed during the April and May 2026 field reviews. Therefore, it is anticipated that construction of the proposed project would result in an ESA effect determination of no effect on the American crocodile.

3.3.3.2 Eastern Indigo Snake

The eastern indigo snake is listed as threatened by USFWS due to habitat destruction, fragmentation, and degradation associated with commercial and urban development. This species utilizes a variety of habitats including mesic flatwoods, upland pine forests, swamps, wet prairies, xeric pinelands, scrub, and swamps. It may seek shelter in gopher tortoise burrows to escape hot or cold ambient temperatures within its range. While marginal suitable habitat exists within the project area, no eastern indigo snakes were observed, and no gopher tortoise burrows, holes, cavities, or other refugia were observed during the April and May 2026 field reviews.

In order to make a determination of this project's potential effect on the eastern indigo snake, the impacts were assessed using the USFWS's *Programmatic Concurrence for Use of the Original Eastern Indigo Snake Key* dated January 25, 2010, Addendum dated August 13, 2013. Because this project has no gopher tortoise burrows, holes, cavities, or other refugia where a snake could be buried or trapped and injured during project activities (A>B>C), it is anticipated that implementation of the proposed project would result in an ESA determination of not likely to adversely affect for the eastern indigo snake.

3.3.3.3 Gopher Tortoise

The gopher tortoise is listed as threatened by FWC due to habitat degradation and a declining number of individuals. Gopher tortoises require well-drained, loose sandy soils for burrowing, and low-growing herbs and grasses for food. These conditions can be found in a variety of habitats including dry prairies, pine flatwoods, and disturbed or maintained sites. The project area contains marginally suitable habitat for the gopher tortoise. AECOM biologists surveyed all suitable habitat (i.e., upland cover types) within the proposed project area in April and May 2026. No gopher tortoise burrows were observed within the project area. Therefore, it is anticipated that no impacts to gopher tortoise would occur as a result of the proposed project.

3.3.3.4 Southern Hognose Snake

The USFWS has proposed to list the Southern hognose snake as threatened. The species is predominately found in xeric sandy uplands, favoring habitat with an open canopy with grassy groundcover. The species is often associated with ephemeral wetlands which may provide prey for the snake. Much of the life history of the species is spent underground, using burrows, such as gopher tortoise burrows, as refugia. The proposed rule to list the species was published on August 29, 2025. Although the project area is located within the species' broader known range and contains marginal suitable habitat, no documented occurrences were identified within 1 mile of the project area according to FNAI. No southern hognose snakes were observed, and no suitable ephemeral wetlands were identified during the April and May 2026 field reviews. Therefore, it is anticipated that construction of the proposed project would result in an ESA effect determination of no effect on the southern hognose snake.

3.3.4 Mammals

3.3.4.1 Tricolored Bat

The tricolored bat is proposed to be listed as endangered by USFWS due to white-nose syndrome, which has led to dramatic declines in tricolored bat populations. White-nose syndrome is a disease of hibernating bats named for an exotic, invasive white fungus (*Pseudogymnoascus destructans*) that grows on the muzzle, wings, and other soft tissues of bats. During the winter, tricolored bats are found in caves and mines, although in the southern United States, where caves are sparse, tricolored bats are often found roosting in road-associated culverts. During the spring, summer and fall, tricolored bats are found in forested habitats where they roost in trees, primarily among leaves.

The predominant vegetative species observed within the mowed and maintained apron area included bahiagrass and ruderal species. No forested habitats exist within the proposed project areas. In order to make a determination of this project's potential effect on the tricolored bat, the impacts were assessed using the USFWS's *Northern Long-eared Bat and Tricolored Bat Range-wide Determination Key*. Based upon the IPaC submission and a standing analysis, the project reached the ESA determination of no effect for the tricolored bat.

3.3.4.2 Florida Panther

The Florida panther is listed as endangered by USFWS due to fractured habitat from development and the puma is listed as threatened by the USFWS due to their similarity of appearance to the Florida panther. These species inhabit a variety of environments, including pinelands, hardwood forests, swamps, and grasslands, primarily in southern Florida. Their habitat must provide sufficient food, cover, water, and space to support their survival and reproduction. The project area is an existing airport that does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. Therefore, it is anticipated that construction of the proposed project would result in an ESA effect determination of no effect on the Florida panther.

3.3.5 Insects

3.3.5.1 Monarch Butterfly

The USFWS has proposed the monarch butterfly as threatened. Monarch habitat includes prairies, meadows, grasslands and along roadsides. Milkweed and flowering plants are needed for monarch habitat and can only lay eggs on milkweed plants. No suitable habitat was observed during the April and May 2026 field reviews, and no monarchs were observed. Due to the absence of suitable habitat and host plants, it is anticipated that the construction of the proposed project would result in an ESA effect determination of no effect for the monarch butterfly.

3.4 Critical Habitat

The project area was evaluated for the occurrence of listed species Critical Habitat designated by Congress in 50 Code of Federal Regulations Part 424. The project area is not located within designated Critical Habitat. Therefore, it is anticipated that the project would result in an ESA effect determination of no effect on any designated Critical Habitat.

3.5 Commitments

In order to avoid and/or minimize potential adverse impacts to listed species, TPA will commit to the following:

- The USFWS's *Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake* (**Appendix D**) will be implemented in order to minimize potential impacts to this species during construction.

4.0 Wetland and Other Surface Water Impacts

Direct impacts are proposed for the surface waters located within the project impact areas. A total of 2.45 acres of direct impacts on the surface waters are proposed.

The existing ditches were constructed in uplands under a previous Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) permit (49008387.063; **Appendix E**) and are used strictly for stormwater management and conveyance, therefore this does not require any mitigation.

5.0 Public Interest

Projects receiving authorization from SWFWMD through the ERP Program must demonstrate the requested activities are not contrary to public interest; also known as the Public Interest Test. The text below describes how TPA will meet these requirements. The text covers Section C, Part 2, Number 4, Items A through G of the ERP application.

Please Describe how the proposed activity will not be contrary to the public interest, or, if such an activity significantly degrades or is located within an Outstanding Florida Water (OFW), that the regulated activity will be clearly in the public interest.

The proposed project has been planned by Hillsborough County Aviation Authority to accommodate existing RON parking demand at TPA. This effort is not contrary to the needs of the public, rather, it is responding to the interest of the public.

- a. *Please describe how the project will be designed to avoid adverse impacts to public health, safety, or the welfare or the property of others.*

The project will occur wholly on private property and does not encroach upon the property of others. During construction, TPA will incorporate appropriate BMPs and maintain a safe work area.

- b. *Please describe how the project will be designed to avoid adverse impacts to the conservation of fish and wildlife, including endangered or threatened species, or their habitats.*

During construction, special protection measures will be taken in order to prevent species and habitat impacts. Coordination with the USFWS and the FWC will take place and all requirements for conservation of listed species and their habitats will be performed.

- c. *Please describe how the project will be designed to avoid adverse impacts to the navigation or the flow of water or cause harmful erosion or shoaling.*

Activities associated with the proposed project will not occur within nor directly affect navigable waters. The proposed construction is not anticipated to cause impounding of

water or obstruct natural water flow. BMPs will be utilized during construction to ensure compliance with water quality standards. Proper sediment and erosion control measures will be utilized during construction to ensure that no unintentional discharge to surface waters may occur.

- d. *Please describe how the project will be designed to avoid adverse impacts to the fishing or recreational values or marine productivity in the vicinity of the activity.*

None of the proposed activities will occur within waterways used for fishing or recreation. Soil erosion and sediment control measures will be implemented when applicable. The proposed project will not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

- e. *Will the project be of a temporary or permanent nature?*

The proposed project will be permanent.

- f. *Please describe how the project will be designed to avoid adverse impacts to significant historical and archeological resources, under the provisions of Section 267.061, Florida Statutes.*

There are no known cultural or historic resources within the project area. The project area is within an existing airport. During construction, if questionable features are identified, the State Historic Preservation Office at the Florida Division of Historical Resources would be contacted.

- g. *Please describe how the project will be designed to avoid adverse impacts to the current condition and relative value of functions being performed by areas affected by the proposed regulated activity.*

Avoidance and minimization efforts were considered and implemented during the design phase of this project to the maximum extent practicable. This included the consideration of minimizing impacts to wetlands, surface waters, and listed species habitat throughout the project area. BMPs will be utilized throughout construction.

6.0 Summary

To accommodate existing RON parking demand, additional RON parking is needed at TPA. Accommodation for RON aircraft includes diverted flights that require a temporary parking location, as these aircraft are contributing factors in RON parking demand. The project includes the construction of a new remote aircraft parking apron to accommodate up to 14 remain overnight ADG III aircraft and other combinations of larger aircraft. The apron configuration is anticipated to include a taxilane located at the tail of the parked aircraft to accommodate independent operation of each parking position. Two taxiway connectors will tie the apron to the existing airfield. BMPs, including staked silt fence, will be installed near wetlands and other surface waters prior to any

soil disturbance.

AECOM biologists conducted field reviews of the project area on April 30 and May 28, 2026. During the field review, the biologists delineated the landward extent of wetlands and other surface waters. Additionally, AECOM biologists evaluated the proposed project area for evidence of federally and state-listed species and their corresponding habitats.

Four surface waters are located within the project area. These systems are subject to the regulatory authority of the FDEP through the ERP program. The existing systems were constructed in uplands under a previous SWFWMD permit (49008387.063) and are used strictly for stormwater management and conveyance, therefore this does not require any mitigation.

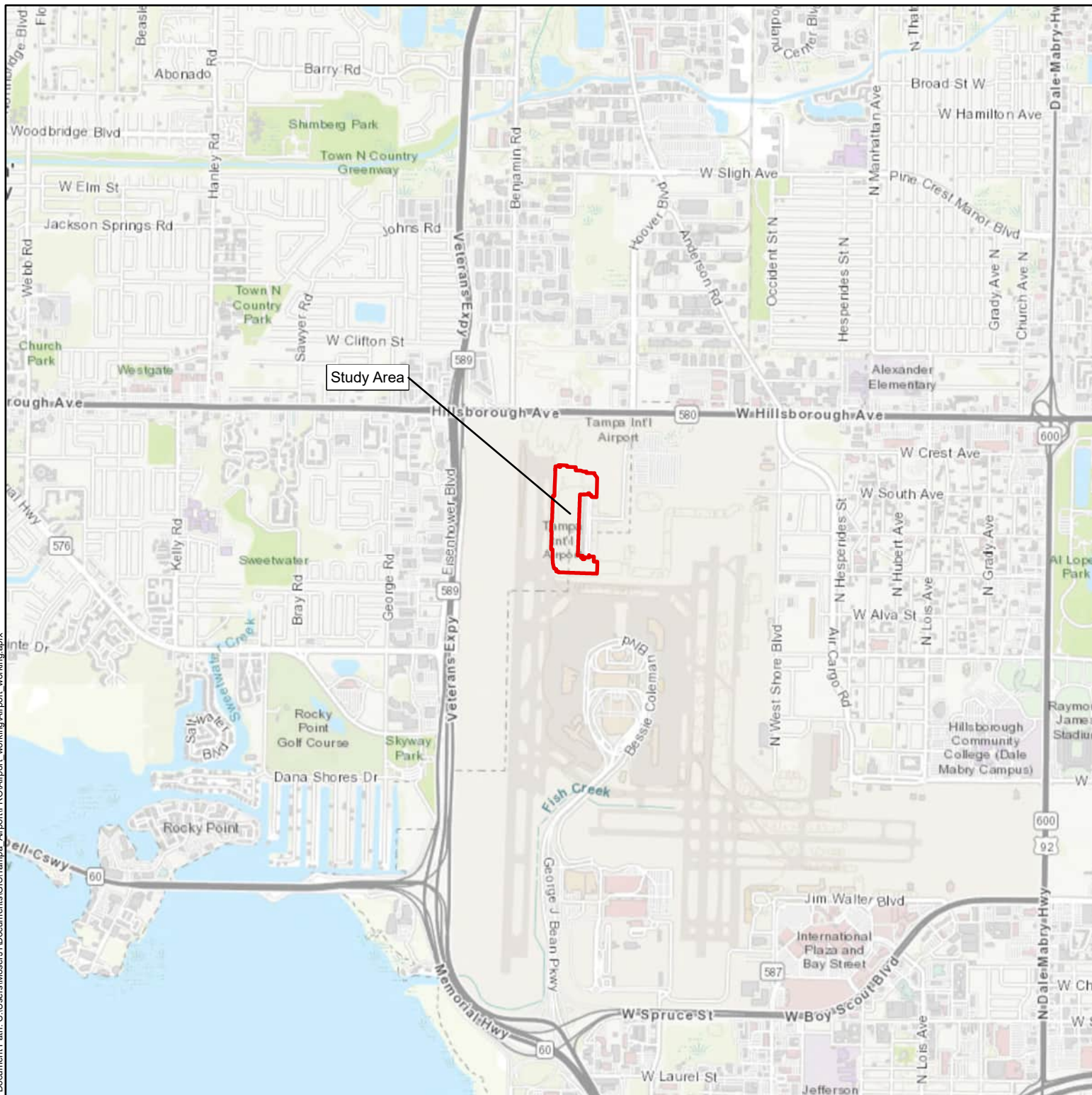
A total of two federally and state-listed plant species and thirteen federally and state-listed animal species have the potential to occur within the project area. No critical habitat for listed species was identified within the project area. Suitable habitat for listed species was observed within onsite herbaceous and forested areas. Appropriate BMPs for potential impacts to these species will need to be placed before construction. Coordination with USFWS and FWC may be required.

7.0 References

- Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), 1999. *Florida Land use, Cover and Forms Classification System*. Surveying and Mapping Office, Geographic Mapping Section. Third Edition. January 1999.
- Hurt, G. W. and Florida Association of Environmental Soil Scientists [FAESS]. 2007. *Hydric Soils of Florida Handbook*. Fourth Edition. Gainesville, FL.
- USFWS. 2013. *Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake*, North Florida

Figures

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**Northwest Remain Overnight
Parking Apron**

Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
Hillsborough County, FL

FIGURE 1 Site Location



Legend

 Study Area (38.25ac)

Township 29 S
Range 18 E
Sections 06

Project Center Coordinates:
82.5383594°W 27.9904960°N

Source: ESRI Base Map and USGS Topo

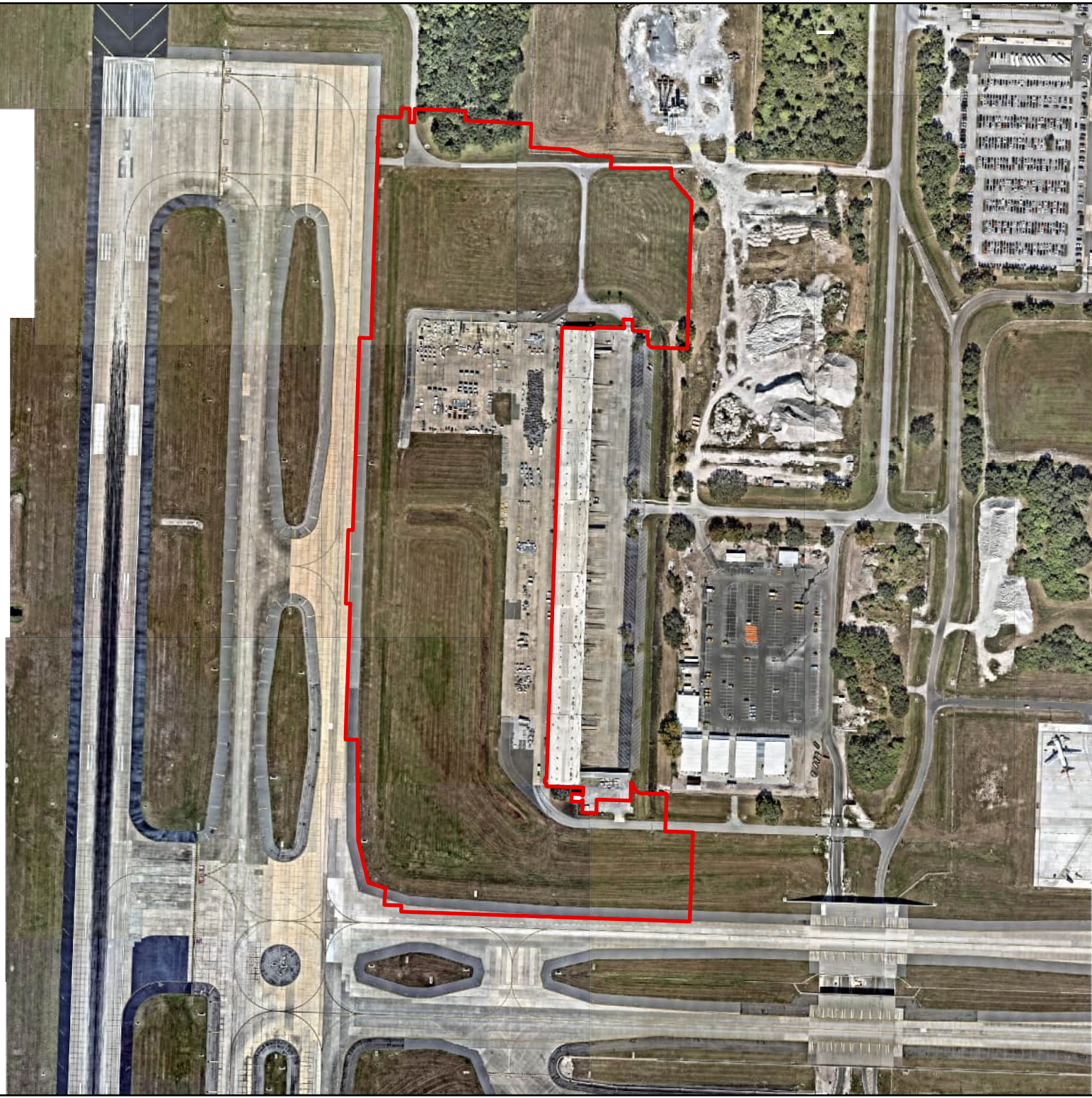


W N E S

AECOM Date: 6/11/2026

0 1,500 3,000 Feet

C:\Users\Moser\Documents\GIS\Tampa_Airport\PRO\Airport_working\Airport_working.aprx



**Northwest Remain Overnight
Parking Apron**
Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
Hillsborough County, FL

FIGURE 2 Aerial Map

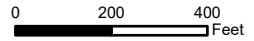


Legend
 Study Area (38.25ac)

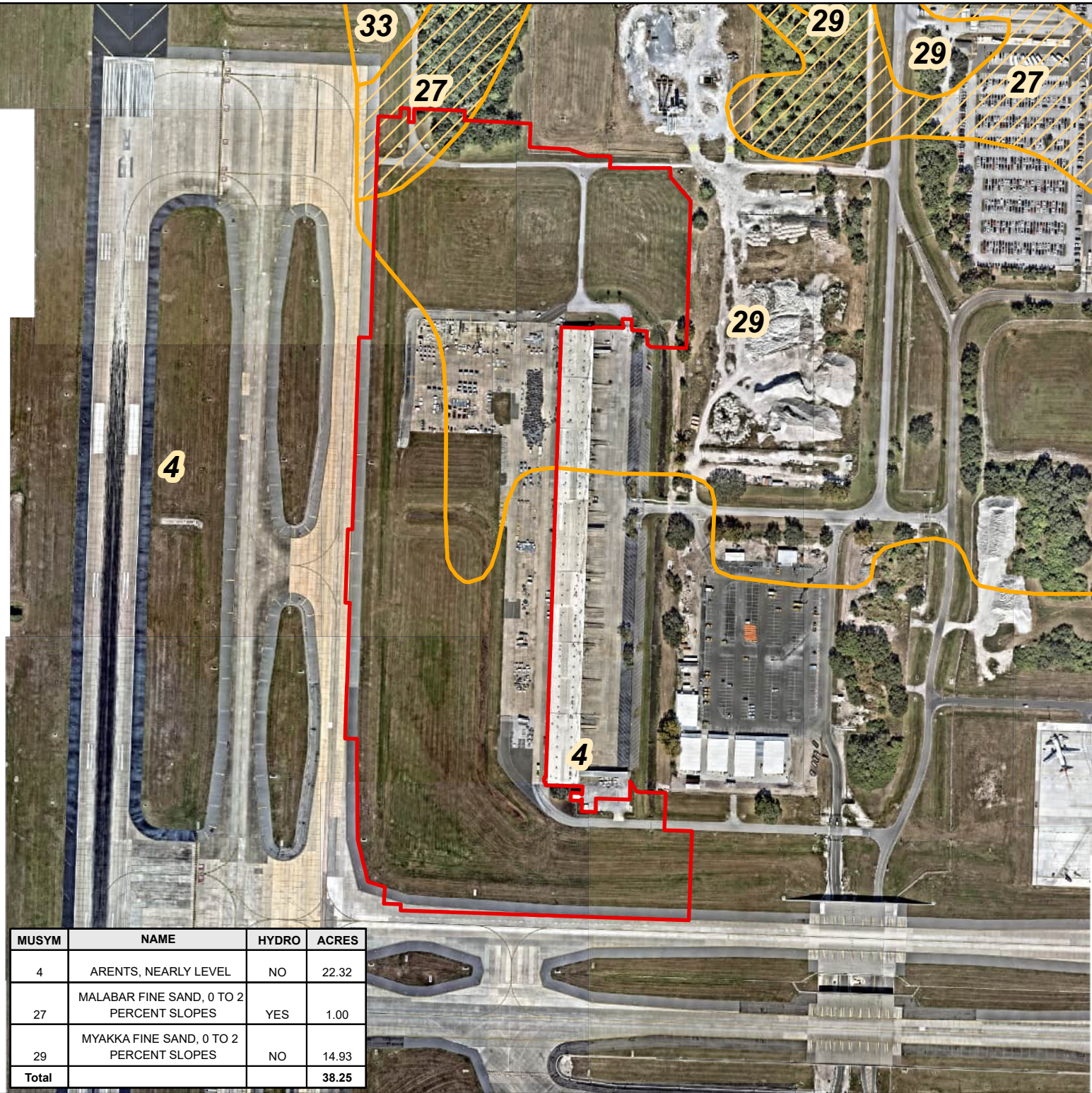
Project Center Coordinates:
82.5383594°W 27.9904960°N

Source: Aerial Base 2025

Date: 6/11/2026



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Northwest Remain Overnight
Parking Apron
Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
Hillsborough County, FL

FIGURE 3 Soils Map



Legend

- Study Area (38.25ac)
- NRCS Soils
- Hydric Soils

Project Center Coordinates:
82.5383594°W 27.9904960°N

Source: Soils - NRCS 2024; Aerial Base 2025

MUSYM	NAME	HYDRO	ACRES
4	ARENTS, NEARLY LEVEL	NO	22.32
27	MALABAR FINE SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	YES	1.00
29	MYAKKA FINE SAND, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	NO	14.93
Total			38.25

W

N

E

S

AECOM

Date: 6/11/2026

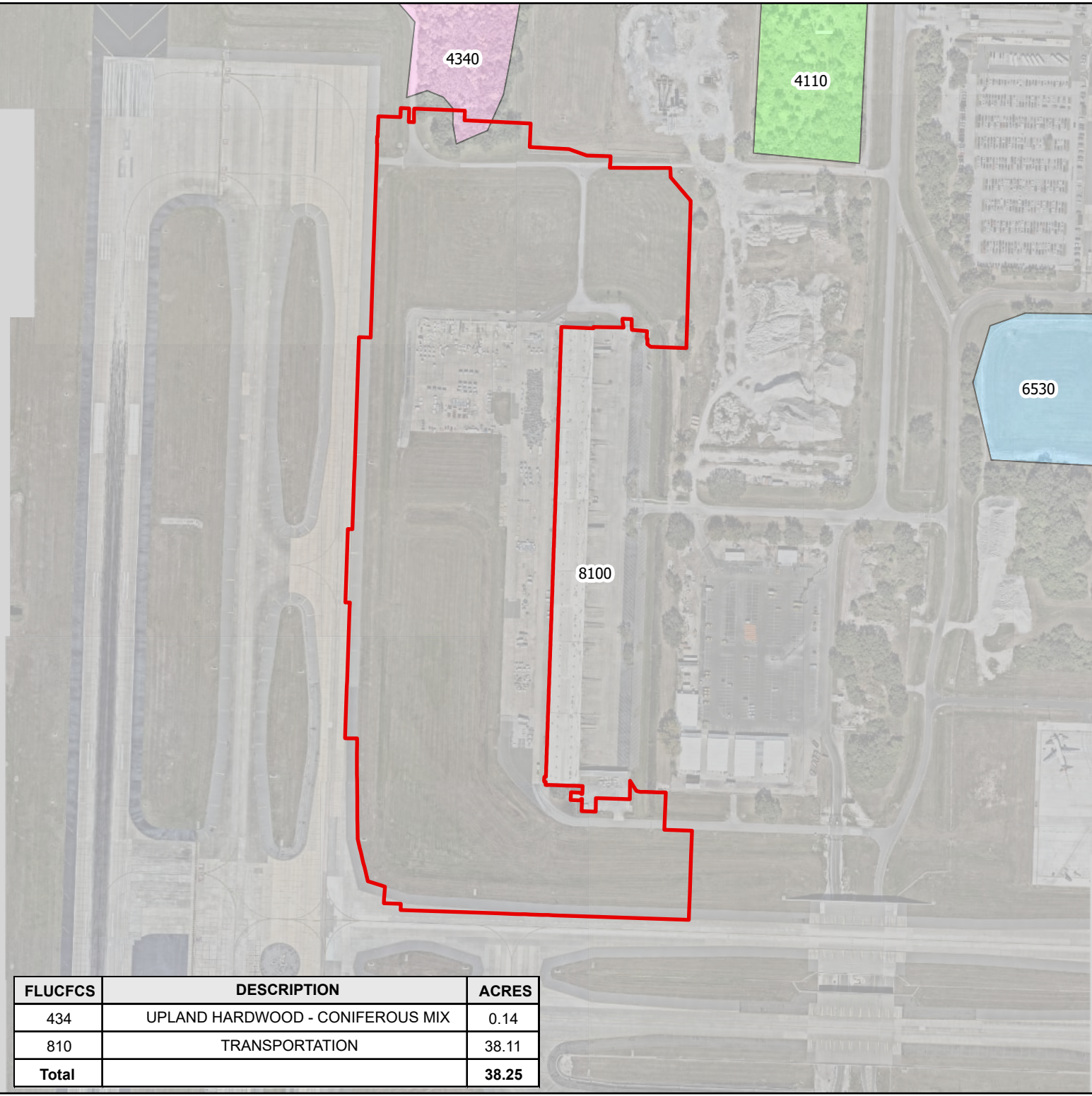
0

200

400

Feet

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FLUCFCS	DESCRIPTION	ACRES
434	UPLAND HARDWOOD - CONIFEROUS MIX	0.14
810	TRANSPORTATION	38.11
Total		38.25

Northwest Remain Overnight
Parking Apron
Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
Hillsborough County, FL

FIGURE 4 Land Use Map



Legend

 Study Area (38.25ac)

FLUCFCS

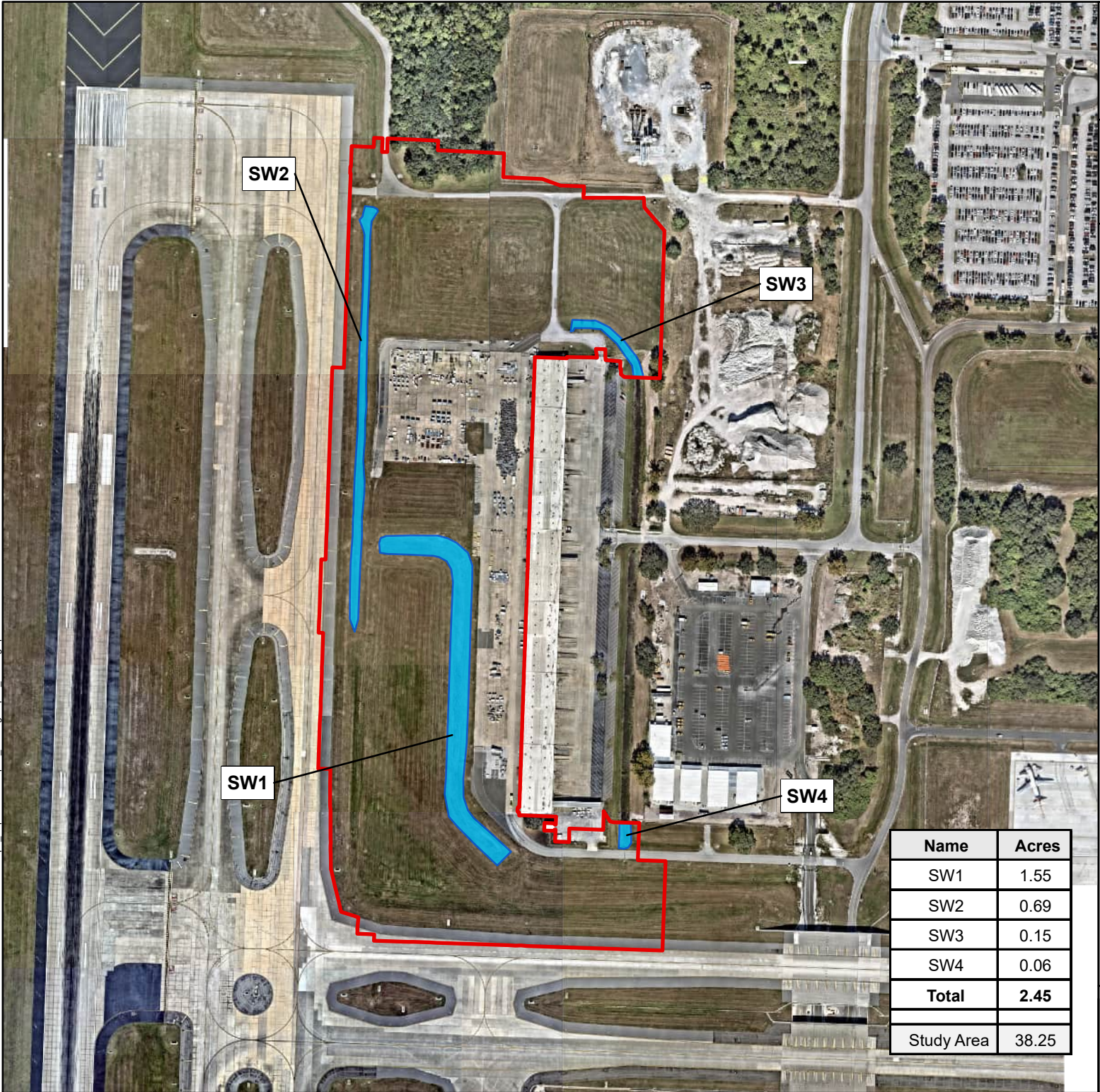
-  411, PINE FLATWOODS
-  434, UPLAND HARDWOOD - CONIFEROUS MIX
-  653, INTERMITTENT PONDS
-  810, TRANSPORTATION

Project Center Coordinates:
82.5383594°W 27.9904960°N

Source: FLUCCS - SWFWMD - 2023;
Aerial Base 2025



AECOM Date: 6/11/2026
0 200 400 Feet



**Northwest Remain Overnight
Parking Apron**
Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
Hillsborough County, FL

**FIGURE 5 Wetlands and
Other Surface Waters**



Legend

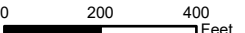
-  Study Area (38.25ac)
-  Other Surface Waters

Name	Acres
SW1	1.55
SW2	0.69
SW3	0.15
SW4	0.06
Total	2.45
Study Area	38.25

Project Center Coordinates:
82.5383594°W 27.9904960°N

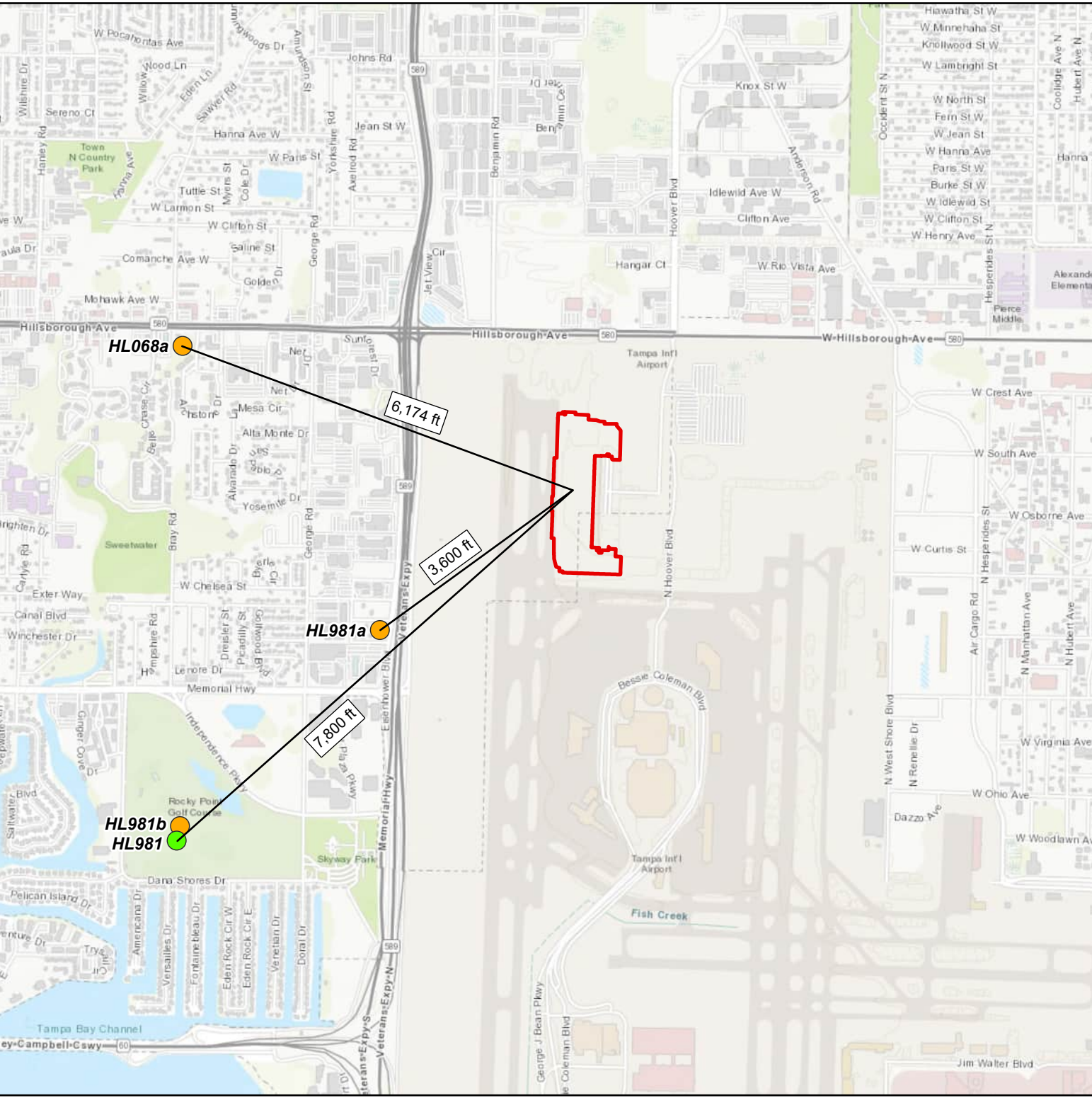
Source: ESRI Aerial Base 2023
AECOM Field Survey 2026

Date: 6/11/2026



0 200 400 Feet

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**Northwest Remain Overnight
Parking Apron**
Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
Hillsborough County, FL

FIGURE 6 Eagle Watch Nests



- Legend**
- Study Area (38.25ac)
 - Bald Eagle Nest Locations**
 - Unmonitored
 - Audubon

Project Center Coordinates:
82.5383594°W 27.9904960°N

Source: EagleWatch Online Data, 2025
ESRI Base Map and USGS Topo

Date: 6/11/2026

Appendix A:

Photographic Log

Project Name/Description:	TPA – Northwest Remain Overnight Parking Apron
Photo 1 of 7	Date of Site Visit: April 30, 2026 County / State: Hillsborough County, FL Photo Direction: ☒ N ☐ S ☐ E ☐ W
Photo Taken by:	Daniela Alviz, AECOM
Description / Comments: Surface Water 1 (SW1) representative image which includes an existing stormwater grate.	 SW1-21 TPA - Ron Apron 30 Apr 2026 09:23:16
Photo 2 of 7	Date of Site Visit: April 30, 2026 County / State: Hillsborough County, FL Photo Direction: ☒ N ☐ S ☐ E ☐ W
Photo Taken by:	Daniela Alviz, AECOM
Description / Comments: Surface Water 2 (SW2) representative image which includes an existing stormwater grate.	 SW2 TPA - Ron Apron 30 Apr 2026 09:38:14

Photographic Log

Project Name/Description:	TPA – Northwest Remain Overnight Parking Apron
Photo 3 of 7	Date of Site Visit: April 30, 2026 County / State: Hillsborough County, FL Photo Direction: ☐ N ☒ S ☐ E ☐ W
Photo Taken by:	Daniela Alviz, AECOM
Description / Comments: Representative photograph of the southwest corner of the proposed project area's upland.	
Photo 4 of 7	Date of Site Visit: April 30, 2026 County / State: Hillsborough County, FL Photo Direction: ☐ N ☒ S ☒ E ☐ W
Photo Taken by:	Daniela Alviz, AECOM
Description / Comments: Representative photograph of where the proposed service road is planned in the north end of the project area. Brazilian pepper (<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>) was the primary vegetation observed in this area.	

Photographic Log

Project Name/Description:	TPA – Northwest Remain Overnight Parking Apron
Photo 5 of 7	Date of Site Visit: April 30, 2026 County / State: Hillsborough County, FL Photo Direction: ☐ N ☐ S ☒ E ☐ W
Photo Taken by:	Daniela Alviz, AECOM
Description / Comments: Representative photograph of the existing mound on the northeast corner of the proposed project area.	
Photo 6 of 7	Date of Site Visit: May 28, 2026 County / State: Hillsborough County, FL Photo Direction: ☐ N ☒ S ☐ E ☒ W
Photo Taken by:	Daniela Alviz, AECOM
Description / Comments: Surface Water 4 (SW4) representative image which includes a fenceline and approximately 2-3 inches of water.	

Project Name/Description:	TPA – Northwest Remain Overnight Parking Apron
Photo 7 of 7	Date of Site Visit: May 28, 2026
	County / State: Hillsborough County, FL
	Photo Direction: ☐ N ☒ S ☐ E ☒ W
Photo Taken by:	Daniela Alviz, AECOM
Description / Comments:	Representative photograph of an existing culvert on the south end of SW4. A photograph of a concrete culvert opening in a grassy field. The culvert is partially obscured by tall grass. Above the culvert, there is a surveying scale and orientation overlay. The scale shows distances from 150 to 300 feet. The orientation indicates South (S), Southwest (SW), West (W), and Northwest (NW). Below the scale, the coordinates are given as 233°SW (T) and 27.987460°N, 82.536488°W ±16ft, with an elevation of 31ft. In the bottom left corner of the photo, it says 'SW4 Culvert'. In the bottom right corner, it says 'TPA' and '28 May 2026, 08:22:12'.

Appendix B:

FNAI Biodiversity Matrix Query Results for Matrix Units -
24205 and 24462



1018 Thomasville Road
Suite 200-C
Tallahassee, FL 32303
850-224-8207
850-681-9364 fax
www.fnai.org

FLORIDA
Natural Areas
INVENTORY

Florida Natural Areas Inventory

Biodiversity Matrix Query Results

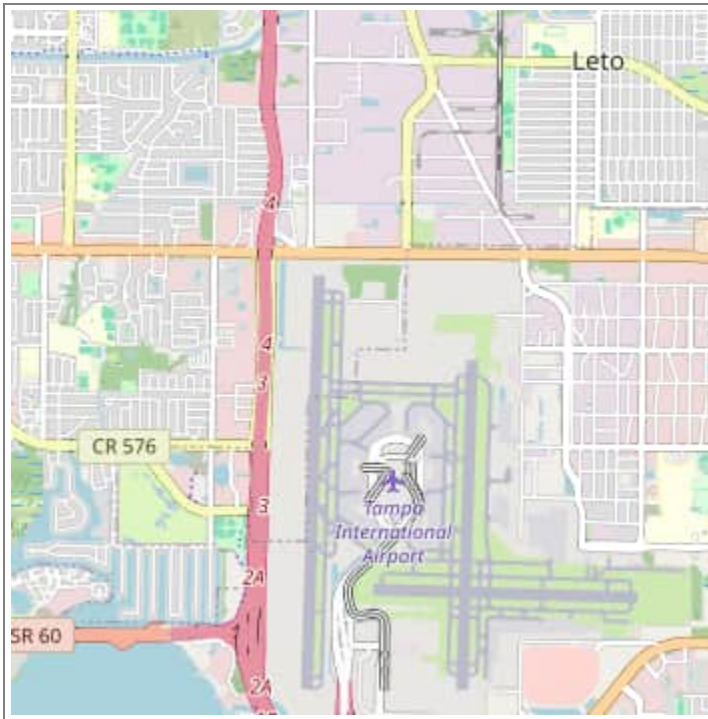
UNOFFICIAL REPORT

Created 5/26/2026

(Contact the FNAI Data Services Coordinator at 850.224.8207 or
kbrinegar@fnai.fsu.edu for information on an official Standard Data Report)

NOTE: The Biodiversity Matrix includes only rare species and natural communities tracked by FNAI.

Report for 2 Matrix Units: 24205 , 24462



Descriptions

DOCUMENTED - There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community within this Matrix Unit.

DOCUMENTED-HISTORIC - There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community within this Matrix Unit; however the occurrence has not been observed/reported within the last twenty years.

LIKELY - The species or community is *known* to occur in this vicinity, and is considered likely within this Matrix Unit because:

1. documented occurrence overlaps this and adjacent Matrix Units, but the documentation isn't precise enough to indicate which of those Units the species or community is actually located in; *or*
2. there is a documented occurrence in the vicinity and there is suitable habitat for that species or community within this Matrix Unit.

POTENTIAL - This Matrix Unit lies within the known or predicted range of the species or community based on expert knowledge and environmental variables such as climate, soils, topography, and landcover.

Matrix Unit ID: 24205

0 **Documented** Elements Found

0 **Documented-Historic** Elements Found

3 **Likely** Elements Found

Scientific and Common Names	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
Glandularia tampensis Tampa vervain	G2	S2	N	E
<i>Mesic flatwoods</i>	G4	S4	N	N
Mycteria americana Wood Stork	G4	S2	T	FT

Matrix Unit ID: 24462

0 **Documented** Elements Found

0 **Documented-Historic** Elements Found2 **Likely** Elements Found

Scientific and Common Names	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Mesic flatwoods</i>	G4	S4	N	N
Mycteria americana Wood Stork	G4	S2	T	FT

Matrix Unit IDs: 24205 , 2446225 **Potential** Elements Common to Any of the 2 Matrix Units

Scientific and Common Names	Global Rank	State Rank	Federal Status	State Listing
<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i> Florida Sandhill Crane	G5T2	S2	N	ST
Athene cunicularia floridana Florida Burrowing Owl	G4T3	S3	N	ST
<i>Bolbocerosoma hamatum</i> Bicolored Burrowing Scarab Beetle	G3G4	S3	N	N
Calopogon multiflorus many-flowered grass-pink	G2G3	S2S3	N	T
Centrosema arenicola sand butterfly pea	G2Q	S2	N	E
<i>Coleataenia abscissa</i> cutthroatgrass	G3	S3	N	E
Dermochelys coriacea Leatherback Sea Turtle	G2	S2	E	FE
Drymarchon couperi Eastern Indigo Snake	G3	S2?	T	FT
Eretmochelys imbricata Hawksbill Sea Turtle	G3	S1	E	FE
Eumops floridanus Florida bonneted bat	G1	S1	E	FE
Forestiera godfreyi Godfrey's swampprivet	G2	S2	N	E
Glandularia tampensis Tampa vervain	G2	S2	N	E
Gopherus polyphemus Gopher Tortoise	G3	S3	C	ST
Gymnopogon chapmanianus Chapman's skeletongrass	G3	S3	N	N
<i>Lampropeltis extenuata</i> Short-tailed Snake	G3	S3	N	ST
<i>Linum carteri</i> var. <i>smallii</i> Small's flax	G2T2	S2	N	E
<i>Mustela frenata peninsulae</i> Florida Long-tailed Weasel	G5T3?	S3?	N	N
Nemastylis floridana celestial lily	G2	S2	N	E
Nolina atopocarpa Florida beargrass	G3	S3	N	T
<i>Phyllophaga elongata</i> Elongate June Beetle	G3	S3	N	N
Pteroglossaspis ecristata giant orchid	G2G3	S2	N	T
<i>Rallus longirostris scottii</i> Florida Clapper Rail	G5T3?	S3?	N	N
<i>Sciurus niger niger</i> Southeastern Fox Squirrel	G5T5	S3	N	N
<i>Selonodon mandibularis</i> Large-Jawed Cebrionid Beetle	G2G4	S2S4	N	N

5/26/26, 12:37 PM	FNAI Biodiversity Matrix			
Setophaga discolor paludicola Florida Prairie Warbler	G5T3	S3	N	N

Disclaimer

The data maintained by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory represent the single most comprehensive source of information available on the locations of rare species and other significant ecological resources statewide. However, the data are not always based on comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Therefore, this information should not be regarded as a final statement on the biological resources of the site being considered, nor should it be substituted for on-site surveys. FNAI shall not be held liable for the accuracy and completeness of these data, or opinions or conclusions drawn from these data. FNAI is not inviting reliance on these data. Inventory data are designed for the purposes of conservation planning and scientific research and are not intended for use as the primary criteria for regulatory decisions.

Unofficial Report

These results are considered unofficial. FNAI offers a [Standard Data Request](#) option for those needing certifiable data.

Appendix C:
USFWS IPaC Results

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

Hillsborough County, Florida



Local office

Florida Ecological Services Field Office

(352) 448-9151
(772) 562-4288
fw4flesregs@fws.gov
777 37th St
Suite D-101
Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559

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
Florida Panther Puma (=Felis) concolor coryi Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1763	Endangered
Tricolored Bat Perimyotis subflavus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered
West Indian Manatee Trichechus manatus Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469	Threatened Marine mammal

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Crested Caracara (audubon's) [fl Dps] Caracara plancus audubonii No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8250	Threatened

Eastern Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis*

Threatened

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477>

Everglade Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7713>

Rufa Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864>

Whooping Crane *Grus americana*

EXPN

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758>

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
American Crocodile <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> Threatened Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6604	
Eastern Indigo Snake <i>Drymarchon couperi</i> Threatened Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/646	
Southern Hognose Snake <i>Heterodon simus</i> Proposed Threatened Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3248	

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Proposed Threatened Wherever found There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Pygmy Fringe-tree <i>Chionanthus pygmaeus</i> Endangered No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1084	

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.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act ² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your [project](#) area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts

For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the [National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines](#). You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to [Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity](#).

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an [incidental take permit](#) may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the [Do I Need A Permit Tool](#). For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> 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	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

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 ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#), specifically the FAQ section titled "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.

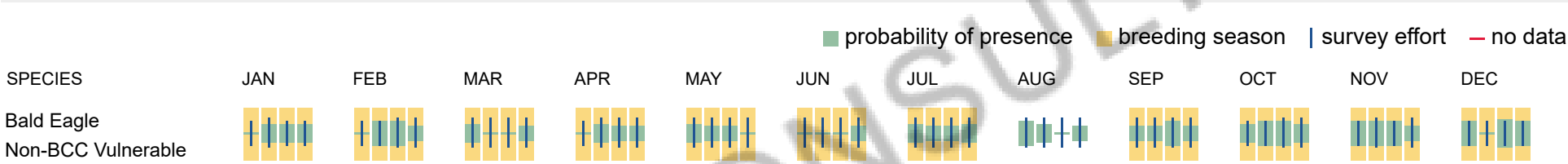
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

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.



Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence 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 an eagle ([Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). 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 line or no data line (red horizontal) 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 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 and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), 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.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

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 taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

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

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.

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 $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

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.

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.

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.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹ prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

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:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

Your IPaC Migratory Bird list showcases [birds of concern](#), including [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#), in your project location. This is not a comprehensive list of all birds found in your project area. However, you can help proactively minimize significant impacts to all birds at your project location by implementing the measures in the [Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds](#) document, and any other project-specific avoidance and minimization measures suggested at the link [Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds](#) for the birds of concern on your list below.

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Kestrel <i>Falco sparverius paulus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9587	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
American Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus palliatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8935	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31

Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> 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	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Great Blue Heron <i>Ardea herodias occidentalis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31
Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
King Rail <i>Rallus elegans</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8936	Breeds May 1 to Sep 5
Least Tern <i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 25 to Sep 5
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere
Magnificent Frigatebird <i>Fregata magnificens</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Oct 1 to Apr 30
Painted Bunting <i>Passerina ciris</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 15
Prairie Warbler <i>Setophaga discolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Reddish Egret <i>Egretta rufescens</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7617	Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 15
Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere
Semipalmated Sandpiper <i>Calidris pusilla</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere

Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds elsewhere
Swallow-tailed Kite <i>Elanoides forficatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8938	Breeds Mar 10 to Jun 30
Willet <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5
Wilson's Plover <i>Charadrius wilsonia</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 20
Worthington's Marsh Wren <i>Cistothorus palustris griseus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 10 to Aug 31

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 ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#), specifically the FAQ section titled "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.

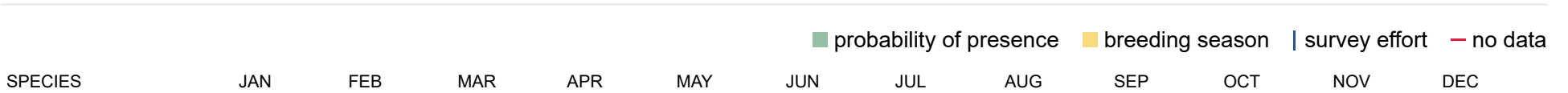
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

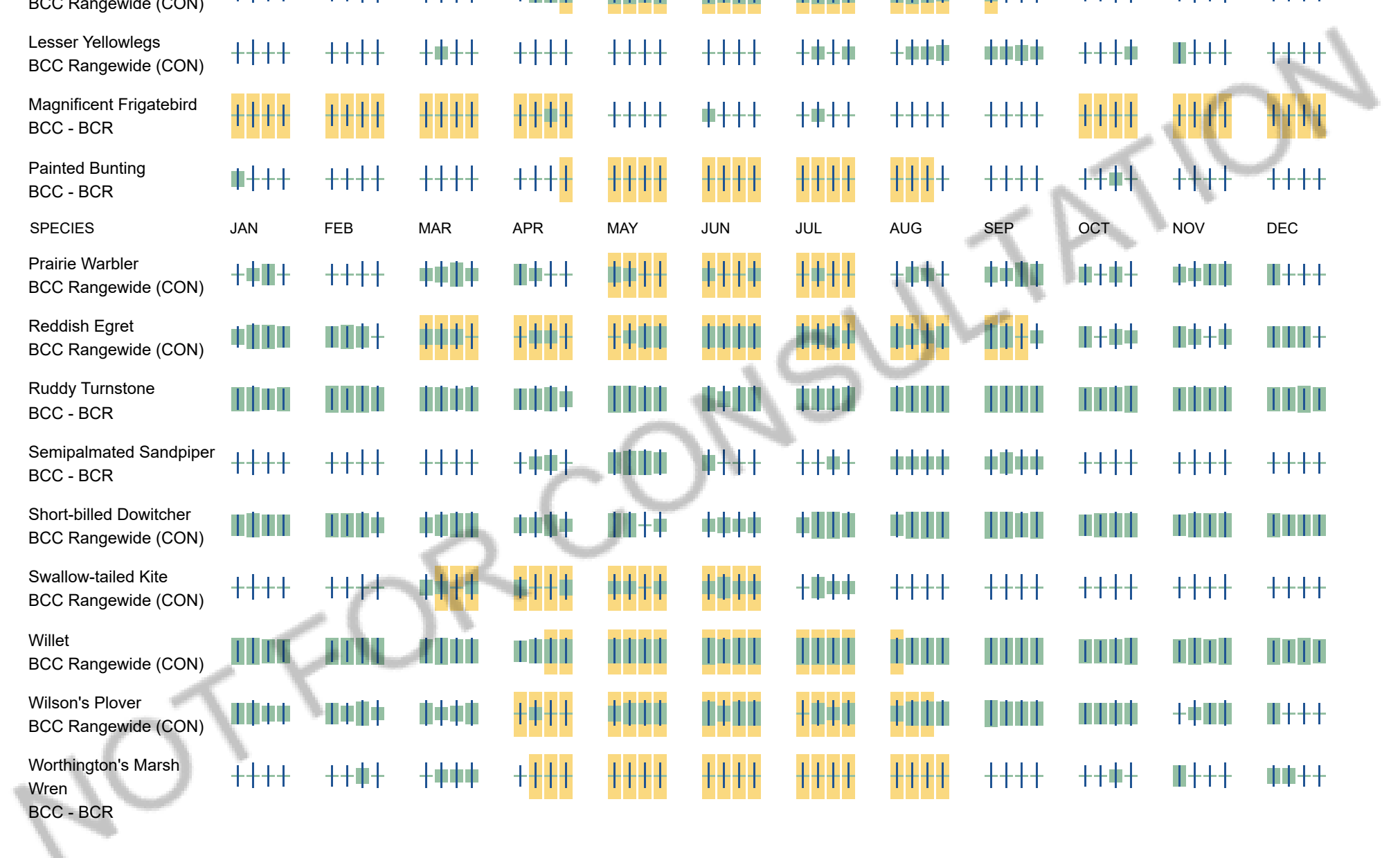
No Data (—)

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 avoidance

Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds of

[Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed 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.

The *Mirrored Bird* Record List is comprised of [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that are

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) and those species marked as “Vulnerable”. See the FAQ “What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?” for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

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) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Bald and Golden Eagle Protection 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, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

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, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), 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 [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection 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 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 BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ "Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

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.

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 look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). 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 does not represent all birds present in your project area. 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 and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

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 taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

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

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.

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 $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

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.

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.

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.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Marine mammals

Marine mammals are protected under the [Marine Mammal Protection Act](#). Some are also protected under the Endangered Species Act¹ and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora².

The responsibilities for the protection, conservation, and management of marine mammals are shared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [responsible for otters, walruses, polar bears, manatees, and dugongs] and NOAA Fisheries³ [responsible for seals, sea lions, whales, dolphins, and porpoises]. Marine mammals under the responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list; for additional information on those species please visit the [Marine Mammals](#) page of the NOAA Fisheries website.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act prohibits the take of marine mammals and further coordination may be necessary for project evaluation. Please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office shown.

- 1. The [Endangered Species Act](#) (ESA) of 1973.
- 2. The [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora](#) (CITES) is a treaty to ensure that international trade in plants and animals does not threaten their survival in the wild.
- 3. [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 marine mammals under the responsibility of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are potentially affected by activities in this location:

NAME
West Indian Manatee <i>Trichechus manatus</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469

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 (NWI)

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.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Appendix D:

The Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake

STANDARD PROTECTION MEASURES FOR THE EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

May 2024

The Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake (Plan) below has been developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in Florida and Georgia for use by project proponents and their construction personnel help minimize adverse impacts to eastern indigo snakes. However, implementation of this Plan does not replace any state or federal consultation or regulatory requirements. At least 30 days prior to any land disturbance activities, the project proponent shall notify the appropriate USFWS Field Office (see Field Office contact information) via e-mail that the Plan will be implemented as described below.

As long as the signatory of the e-mail certifies compliance with the below Plan (including use of the approved poster and pamphlet ([USFWS Eastern Indigo Snake Conservation webpage](#))), no further written confirmation or approval from the USFWS is needed regarding use of this Plan as a component of the project.

If the project proponent decides to use an eastern indigo snake protection/education plan other than the approved Plan below, written confirmation or approval from the USFWS that the plan is adequate must be obtained. The project proponent shall submit their unique plan for review and approval. The USFWS will respond via e-mail, typically within 30 days of receiving the plan, either concurring that the plan is adequate or requesting additional information. A concurrence e-mail from the appropriate USFWS Field Office will fulfill approval requirements.

STANDARD PROTECTION MEASURES

BEFORE AND DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES:

- All Project personnel shall be notified about the potential presence and appearance of the federally protected eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon couperi*).
- All personnel shall be advised that there are civil and criminal penalties for harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, capturing, or collecting the species, in knowing violation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
- The project proponent or designated agent will post educational posters in the construction office and throughout the construction site. The posters must be clearly visible to all construction staff and shall be posted in a conspicuous location in the

Project field office until such time that Project construction has been completed and time charges have stopped.

- Prior to the onset of construction activities, the project proponent or designated agent will conduct a meeting with all construction staff (annually for multi-year projects) to discuss identification of the snake, its protected status, what to do if a snake is observed within the project area, and applicable penalties that may be imposed if state and/or federal regulations are violated. An educational pamphlet including color photographs of the snake will be given to each staff member in attendance and additional copies will be provided to the construction superintendent to make available in the onsite construction office. Photos of eastern indigo snakes may be accessed on USFWS, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and/or Georgia Department of Natural Resources websites.
- Each day, prior to the commencement of maintenance or construction activities, the Contractor shall perform a thorough inspection for the species of all worksite equipment.
- If an eastern indigo snake (alive, dead or skin shed) is observed on the project site during construction activities, all such activities are to cease until the established procedures are implemented according to the Plan, which includes notification of the appropriate USFWS Office. The contact information for the USFWS is provided below and on the referenced posters and pamphlets.
- During initial site clearing activities, an onsite observer is recommended to determine whether habitat conditions suggest a reasonable probability of an eastern indigo snake sighting (example: discovery of snake sheds, tracks, lots of refugia and cavities present in the area of clearing activities, and presence of gopher tortoises and burrows).
- Periodically during construction activities, the project area should be visited to observe the condition of the posters and Plan materials and replace them as needed. Construction personnel should be reminded of the instructions (above) as to what is expected if any eastern indigo snakes are seen.
- For erosion control use biodegradable, 100% natural fiber, net-free rolled erosion control blankets to avoid wildlife entanglement.

POST CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES:

Whether or not eastern indigo snakes are observed during construction activities, a monitoring report should be submitted to the appropriate USFWS Field Office within 60 days of project completion (See USFWS Field Office Contact Information).

USFWS FIELD OFFICE CONTACT INFORMATION

Georgia Field Office: Phone: (706) 613-9493, email: gaes_assistance@fws.gov
Florida Field Office: Phone: (352) 448-9151, email: fw4flesregs@fws.gov

POSTER & PAMPHLET INFORMATION

Posters with the following information shall be placed at strategic locations on the construction site and along any proposed access roads (final posters for Plan compliance are available on our website in English and Spanish and should be printed on 11 x 17in or larger paper and laminated ([USFWS Eastern Indigo Snake Conservation webpage](#))). Pamphlets are also available on our webpage and should be printed on 8.5 x 11in paper and folded, and available and distributed to staff working on the site.

POSTER CONTENT (ENGLISH):

ATTENTION

Federally-Threatened Eastern Indigo Snakes may be present on this site!

Killing, harming, or harassing eastern indigo snakes is strictly prohibited and punishable under State and Federal Law.

IF YOU SEE A LIVE EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE ON THE SITE:

- Stop land disturbing activities and allow the snake time to move away from the site without interference. Do NOT attempt to touch or handle the snake.
- Take photographs of the snake, if possible, for identification and documentation purposes.
- Immediately notify supervisor/agent, and a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Ecological Services Field Office, with the location information and condition of the snake.
- If the snake is located near clearing or construction activities that will cause harm to the snake, the activities must pause until a representative of the USFWS returns the call (within one day) with further guidance.

IF YOU SEE A DEAD EASTERN INDIGO SNAKE ON THE SITE:

- Stop land disturbing activities and immediately notify supervisor/applicant, and a USFWS Ecological Services Field Office, with the location information and condition of the snake.
- Take photographs of the snake, if possible, for identification and documentation purposes.
- Thoroughly soak the dead snake in water and then freeze the specimen. The appropriate wildlife agency will retrieve the dead snake.

DESCRIPTION: The eastern indigo snake is one of the largest non-venomous snakes in North America, reaching up to 8 ft long. Named for the glossy, blue-black scales above and slate blue below, they often have orange to reddish color (cream color in some cases)

in the throat area. They are not typically aggressive.

SIMILAR SPECIES: The black racer resembles the eastern indigo snake. However, black racers have a white or cream chin, and thinner bodies.

LIFE HISTORY: Eastern indigo snakes live in a variety of terrestrial habitat types. Although they prefer uplands, they also use wetlands and agricultural areas. They will shelter inside gopher tortoise burrows, other animal burrows, stumps, roots, and debris piles. Females may lay from 4 to 12 white eggs as early as April through June, with young hatching in late July through October.

PROTECTED STATUS: The eastern indigo snake is protected by the USFWS, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Any attempt to kill, harm, harass, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, trap, capture, collect, or engage eastern indigo snakes is prohibited by the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Penalties include a maximum fine of \$25,000 for civil violations and up to \$50,000 and/or imprisonment for criminal offenses. Only authorized individuals with a permit (or an Incidental Take Statement associated with a USFWS Biological Opinion) may handle an eastern indigo snake.

Please contact your nearest USFWS Ecological Services Field Office if a live or dead eastern indigo snake is encountered:

Florida Office: (352) 448-9151

Georgia Office: (706) 613-9493

POSTER CONTENT (SPANISH):

ATENCIÓN

¡Especie amenazada, la culebra Índigo del Este, puede ocupar el área!

Matar, herir o hostigar culebras Índigo del Este es estrictamente prohibido bajo la Ley Federal.

SI VES UNA CULEBRA ÍNDIGO DEL ESTE O UNA CULEBRA NEGRA VIVA EN EL ÁREA:

- Pare excavación y permite el movimiento de la culebra fuera del área sin interferir. NO atentes tocar o recoger la culebra.
- Fotografié la culebra si es posible para identificación y documentación.
- Notifique supervisor/agente, y la Oficina de Campo de Servicios Ecológicos del Servicio Federal de Pesca y Vida Silvestre (USFWS) apropiada con información acerca del sitio y condición de la culebra.

- Si la culebra está cerca de un área de construcción que le pueda causar daño, las actividades deben parar hasta un representante del USFWS regrese la llamada (dentro de un día) con más orientación.

SI VES UNA CULEBRA ÍNDIGO DEL ESTE MUERTA EN EL ÁREA:

- Pare excavación. Notifique supervisor/aplicante, y la Oficina de Campo de Servicios Ecológicos apropiada con información acerca del sitio y condición de la culebra.
- Fotografié la culebra si es posible para identificación y documentación.
- EmERGE completamente la culebra en agua y congele la especie hasta que personal apropiado de la agencia de vida silvestre la recoja.

DESCRIPCIÓN. La culebra Índigo del Este es una de las serpientes sin veneno más grande en Norte América, alcanzando hasta 8 pies de largo. Su nombre proviene del color azul-negro brillante de sus escamas, pero pueden tener un color anaranjado-rojizo (color crema en algunos casos) en su mandíbula inferior. No tienden a ser agresivas.

SERPIENTES PARECIDAS. La corredora negra, que es de color negro sólido, es la única otra serpiente que se asemeja a la Índigo del Este. La corredora negra se diferencia por una mandíbula inferior color blanca o crema y un cuerpo más delgado.

HÁBITATS Y ECOLOGÍA. La culebra Índigo del Este vive en una variedad de hábitats, incluyendo tierras secas, humedales, y áreas de agricultura. Ellas buscan refugio en agujeros o huecos de tierra, en especial madrigueras de tortugas de tierra. Las hembras ponen 4 hasta 12 huevos blancos entre abril y junio, y la cría emergen entre julio y octubre.

PROTECCIÓN LEGAL. La culebra Índigo del Este es clasificada como especie amenazada por el USFWS, la Comisión de Conservación de Pesca y Vida Silvestre de Florida y el Departamento de Recursos Naturales de Georgia. Intento de matar, hostigar, herir, lastimar, perseguir, cazar, disparar, capturar, coleccionar o conducta parecida hacia las culebras Índigo del Este es prohibido por la Ley Federal de Especies en Peligro de Extinción. Penalidades incluyen un máximo de \$25,000 por violaciones civiles y \$50,000 y/o encarcelamiento por actos criminales. Solos individuales autorizados con un permiso o Determinación de toma incidental (Incidental Take Statement) asociado con una Opinión Biológico del USFWS pueden recoger una Índigo del Este.

Por favor de contactar tu Oficina de Campo de Servicios Ecológicos más cercana si encuentras una culebra Índigo del Este viva o muerta:

Oficina de Florida: (352) 448-9151

Oficina de Georgia: (706) 613-9493

Appendix E:

Southwest Florida Water Management District Permit
49008387.063



Southwest Florida Water Management District

2379 Broad Street, Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899

(352) 796-7211 or 1-800-423-1476 (FL only)

SUNCOM 628-4150 TDD only 1-800-231-6103 (FL only)

On the Internet at: WaterMatters.org

An Equal
Opportunity
Employer

Bartow Service Office
170 Century Boulevard
Bartow, Florida 33830-7700
(863) 534-1448 or
1-800-492-7862 (FL only)

Sarasota Service Office
6750 Fruitville Road
Sarasota, Florida 34240-9711
(941) 377-3722 or
1-800-320-3503 (FL only)

Tampa Service Office
7601 Highway 301 North
Tampa, Florida 33637-6759
(813) 985-7481 or
1-800-836-0797 (FL only)

May 23, 2014

Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
Attn: Jeff Siddle, P.E.
P.O. Box 22287
Tampa, FL 33622-2287

Subject: **Notice of Intended Agency Action
ERP Conceptual Major Modification**

Project Name: Airport Wide Stormwater Master Plan Update
App ID/Permit No: 690765 / 49008387.063
County: HILLSBOROUGH
Sec/Twp/Rge: S06/T29S/R18E, S05/T29S/R18E, S07/T29S/R18E,
S18/T29S/R18E, S09/T29S/R18E, S17/T29S/R18E,
S08/T29S/R18E

Dear Permittee(s):

Your Environmental Resource Permit modification has been approved contingent upon no objection to the District's action being received by the District within the time frames described in the enclosed Notice of Rights.

Approved conceptual plans are part of the permit, and further applications for construction permitting must be in accordance with these plans. These drawings are available for viewing or downloading through the District's Application and Permit Search Tools located at www.WaterMatters.org/permits.

The District's action in this matter only becomes closed to future legal challenges from members of the public if such persons have been properly notified of the District's action and no person objects to the District's action within the prescribed period of time following the notification. The District does not publish notices of intended agency action. If you wish to limit the time within which a person who does not receive actual written notice from the District may request an administrative hearing regarding this action, you are strongly encouraged to publish, at your own expense, a notice of intended agency action in the legal advertisement section of a newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties where the activity will occur. Publishing notice of intended agency action will close the window for filing a petition for hearing. Legal requirements and instructions for publishing notice of intended agency action, as well as a noticing form that can be used is available from the District's website at www.WaterMatters.org/permits/noticing. If you publish notice of intended agency action, a copy of the affidavit of publishing provided by the newspaper should be sent to the District's Tampa Service Office, for retention in the File of Record for this agency action.

If you have questions, please contact Robin McGill, at the Tampa Service Office, extension 2072. For assistance with environmental concerns, please contact Joe Andress, extension 2073.

Sincerely,

Michelle K. Hopkins, P.E.
Bureau Chief
Environmental Resource Permit Bureau
Regulation Division

Enclosures: Approved Permit w/Conditions Attached
 Notice of Rights

cc: Alex Aycrigg
 Jason Dunn, P.E., RS&H

**SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE
CONCEPTUAL MAJOR MODIFICATION
PERMIT NO. 49008387.063**

EXPIRATION DATE: May 23, 2034

PERMIT ISSUE DATE: May 23, 2014

This permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 373, Florida Statutes, (F.S.), and the Rules contained in Chapter 62-330, Florida Administrative Code, (F.A.C.). The permit authorizes the Permittee to use the information outlined herein and shown by the application, approved drawings, plans, specifications and other documents, attached hereto and kept on file at the Southwest Florida Water Management District (District), to proceed with further applications for construction permitting.

PROJECT NAME: Airport Wide Stormwater Master Plan Update

GRANTED TO: Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
Attn: Jeff Siddle, P.E.
P.O. Box 22287
Tampa, FL 33622-2287

OTHER PERMITTEES: N/A

ABSTRACT: This application is for the modification of the existing conceptual Environmental Resource Permit (ERP), Permit No. 49008387.043 for Tampa International Airport. The airport lies within Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18, Township 29 South, Range 18 East, in the western portion of Hillsborough County. The airport encompasses approximately 3,900 acres of total land area. This modification is proposed to address future construction of improvement projects recommended as part of the 2013 Tampa International Airport (TPA) Master Plan Update. In order to meet the goals of the current master plan update, improvements to the existing stormwater infrastructure at TPA and impacts to the existing wetlands will be required. The application focuses on the main stormwater facilities at TPA and contains conceptual design recommendations that will improve the stormwater infrastructure and serve TPA in the future. The need for this updated document and associated conceptual permit modification is based primarily on two factors: 1) several major improvement projects included in the previous document have been constructed and now are existing conditions at the airport; and 2) the 2013 Master Plan Update includes modifications to the South and East Development Areas which provide additional definition with regards to the development plan within these areas that was used to refine their associated stormwater management plans. The North Terminal is still envisioned as a future necessity and its stormwater and wetland impacts are still being addressed. However, the existing terminal has sufficient capacity (with modifications) to handle traffic in the foreseeable future. Other improvements previously shown, but not constructed, remain in the conceptual plan as shown in the submitted master drainage plan documents (see Table 6.2.-1, Environmental Resource Permit Package - Volume 1).

The South Development Area is generally comprised of an area bounded by the Airport Operations Area (AOA) adjacent to Runway 10-28 on the north, Spruce Street on the south, the AOA adjacent to Taxiway C on the east and the George Bean Parkway on the west. The proposed future development in the South Development Area includes: Consolidated Rental Car Facility (CONRAC); Automated People Mover (APM) Station and Associated APM; Hotel; Offices; Employee/Tenant Garage; Convenience Store and Gas Station; and Associated Roadway Improvements. The Post Office Facility, Economy Garage and Taxi Staging Area will remain in their current locations and will not be affected by the proposed development.

The East Development Area, often referred to as Drew Park, is bounded by Hillsborough Avenue on the north, Runway 1R-19L on the west, Cargo Road on the east and Runway 10-28 on the south. The proposed future development in the East Development Area generally consists of the following : All Cargo Facility; Maintenance Repair Overhaul (MRO) Facilities; Central Concessions Warehouse; Fuel Farm Facilities Expansion; Airport Maintenance Facilities; Ground Support Equipment (GSE) Facilities; Belly Cargo Expansion; Police Training Facilities; and Fulfillment Center Complex.

Interconnected Channel and Pond Routing (ICPR) program was used for the existing, interim and ultimate conditions analyses for this modification. Many of the drainage areas within TPA discharge directly to tidal waters and therefore attenuation is not necessary. A large portion of the airport historically discharged to a tributary of Sweetwater Creek. It was demonstrated that the interim and future peak discharge rates will be less than the existing peak discharge rates for storms up to and including the 100-year/24-hour event. Water quality treatment will be provided for the future development.

The main outfall for the South Development Area is Fish Creek. This water body is verified as impaired for fecal coliform (Fish Creek – WBID 1594). The main outfall for the East Development Area is Sweetwater Creek. This water body is verified as impaired for fecal coliform (Sweetwater Creek – WBID 1570). Runoff from this area discharges into an airport canal within WBID 1570 and flows approximately 12,000 feet around the north side of the airfield before it reaches the upper portion of Sweetwater Creek which is still within WBID 1570. WBID 1570 flows into WBID 1570A (Sweetwater Creek (Tidal Segment)), which is impaired for nutrients. STORET Station #164 TIA Drain at George Road is located within Sweetwater Creek and upstream of the boundary set between WBID 1570 and 1570A. The applicant submitted documentation demonstrating that the Chlorophyll A levels from the TIA Drain at George Road are well below the threshold for impaired water body status. Thus, it is supported that the northern portion of the airport watershed discharges to an unimpaired named water body within the boundary of WBID 1570.

OP. & MAIN. ENTITY:	Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
OTHER OP. & MAIN. ENTITY:	N/A
COUNTY:	HILLSBOROUGH
SEC/TWP/RGE:	S06/T29S/R18E, S05/T29S/R18E, S07/T29S/R18E, S18/T29S/R18E, S09/T29S/R18E, S17/T29S/R18E, S08/T29S/R18E
TOTAL ACRES OWNED OR UNDER CONTROL:	3900.00
PROJECT SIZE:	3900.00 Acres

LAND USE: Government

DATE APPLICATION FILED: December 20, 2013

AMENDED DATE: N/A

I. Water Quantity/Quality

POND No.	Area Acres @ Top of Bank	Treat ment
Basin 2080	2.18	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Basin 2200	4.84	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Basin 20250	0.46	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Basin 2160	1.26	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Basin 4380	4.12	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Basin MRO-1 & PDB-1	3.58	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Basin MRO-3	0.76	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Basin PDB-2	1.75	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Basin 1412 & 1414	3.70	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Basin GSE	0.58	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Basin FFC-1	7.17	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Basin 1260 ME	0.63	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Basin 1260 MW	0.18	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Basin APTF	0.98	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Eisenhower Pond North	12.17	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
Eisenhower Pond South	19.60	EFFLUENT FILTRATION
	Total: 63.96	

Water Quantity/Quality Comments:

As part of the analysis, stormwater conceptual design and modeling has been performed for these development areas to address potential future stormwater needs. Eisenhower Pond North and Eisenhower Pond South are not within the East and South Development Areas and are associated with the complete build-out project in planning year post 2031. Effluent filtration has been designed as the water quality treatment method for this conceptual application. However, this design is not binding on the District. Reasonable assurance will be required that each proposed project will meet the conditions of issuance for water quality and water quantity in effect at the time that the construction permit application is filed.

A mixing zone is not required.
A variance is not required.

II. 100-Year Floodplain

Encroachment (Acre-Feet of fill)	Compensation (Acre-Feet of excavation)	Compensation Type	Encroachment Result* (feet)
0.00	0.00	No Encroachment	N/A

*Depth of change in flood stage (level) over existing receiving water stage resulting from floodplain encroachment caused by a project that claims Minimal Impact type of compensation.

III. Environmental Considerations

Wetland/Other Surface Water Name	Total Acres	Not Impacted Acres	Permanent Impacts		Temporary Impacts	
			Acres	Functional Loss*	Acres	Functional Loss*
WL 01	15.92	14.72	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 02	2.50	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 03	3.85	0.27	3.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 04	1.28	0.00	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 05	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 06	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 07	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 08	13.36	9.57	3.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 09	2.41	0.00	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 07	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 08	13.36	13.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 09	2.41	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 10	11.33	11.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 11	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 12	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 13A	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 13B	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 14	0.49	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 15	0.59	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 16	0.61	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 17	0.78	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 18	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 19	2.22	2.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 20	10.41	10.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 21	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 22	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 23	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 24	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 25	2.09	0.00	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 26	1.41	0.98	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 28	4.38	1.35	3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 29	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 30	47.66	47.59	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00

WL 32	4.89	4.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 33	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 34	0.64	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 36	2.88	0.00	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 39	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 40	4.24	0.00	4.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 41	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 42	0.38	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 43	3.22	0.00	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 45	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 50	8.62	8.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 51	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 52	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 53	1.87	0.25	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 54	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 55A	0.62	0.60	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 56	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 57	0.84	0.61	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 58	0.69	0.02	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 59	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 60	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 61	0.31	0.02	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 63	0.28	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 64	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 65	1.31	0.00	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 66A	0.45	0.06	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 66B	1.06	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 69	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 70	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 71	0.77	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 72	0.52	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 73	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 74	2.87	0.00	2.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 75	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 76	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
WL 77	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total:	180.75	133.09	47.66	0.00	0.00	0.00

* For impacts that do not require mitigation, their functional loss is not included.

Wetland/Other Surface Water Comments:

This modification is to conceptual ERP No. 49008387.043, entitled Tampa International Airport - Modify Airport-Wide Stormwater Master Plan and Wetland Impacts, approved on July 29, 2008. This modification to the conceptual permit includes updates to wetland and surface water impact acreages. There are a total of 47.66 acres of impacts to wetlands and other surface waters that will result from the current proposed build-out of the airport. There are 23.81 acres of wetlands that will require mitigation for permanent impacts. There are 23.85 acres of impacts to upland cut ponds and ditches that do not provide significant habitat for fish and wildlife, and are exempt from mitigation pursuant to the Subsection, 10.2.2.2 of the Applicant's Handbook Volume I (A.H.V.I.). Table 1, Project Wetland and Other Surface Water Summary, recieved on May 13, 2014 identifies the type of wetlands impacted and the required mitigation, as applicable.

Mitigation Information

Mitigation Comments

Mitigation for the wetland impacts is to be provided in accordance with an approved Florida Department of Transportation Mitigation Plan, pursuant to Chapter 373.4137 F.S. The Hillsborough County Aviation Authority participates in the FDOT mitigation inventory, and in anticipation of the wetland impacts, the Authority has made escrow payments equal to 35.00 acres of wetland mitigation as outlined in the October 2, 2008 corrected ERP No. 49008387.043. Following the correction of Conceptual ERP No. 49008387.043 and subsequent issuance of construction ERP Nos. 44008387.045, 43008387.54, and 43008387.062, which included impacts to 6.77 acres of wetlands requiring mitigation, there are a total of 28.23 acres of wetland mitigation remaining in the inventory. It is anticipated that mitigation is to be provided at the Bahia Beach location, project number SW 78. If impacts exceed the 28.23 acres of mitigation, additional mitigation will need to be added prior to authorization.

Specific Conditions

1. If the ownership of the project area covered by the subject permit is divided, with someone other than the Permittee becoming the owner of part of the project area, this permit may be terminated, unless the terms of the permit are modified by the District or the permit is transferred pursuant to Rule 40D-1.6105, F.A.C. In such situations, each land owner shall obtain a permit (which may be a modification of this permit) for the land owned by that person. This condition shall not apply to the division and sale of lots or units in residential subdivisions or condominiums.
2. All wetland and surface water boundaries shown on the approved conceptual drawings shall be binding upon the Permittee and the District for the term of this permit. If this permit is extended, the wetland and surface water boundaries shall only remain binding for the term of such extension provided that physical conditions on the property, as solely determined by District staff, do not change so as to alter the boundaries of the delineated wetlands or other surface waters during the permit term, unless such change has been authorized by a permit issued under Part IV, Chapter 373, F.S.
3. This modification, Conceptual Permit No. 49008387.063, amends the previously issued Conceptual Permit No. 49008387.043 and all conditions are replaced by the conditions herein.
4. The Permitted Plan Set for this project includes: Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 (Specific Purpose Survey) from the submittal received by the District on December 2, 2013; Exhibits 5 and 7 received on February 6, 2014.
5. The District and the Permittee shall utilize Table One - "Project Wetland and Other Surface Water Summary", received by the District on May 13, 2104, as the basis for determining which impacts will require mitigation for value of functions provided to fish, wildlife and listed species, including aquatic and wetland dependent species, by wetlands and other surface waters.
6. This Conceptual Permit does not authorize any construction or imply approval of any such future activities. All future construction will require the submittal of a construction permit application for review and approval.
7. With this application, the applicant documented that the northern portion of the airport discharges to an unimpaired water body within WBID 1570. However, Section 10.3.1.4 of Applicants Handbook Volume 1 states: *In instances where an applicant is unable to meet water quality standards because existing ambient water quality does not meet standards and the activity will contribute to this existing condition, mitigation for water quality impacts can consist of water quality enhancement. In these cases, the applicant must implement mitigation measures that will cause net improvement of the water quality in the receiving waters for those parameters that do not meet standards. (See Section 373.414(1)(b), F.S.).* Therefore, if at any time the receiving system is reassessed or there is better available information that documents that water quality does not meet standards, net improvement shall be required.
8. A double 10' x 5' box culvert system extending from a finger of the existing Dana Shores Canal System onto TPA property on the western side of the airport was designed and constructed under the DOT Concrete Box Culvert TPA to Dana Shores project (ERP No. 44000920.006). The box culvert, however, has not been permitted to convey any flow. The box culvert size was designed to serve as the future main discharge for the airfield drainage systems associated with future Runway 17-35. The original intent was to provide a second direct connection to Old Tampa Bay (the first being Fish Creek), thus providing TPA with another stormwater connection not requiring attenuation. Due to the anticipated attenuation and treatment requirements associated with the new terminal development and total future airport build-out, a stormwater management pond was designed in the vicinity of the previously conceptually permitted ditch. This two-tiered "Eisenhower Pond" has been designed to discharge directly to the permitted box

culvert as well as discharge to Fish Creek through a controlled overflow system. It is understood that final approval for discharge through the permitted box culvert will not be granted until reasonable assurance that the proposed discharges will not have adverse impacts to either Dana Shores or Fish Creek with the change in hydrology to both waterbodies. Factors including, but not limited to, the alteration of the salinity, water quality, potential of flooding, wildlife habitat, and the potential shoaling or erosion effects must be addressed.

9. The duration of this permit is 20 years, provided the permittee applies for and receives a permit for the initial phase of construction or alteration within 5 years of the date of this permit issuance, and the authorized construction or alteration has begun and the work remains in compliance with the terms and conditions of both the conceptual approval permit and all permits authorizing construction or alteration, including required operation

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. The general conditions attached hereto as Exhibit "A" are hereby incorporated into this permit by reference and the Permittee shall comply with them.

Michelle K. Hopkins, P.E.

Authorized Signature

EXHIBIT A

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

1. This conceptual approval permit does not authorize any construction, alteration, operation, maintenance, removal, or abandonment of a stormwater management system, or the establishment or operation of a mitigation bank. Issuance of a conceptual approval permit does not relieve the permittee of any requirements to obtain a permit to construct, alter, operate, maintain, remove, or abandon projects that require a permit under Chapter 62-330, F.A.C., Section 403.414(12), F. S., or a permit to establish and operate a mitigation bank pursuant to Chapters 62-330 and 62-342, F.A.C.
2. This conceptual approval permit does not imply approval of any construction activities on the property covered by this permit. Issuance of this permit is a determination that the conceptual plans are, within the extent of detail provided in the conceptual approval permit application, consistent with applicable rules at the time of permit issuance. This conceptual approval permit provides the permittee with a rebuttable presumption, during the duration of the conceptual approval permit, that the engineering design and environmental concepts upon which the designs of this permit are based (within the extent of detail provided in the conceptual approval permit) are likely to meet applicable rule criteria for issuance of permits for subsequent construction phases of the project, provided in the provisions of Rule 62-330.056(7), F.A.C., are met at the time of receipt of a complete application to construct or operate future phases.
3. Approved conceptual plans are part of the permit, and any further applications for construction permitting for any part of the project area covered by this conceptual approval permit must be in accordance with these plans. These drawings are available for viewing or downloading through the District's Application and Permit Search Tools located at www.WaterMatters.org/permits.
4. If an application for construction of any portion of the project area for this conceptual approval permit is based upon designs that are inconsistent with the design concepts approved in this permit, the application will be reviewed to determine the extent to which the inconsistency will affect the designs and conditions for the remainder of the lands contained in this conceptual approval permit. If the inconsistency will materially affect those designs and conditions, then the applicant of the construction permit must demonstrate that the conceptual approval permittee(s) agree to that inconsistency, as provided in Rule 62-330.056, F.A.C.
5. The duration of this conceptual approval permit is 20 years, provided a permit under Chapter 62-330, F.A.C. [or Section 403.814(12), F.S.,] is obtained for the initial phase of construction or alteration, the authorized construction or alteration has been begun within five years of the date of this conceptual approval permit is issued, and the work remains in compliance with the terms and conditions of both this conceptual approval permit and all permits authorizing construction or alteration.
6. If a permit for construction or alteration of any phase of the conceptually approved project is not obtained and construction is not commenced within five years of issuance of this conceptual approval permit, this permit will expire five years from its date of issuance.
7. If changes are proposed to the design of existing or future phases, or where there have been changes to state water quality standards special basins, or site characteristics during the duration of this conceptual approval permit, a modification to this permit must be applied for if the permittee wishes to continue to rely on this permit as a basis for reasonable assurance that the conditions for issuance of any future construction or operation permits for the project area have been met.
8. This permit does not eliminate the necessity to obtain any required federal, state, local and special district authorizations, including a determination of the proposed activities' compliance with the applicable comprehensive plan prior to the start of any activity approved by this permit.

9. This permit does not convey to the permittee or create in the permittee any property right, or any interest in real property, nor does it authorize any entrance upon or activities on property not owned or controlled by the permittee, or convey any rights or privileges other than those specified in the permit and in Chapter 62-330, F.A.C.
10. The permittee shall hold and save the District harmless from any and all damages, claims, or liabilities that may arise by reason of the issuance of this conceptual approval permit or any use of the property for which this permit is issued.
11. Any delineation of the extent of a wetland or other surface water submitted as part of the permit application, including plans or other supporting documentation, shall not be considered binding unless a specific condition of this permit or a formal determination under section 373.421(2), F.S., provides otherwise.
12. The permittee shall notify the District in writing within 30 days of any sale, conveyance, or other transfer of ownership or control of the real property for which conceptual approval is authorized. All transfers of ownership or transfers of a permit are subject to the requirements of Rule 62-330.340, F.A.C. The permittee transferring the permit shall remain liable for any corrective actions that may be required as a result of any permit violations prior to such sale, conveyance, or other transfer.
13. Upon reasonable notice to the permittee, District authorized staff with proper identification shall have permission to enter the property covered under this conceptual approval permit and to inspect or conduct sampling or testing as appropriate with respect to the location and condition of hydrologic, geographic or other features and design parameters covered by this conceptual approval permit, to insure conformity with District rules, regulations and the conditions of this permit.
14. If historical or archaeological artifacts are discovered at any time on the property covered by this conceptual approval permit, the permittee shall immediately notify the District and the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources.
15. The boundaries of wetlands, other surface waters, flood plains, and other existing and proposed site conditions and design parameters for which conceptual approval is authorized based upon the information for which the applicant has certified as based upon true and accurate representations of the actual existing site conditions and design parameters at the time of permit application. The permittee shall immediately notify the District in writing of any previously submitted information that is later discovered to be inaccurate.
16. Should any other regulatory agency require changes to the design of the project for which this conceptual approval permit is issued, the District shall be notified of the changes prior to or during application for any construction or other permitting of the project area covered by this permit so that a determination can be made as to whether modification of this conceptual approval permit is required.

Notice of Rights

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING

1. You or any person whose substantial interests are or may be affected by the District's intended or proposed action may request an administrative hearing on that action by filing a written petition in accordance with Sections 120.569 and 120.57, Florida Statutes (F.S.), Uniform Rules of Procedure Chapter 28-106, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) and District Rule 40D-1.1010, F.A.C. Unless otherwise provided by law, a petition for administrative hearing must be filed with (received by) the District within 21 days of receipt of written notice of agency action. "Written notice" means either actual written notice, or newspaper publication of notice, that the District has taken or intends to take agency action. "Receipt of written notice" is deemed to be the fifth day after the date on which actual notice is deposited in the United States mail, if notice is mailed to you, or the date that actual notice is issued, if sent to you by electronic mail or delivered to you, or the date that notice is published in a newspaper, for those persons to whom the District does not provide actual notice.
2. Pursuant to Subsection 373.427(2)(c), F.S., for notices of intended or proposed agency action on a consolidated application for an environmental resource permit and use of state-owned submerged lands concurrently reviewed by the District, a petition for administrative hearing must be filed with (received by) the District within 14 days of receipt of written notice.
3. Pursuant to Rule 62-532.430, F.A.C., for notices of intent to deny a well construction permit, a petition for administrative hearing must be filed with (received by) the District within 30 days of receipt of written notice of intent to deny.
4. Any person who receives written notice of an agency decision and who fails to file a written request for a hearing within 21 days of receipt or other period as required by law waives the right to request a hearing on such matters.
5. Mediation pursuant to Section 120.573, F.S., to settle an administrative dispute regarding District intended or proposed action is not available prior to the filing of a petition for hearing.
6. A request or petition for administrative hearing must comply with the requirements set forth in Chapter 28-106, F.A.C. A request or petition for a hearing must: (1) explain how the substantial interests of each person requesting the hearing will be affected by the District's intended action or proposed action, (2) state all material facts disputed by the person requesting the hearing or state that there are no material facts in dispute, and (3) otherwise comply with Rules 28-106.201 and 28-106.301, F.A.C. Chapter 28-106, F.A.C. can be viewed at www.flrules.org or at the District's website at www.WaterMatters.org/permits/rules.
7. A petition for administrative hearing is deemed filed upon receipt of the complete petition by the District Agency Clerk at the District's Tampa Service Office during normal business hours, which are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding District holidays. Filings with the District Agency Clerk may be made by mail, hand-delivery or facsimile transfer (fax). The District does not accept petitions for administrative hearing by electronic mail. Mailed filings must be addressed to, and hand-delivered filings must be delivered to, the Agency Clerk, Southwest Florida Water Management District, 7601 Highway 301 North, Tampa, FL 33637-6759. Faxed filings must be transmitted to the District Agency Clerk at (813) 987-6746. Any petition not received during normal business hours shall be filed as of 8:00 a.m. on the next business day. The District's acceptance of faxed petitions for filing is subject to certain conditions set forth in the District's Statement of Agency Organization and Operation, available for viewing at www.WaterMatters.org/about.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

1. Pursuant to Sections 120.60(3) and 120.68, F.S., a party who is adversely affected by District action may seek judicial review of the District's action. Judicial review shall be sought in the Fifth District Court of Appeal or in the appellate district where a party resides or as otherwise provided by law.
2. All proceedings shall be instituted by filing an original notice of appeal with the District Agency Clerk within 30 days after the rendition of the order being appealed, and a copy of the notice of appeal, accompanied by any filing fees prescribed by law, with the clerk of the court, in accordance with Rules 9.110 and 9.190 of the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure (Fla. R. App. P.). Pursuant to Fla. R. App. P. 9.020(h), an order is rendered when a signed written order is filed with the clerk of the lower tribunal.

Hillsborough County Aviation Authority
Attn: Jeff Siddle, P.E.
P.O. Box 22287
Tampa, FL 33622-2287