AVIATION AUTHORITY

* PERMIT APPLICATION *

Tampa International Airport  Peter O. Knight Airport  Plant City Airport  Tampa Executive Airport
P.O. Box 22287, Tampa, FL 33622-2287

Scope/Nature of Request: (Provide summary of request, activities involved and any other required or pertinent information to fully describe scope. The application must also contain (1) an FAA Determination of No Hazard; (2) a site survey with an FAA accuracy code of 1A, (3) a Variance application with FDOT response or non response, if applicable; (4) site plan with a building layout; (5) information requested by the Airport Zoning Director to determine whether or not the proposal will comply with the Airport Zoning Regulations.)

Project Description: Mixed use Hotel with 519 keys located at 615 South Morgan Street Tampa FL 33602.
FAA ASNs: 2017-ASO-22717:22727-OE

Applicant acknowledges receipt of the applicable procedures and/or provisions pertaining to the above request and agrees that in consideration of issuance of this permit to be bound by the terms and conditions of such documents and all other applicable laws, rules, regulations, procedures and laws.

Request Date: 1/25/18  Required Date: From To Overall Height (AMSL): 309

Nearest Airport: □ Tampa International □ Peter O. Knight □ Tampa Executive □ Plant City

Name/Company/Organization: Strategic Property Partners, LLC

Contact Person for Requested Activity: Troy Newberg  Title: 

Mailing address: 615 Channelside Drive, Suite 201  City: Tampa
State: FL  Zip: 33602  Phone No.: 813.993.1135  Ext: 
Fax No.: 
Email: tnewberg@spprealestate.com

Under penalty of perjury, I hereby certify that the above statements are true and correct and I have full power and authority to act on behalf of the above named firm, corporation or organization in the submission of this application.

Printed Name of Authorized Representative: Bryn Moll
Signature of Authorized Representative: 

STATE OF , COUNTY OF
Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this day of January 2018 by Holly Haskins
Personally Known □ OR Produced Identification □ Type of Id Produced □

Notary Signature:

All activities performed under this permit is at applicants own expense and risk, the Authority will not be held liable for any damages, losses or injuries resulting from or connected with this activity. This permit does not relieve the proponent from obtaining any other permits, approvals, or determinations from other governmental agencies as may be required in accordance with law.

THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY AVIATION AUTHORITY REPRESENTATIVE

Airport Study No. 2018-12
FAA Study Number 2017-ASO-22719-OE
Associated FAA Study Numbers 22717-22727
Reviewed By: 

Zoning Director Date Approved □ Denied □

PD-02
AVIATION AUTHORITY

* PETITION FOR VARIANCE *

Tampa International Airport  Peter O. Knight Airport  Plant City Airport  Tampa Executive Airport
P.O. Box 22287, Tampa, FL 33622-2287

Provide a summary of request, activities involved and any other required or pertinent information as it pertains to any of the following criteria which will be used to substantiate a variance to the height zoning regulations. Additional pages may be used if necessary.

- The regulated height would create an unnecessary hardship to the applicant.
- Special conditions and circumstances apply which are not applicable to other similarly situated property.
- The proposal will not create a substantial detriment to public good or impair the purposes of the intent of these regulations.
- The proposal will not create a substantial adverse effect on the utility of the airport covered under these regulations.

The proposed building at 615 South Morgan Street Tampa FL 33602 is a mixed use hotel and commercial with 519 keys. The regulated height of 200 feet or less would create an undue hardship and possible abandonment of the proposed project. The proposed building height of 309 feet AMSL was reviewed and approved by the FAA and found to have no VFR or IFR affect on any airports in the vicinity.

Applicant acknowledges receipt of the applicable procedures and/or provisions pertaining to the above request and agrees that in consideration of issuance of this variance to be bound by the terms and conditions of such documents and all other applicable laws, rules, regulations, procedures and laws. The petitioner must forward to FDOT by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the permit package and petition for comment. The review of this petition for variance and variance process will proceed only upon the receipt of FDOT's comments or waiver of that right. Include a copy of the certified mail receipt with the petition.

Date: 1/25/18  Nearest Airport: Peter O. Knight  Overall Height (AMSL): 309'

Under penalty of perjury, I hereby certify that the above statements are true and correct and I have full power and authority to act on behalf of the Applicant's named firm, corporation or organization in the submission of this variance request.

Printed Name of Authorized Representative: ____________________________
Signature of Authorized Representative: ____________________________ Date: 1/25/18

All activities performed under this variance are at applicant's own expense and risk, the Authority will not be held liable for any damages, losses or injuries resulting from or connected with this activity.

STATE OF Florida  COUNTY OF Hillsborough
Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me this 25 day of January, 2018.
Personally Known ___ OR Produced Identification ___

Notary Signature

THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY AVIATION AUTHORITY REPRESENTATIVE

Airport Study No.   2018-12  Variance Approval
FAA Study Number:  2017-ASO-22714-OE
Associated Aeronautical Study Numbers: 22717 - 22727
FDOT Concurrence:  YES:  NO:  WAIVED:  In accordance with Resolution No. 20 ______

Board of Adjustment Chairman  Date

PD-01
### General Application Data

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Permit Number</th>
<th>Approved Date</th>
<th>Expires</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
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<td>07/12/2019</td>
<td>Becomes final on 2/21/2018</td>
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**Permit Type**

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<th>Height Zoning</th>
<th>Requires Notice</th>
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**TERPS**

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<tr>
<th>Exceeds Height Limits</th>
<th>Exceeds Part 77</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
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**Coordination ATCT/Operations**

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**Emergency Use**

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**Conditions Apply**

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**Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace**

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**Exceeds Supportive Screening Criteria**

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**Hazard Marking and/or Lighting**

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<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Yes</td>
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</table>

**Analysis Summary**

Exceeds 77.17 (a) (2) within 3 NM of TPF.
No IFR or VFR impacts identified
No Navaid impacts identified

**Recommend Approval**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
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</table>
Airport Study Number 2018-12

CONDITIONS

- File a FAA 7460-2 form with the FAA and Airport within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height.

- Notify the Airport at least 5 business days prior to construction at 813-870-7863

- Red Obstruction lighting required on building

- A Temporary Permit is required for any construction equipment that exceeds the height of the building.

- Any Glint/Glare issues identified by the Authority prior to or during construction must be mitigated by the petitioner to the satisfaction of the Authority to avoid adverse impacts to aviation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Site Elev. (AMSL)</th>
<th>Struct Height (AGL)</th>
<th>Overall Height (AMSL)</th>
<th>Down &amp; Over From Closest Runway</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>level roof lounge</td>
<td>27° 56' 31.36&quot; N 82° 27' 15.10&quot; W</td>
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<td>271.00</td>
<td>285.00</td>
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<td>level roof Mech</td>
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<td>292.00</td>
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### Project
#### Multiple Point Template

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<th>LAT dec</th>
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<th>AMSL</th>
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Greg.

Per Chapter 333 we are hereby submitting the attached variance application for your review and comment.

I have conducted a review of the project and did not identify any impacts to the utility of our Airports and recommend approval.

We plan on having a hearing for this request on 3/15/2018 in accordance with our Height Zoning Regulations.

Please don’t hesitate to give me a call if you have any questions or concerns.

Tony Mantegna / Tampa International Airport / Height Zoning & Land Use Manager/ Planning & Development
Direct: (813)870-7863 | Email: tmantegna@tampaairport.com
Date: October 18, 2017
FOR: Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.
RE: Amalie West Hotel Site
Address: 613 S. Morgan Street
         Tampa, Florida
Folio No. 193893-0000

I hereby certify that the following Latitudes and Longitudes of the above referenced site are accurate to within ±15.0 feet and that the following site elevations are accurate to within ±3.0 feet vertically.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point 1-2700 Level-Roof Lounge Corner</th>
<th>Point 2-2800 Level-Roof Mech Corner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latitude: 27°56'31.36&quot;</td>
<td>Latitude: 27°56'31.29&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude: -82°27'15.10&quot;</td>
<td>Longitude: -82°27'14.90&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation: 14.05 feet</td>
<td>Elevation: 12.63 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point 3-2900 Level-Roof Corner</th>
<th>Point 4-2900 Level-Roof Corner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latitude: 27°56'31.48&quot;</td>
<td>Latitude: 27°56'31.59&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude: -82°27'14.75&quot;</td>
<td>Longitude: -82°27'14.46&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation: 15.16 feet</td>
<td>Elevation: 16.22 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point 5-2300 Level-Corner</th>
<th>Point 6-2300 Level-Corner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latitude: 27°56'31.72&quot;</td>
<td>Latitude: 27°56'31.05&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude: -82°27'14.07&quot;</td>
<td>Longitude: -82°27'13.78&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation: 17.07 feet</td>
<td>Elevation: 10.87 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Point 7-2800 Level-Roof Center
Latitude: 27°56'30.55"
Longitude: -82°27'14.17"
Elevation: 10.12 feet

Point 9-2800 Level-Roof Mech Corner
Latitude: 27°56'29.58"
Longitude: -82°27'14.15"
Elevation: 7.14 feet

Point 11-2800 Level-Roof Corner
Latitude: 27°56'29.62"
Longitude: -82°27'13.59"
Elevation: 8.44 feet

Point 8-2700 Level-Roof Lounge Corner
Latitude: 27°56'29.39"
Longitude: -82°27'14.24"
Elevation: 7.35 feet

Point 10-2800 Level-Roof Corner
Latitude: 27°56'29.52"
Longitude: -82°27'13.88"
Elevation: 8.04 feet

The Latitudes and Longitudes as identified hereon are referenced to the North American Datum of 1983/07 (NAD83/07) and are expressed in degrees, minutes and seconds. The elevations shown hereon are in feet and are referenced to North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88).

NOTE:
The Latitudes, Longitudes and elevations were obtained at designated locations provided by others.

GeoPoint Surveying, Inc.
Jack M. Greene
Florida Professional Surveyor & Mapper No. 6506
**DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION**

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

- **Structure:** Building 1
- **Location:** Tampa, FL
- **Latitude:** 27-56-31.36N NAD 83
- **Longitude:** 82-27-15.10W
- **Heights:**
  - 14 feet site elevation (SE)
  - 271 feet above ground level (AGL)
  - 285 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is to be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights - Chapters 4,5(RED),&12.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

- At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1)
- X Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

The structure considered under this study lies in proximity to an airport and occupants may be subjected to noise from aircraft operating to and from the airport.
This determination expires on 07/12/2019 unless:

(a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.

(b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.

(c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition that is received by the FAA on or before February 11, 2018. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the basis upon which it is made and be submitted to the Manager of the Airspace Policy Group. Petitions can be submitted via mail to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Room 423, Washington, DC 20591, via email at OEPetitions@faa.gov, or via facsimile (202) 267-9328.

This determination becomes final on February 21, 2018 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of the grant of any review. For any questions regarding your petition, please contact Airspace Policy Group via telephone – 202-267-8783.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air navigation.
An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Michael Blaich, at (404) 305-6462, or mike.blaich@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2017-ASO-22717-OE.

Signature Control No: 348469814-352947862 (DNH)
Mike Helvey
Manager, Obstruction Evaluation Group

Attachment(s)
Additional Information
Map(s)
This proposal is for a building development project, represented by eleven points. The FAA ASNs associated with each of these building points are: 2017-ASO-22717-OE through 22727. The building points are proposed at a height from 227 to 295 feet AGL and from 244 to 309 feet AMSL. The proposed building points are located approximately 1.58 NM north of the TPF ARP and extends to 1.62 NM north of the TPF ARP and from 350.93 degrees azimuth clockwise to 351.59 degrees azimuth from TPF.

The proposed building points would exceed the Obstruction Standards of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR), Part 77 as follows:

Section 77.17 (a)(2) TPF ---> Exceeds from 27 to 95 feet.

The proposal was not circularized for public comment because current FAA obstruction evaluation policy exempts from circularization those proposals that exceed the above cited obstruction standard. This is provided the proposal does not lie within an airport traffic pattern. This policy does not affect the public’s right to petition for review determinations regarding structures, which exceed the subject obstruction standards.

Part 77 Obstruction Standards are used to screen the many proposals submitted in order to identify those which warrant further aeronautical study in order to determine if they would have significant adverse effect on protected aeronautical operations. While the obstruction standards trigger a formal aeronautical study, including circularization, they do not constitute absolute or arbitrary criteria for identification of hazards to air navigation. Accordingly, the fact that a proposed structure exceeds an obstruction standard of Part 77 does not provide a basis for a determination that the structure would be a hazard to air navigation.

Details of the structure were not circularized to the aeronautical public for comment.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR arrival/departure routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR en route routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR minimum flight altitudes.
AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE VISUAL FLIGHT RULES (VFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed VFR arrival or departure routes, operations or procedures.

> The proposed structure would not conflict with airspace required to conduct normal VFR traffic pattern operations at any known public use or military airports.

> The proposed structure would not penetrate those altitudes that are normally considered available to airmen for VFR en route flight.

> The proposed structure will be appropriately obstruction marked and lighted to make it more conspicuous to airmen flying in VFR weather conditions at night.

The proposed structures' proximity to the airport was considered and found to be acceptable.

The impact on arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under VFR/IFR conditions at existing and planned public use and military airports, as well as aeronautical facilities, was considered during the analysis of the structure. The aeronautical study disclosed that the proposed structure would have no substantial adverse effect upon any terminal or en route instrument procedure or altitude.

The cumulative impact (IFR/VFR) resulting for the structure, when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures was considered and found to be acceptable.

Therefore, it is determined that the proposed structure would not have a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation.
** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION **

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

| Structure: | Building 2 |
| Location: | Tampa, FL |
| Latitude: | 27-56-31.29N NAD 83 |
| Longitude: | 82-27-14.90W |
| Heights: | 13 feet site elevation (SE) |
| | 282 feet above ground level (AGL) |
| | 295 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) |

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is to be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights - Chapters 4, 5(Red), & 12.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

- At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1)
- X Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

The structure considered under this study lies in proximity to an airport and occupants may be subjected to noise from aircraft operating to and from the airport.
This determination expires on 07/12/2019 unless:

(a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
(b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
(c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition that is received by the FAA on or before February 11, 2018. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the basis upon which it is made and be submitted to the Manager of the Airspace Policy Group. Petitions can be submitted via mail to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Room 423, Washington, DC 20591, via email at OEPetitions@faa.gov, or via facsimile (202) 267-9328.

This determination becomes final on February 21, 2018 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of the grant of any review. For any questions regarding your petition, please contact Airspace Policy Group via telephone – 202-267-8783.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air navigation.
An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Michael Blaich, at (404) 305-6462, or mike.blaich@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2017-ASO-22718-OE.

Signature Control No: 348469815-352947864
Mike Helvey
Manager, Obstruction Evaluation Group

Attachment(s)
Additional Information
Map(s)
This proposal is for a building development project, represented by eleven points. The FAA ASNs associated with each of these building points are: 2017-ASO-22717-OE through 22727. The building points are proposed at a height from 227 to 295 feet AGL and from 244 to 309 feet AMSL. The proposed building points are located approximately 1.58 NM north of the TPF ARP and extends to 1.62 NM north of the TPF ARP and from 350.93 degrees azimuth clockwise to 351.59 degrees azimuth from TPF.

The proposed building points would exceed the Obstruction Standards of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR), Part 77 as follows:

Section 77.17 (a)(2) TPF --> Exceeds from 27 to 95 feet.

The proposal was not circularized for public comment because current FAA obstruction evaluation policy exempts from circularization those proposals that exceed the above cited obstruction standard. This is provided the proposal does not lie within an airport traffic pattern. This policy does not affect the public's right to petition for review determinations regarding structures, which exceed the subject obstruction standards.

Part 77 Obstruction Standards are used to screen the many proposals submitted in order to identify those which warrant further aeronautical study in order to determine if they would have significant adverse effect on protected aeronautical operations. While the obstruction standards trigger a formal aeronautical study, including circularization, they do not constitute absolute or arbitrary criteria for identification of hazards to air navigation. Accordingly, the fact that a proposed structure exceeds an obstruction standard of Part 77 does not provide a basis for a determination that the structure would be a hazard to air navigation.

Details of the structure were not circularized to the aeronautical public for comment.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR arrival/departure routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR en route routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR minimum flight altitudes.
AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE VISUAL FLIGHT RULES (VFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed VFR arrival or departure routes, operations or procedures.

> The proposed structure would not conflict with airspace required to conduct normal VFR traffic pattern operations at any known public use or military airports.

> The proposed structure would not penetrate those altitudes that are normally considered available to airmen for VFR en route flight.

> The proposed structure will be appropriately obstruction marked and lighted to make it more conspicuous to airmen flying in VFR weather conditions at night.

The proposed structures' proximity to the airport was considered and found to be acceptable.

The impact on arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under VFR/IFR conditions at existing and planned public use and military airports, as well as aeronautical facilities, was considered during the analysis of the structure. The aeronautical study disclosed that the proposed structure would have no substantial adverse effect upon any terminal or en route instrument procedure or altitude.

The cumulative impact (IFR/VFR) resulting for the structure, when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures was considered and found to be acceptable.

Therefore, it is determined that the proposed structure would not have a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation.
** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION **

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

- **Structure:** Building 3
- **Location:** Tampa, FL
- **Latitude:** 27-56-31.48N NAD 83
- **Longitude:** 82-27-14.75W
- **Heights:**
  - 15 feet site elevation (SE)
  - 294 feet above ground level (AGL)
  - 309 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is to be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights - Chapters 4,5(Red),&12.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

- ____ At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1)
- **X** Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

The structure considered under this study lies in proximity to an airport and occupants may be subjected to noise from aircraft operating to and from the airport.
This determination expires on 07/12/2019 unless:

(a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
(b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
(c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition that is received by the FAA on or before February 11, 2018. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the basis upon which it is made and be submitted to the Manager of the Airspace Policy Group. Petitions can be submitted via mail to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Room 423, Washington, DC 20591, via email at OEPetitions@faa.gov, or via facsimile (202) 267-9328.

This determination becomes final on February 21, 2018 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of the grant of any review. For any questions regarding your petition, please contact Airspace Policy Group via telephone – 202-267-8783.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air navigation.
An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Michael Blaich, at (404) 305-6462, or mike.blaich@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2017-ASO-22719-OE.

Signature Control No: 348469816-352947859
Mike Helvey
Manager, Obstruction Evaluation Group

Attachment(s)
Additional Information
Map(s)
This proposal is for a building development project, represented by eleven points. The FAA ASNs associated with each of these building points are: 2017-ASO-22717-OE through 22727. The building points are proposed at a height from 227 to 295 feet AGL and from 244 to 309 feet AMSL. The proposed building points are located approximately 1.58 NM north of the TPF ARP and extends to 1.62 NM north of the TPF ARP and from 350.93 degrees azimuth clockwise to 351.59 degrees azimuth from TPF.

The proposed building points would exceed the Obstruction Standards of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR), Part 77 as follows:

Section 77.17 (a)(2) TPF — Exceeds from 27 to 95 feet.

The proposal was not circularized for public comment because current FAA obstruction evaluation policy exempts from circularization those proposals that exceed the above cited obstruction standard. This is provided the proposal does not lie within an airport traffic pattern. This policy does not affect the public's right to petition for review determinations regarding structures, which exceed the subject obstruction standards.

Part 77 Obstruction Standards are used to screen the many proposals submitted in order to identify those which warrant further aeronautical study in order to determine if they would have significant adverse effect on protected aeronautical operations. While the obstruction standards trigger a formal aeronautical study, including circularization, they do not constitute absolute or arbitrary criteria for identification of hazards to air navigation. Accordingly, the fact that a proposed structure exceeds an obstruction standard of Part 77 does not provide a basis for a determination that the structure would be a hazard to air navigation.

Details of the structure were not circularized to the aeronautical public for comment.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR arrival/departure routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR en route routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR minimum flight altitudes.
AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE VISUAL FLIGHT RULES (VFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed VFR arrival or departure routes, operations or procedures.

> The proposed structure would not conflict with airspace required to conduct normal VFR traffic pattern operations at any known public use or military airports.

> The proposed structure would not penetrate those altitudes that are normally considered available to airmen for VFR en route flight.

> The proposed structure will be appropriately obstruction marked and lighted to make it more conspicuous to airmen flying in VFR weather conditions at night.

The proposed structures' proximity to the airport was considered and found to be acceptable.

The impact on arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under VFR/IFR conditions at existing and planned public use and military airports, as well as aeronautical facilities, was considered during the analysis of the structure. The aeronautical study disclosed that the proposed structure would have no substantial adverse effect upon any terminal or en route instrument procedure or altitude.

The cumulative impact (IFR/VFR) resulting for the structure, when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures was considered and found to be acceptable.

Therefore, it is determined that the proposed structure would not have a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation.
** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION **

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

- **Structure:** Building 4
- **Location:** Tampa, FL
- **Latitude:** 27-56-31.59N NAD 83
- **Longitude:** 82-27-14.46W
- **Heights:**
  - 16 feet site elevation (SE)
  - 293 feet above ground level (AGL)
  - 309 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is to be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights - Chapters 4, 5(Red), & 12.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

- At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1)
- X Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

The structure considered under this study lies in proximity to an airport and occupants may be subjected to noise from aircraft operating to and from the airport.
This determination expires on 07/12/2019 unless:

(a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
(b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
(c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition that is received by the FAA on or before February 11, 2018. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the basis upon which it is made and be submitted to the Manager of the Airspace Policy Group. Petitions can be submitted via mail to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Room 423, Washington, DC 20591, via email at OEPetitions@faa.gov, or via facsimile (202) 267-9328.

This determination becomes final on February 21, 2018 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of the grant of any review. For any questions regarding your petition, please contact Airspace Policy Group via telephone — 202-267-8783.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air navigation.
An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Michael Blaich, at (404) 305-6462, or mike.blaich@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2017-ASO-22720-OE.

Signature Control No: 348469817-352947860 (DNH)
Mike Helvey
Manager, Obstruction Evaluation Group

Attachment(s)
Additional Information
Map(s)
This proposal is for a building development project, represented by eleven points. The FAA ASN numbers associated with each of these building points are: 2017-ASO-22717-OE through 22727. The building points are proposed at a height from 227 to 295 feet AGL and from 244 to 309 feet AMSL. The proposed building points are located approximately 1.58 NM north of the TPF ARP and extends to 1.62 NM north of the TPF ARP and from 350.93 degrees azimuth clockwise to 351.59 degrees azimuth from TPF.

The proposed building points would exceed the Obstruction Standards of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR), Part 77 as follows:

Section 77.17 (a)(2) TPF --- > Exceeds from 27 to 95 feet.

The proposal was not circularized for public comment because current FAA obstruction evaluation policy exempts from circularization those proposals that exceed the above cited obstruction standard. This is provided the proposal does not lie within an airport traffic pattern. This policy does not affect the public's right to petition for review determinations regarding structures, which exceed the subject obstruction standards.

Part 77 Obstruction Standards are used to screen the many proposals submitted in order to identify those which warrant further aeronautical study in order to determine if they would have significant adverse effect on protected aeronautical operations. While the obstruction standards trigger a formal aeronautical study, including circularization, they do not constitute absolute or arbitrary criteria for identification of hazards to air navigation. Accordingly, the fact that a proposed structure exceeds an obstruction standard of Part 77 does not provide a basis for a determination that the structure would be a hazard to air navigation.

Details of the structure were not circularized to the aeronautical public for comment.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR arrival/departure routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR en route routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR minimum flight altitudes.
AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE VISUAL FLIGHT RULES (VFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed VFR arrival or departure routes, operations or procedures.

> The proposed structure would not conflict with airspace required to conduct normal VFR traffic pattern operations at any known public use or military airports.

> The proposed structure would not penetrate those altitudes that are normally considered available to airmen for VFR en route flight.

> The proposed structure will be appropriately obstruction marked and lighted to make it more conspicuous to airmen flying in VFR weather conditions at night.

The proposed structures' proximity to the airport was considered and found to be acceptable.

The impact on arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under VFR/IFR conditions at existing and planned public use and military airports, as well as aeronautical facilities, was considered during the analysis of the structure. The aeronautical study disclosed that the proposed structure would have no substantial adverse effect upon any terminal or en route instrument procedure or altitude.

The cumulative impact (IFR/VFR) resulting for the structure, when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures was considered and found to be acceptable.

Therefore, it is determined that the proposed structure would not have a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation.
** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION **

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure:</th>
<th>Building 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Tampa, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitude:</td>
<td>27-56-31.72N NAD 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude:</td>
<td>82-27-14.07W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heights:</td>
<td>17 feet site elevation (SE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>227 feet above ground level (AGL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>244 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is to be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights - Chapters 4,5(Red),&12.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

- At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1)
- **X** Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

The structure considered under this study lies in proximity to an airport and occupants may be subjected to noise from aircraft operating to and from the airport.
This determination expires on 07/12/2019 unless:

(a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
(b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
(c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition that is received by the FAA on or before February 11, 2018. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the basis upon which it is made and be submitted to the Manager of the Airspace Policy Group. Petitions can be submitted via mail to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Room 423, Washington, DC 20591, via email at OEPetitions@faa.gov, or via facsimile (202) 267-9328.

This determination becomes final on February 21, 2018 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of the grant of any review. For any questions regarding your petition, please contact Airspace Policy Group via telephone – 202-267-8783.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air navigation.
An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Michael Blaich, at (404) 305-6462, or mike.blaich@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2017-ASO-22721-OE.

Signature Control No: 348469818-352947863  (DNH)
Mike Helvey
Manager, Obstruction Evaluation Group

Attachment(s)
Additional Information
Map(s)
This proposal is for a building development project, represented by eleven points. The FAA ASNs associated with each of these building points are: 2017-ASO-22717-OE through 22727. The building points are proposed at a height from 227 to 295 feet AGL and from 244 to 309 feet AMSL. The proposed building points are located approximately 1.58 NM north of the TPF ARP and extends to 1.62 NM north of the TPF ARP and from 350.93 degrees azimuth clockwise to 351.59 degrees azimuth from TPF.

The proposed building points would exceed the Obstruction Standards of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR), Part 77 as follows:

Section 77.17 (a)(2) TPF --- > Exceeds from 27 to 95 feet.

The proposal was not circularized for public comment because current FAA obstruction evaluation policy exempts from circularization those proposals that exceed the above cited obstruction standard. This is provided the proposal does not lie within an airport traffic pattern. This policy does not affect the public's right to petition for review determinations regarding structures, which exceed the subject obstruction standards.

Part 77 Obstruction Standards are used to screen the many proposals submitted in order to identify those which warrant further aeronautical study in order to determine if they would have significant adverse effect on protected aeronautical operations. While the obstruction standards trigger a formal aeronautical study, including circularization, they do not constitute absolute or arbitrary criteria for identification of hazards to air navigation. Accordingly, the fact that a proposed structure exceeds an obstruction standard of Part 77 does not provide a basis for a determination that the structure would be a hazard to air navigation.

Details of the structure were not circularized to the aeronautical public for comment.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR arrival/departure routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR en route routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR minimum flight altitudes.
AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE VISUAL FLIGHT RULES (VFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed VFR arrival or departure routes, operations or procedures.

> The proposed structure would not conflict with airspace required to conduct normal VFR traffic pattern operations at any known public use or military airports.

> The proposed structure would not penetrate those altitudes that are normally considered available to airmen for VFR en route flight.

> The proposed structure will be appropriately obstruction marked and lighted to make it more conspicuous to airmen flying in VFR weather conditions at night.

The proposed structures' proximity to the airport was considered and found to be acceptable.

The impact on arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under VFR/IFR conditions at existing and planned public use and military airports, as well as aeronautical facilities, was considered during the analysis of the structure. The aeronautical study disclosed that the proposed structure would have no substantial adverse effect upon any terminal or en route instrument procedure or altitude.

The cumulative impact (IFR/VFR) resulting for the structure, when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures was considered and found to be acceptable.

Therefore, it is determined that the proposed structure would not have a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation.
**DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION**

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

- **Structure:** Building 6
- **Location:** Tampa, FL
- **Latitude:** 27-56-31.05N NAD 83
- **Longitude:** 82-27-13.78W
- **Heights:**
  - 11 feet site elevation (SE)
  - 233 feet above ground level (AGL)
  - 244 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is to be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights - Chapters 4,5(Red),&12.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

- At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1)
- X Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

The structure considered under this study lies in proximity to an airport and occupants may be subjected to noise from aircraft operating to and from the airport.
This determination expires on 07/12/2019 unless:

(a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
(b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
(c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition that is received by the FAA on or before February 11, 2018. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the basis upon which it is made and be submitted to the Manager of the Airspace Policy Group. Petitions can be submitted via mail to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Room 423, Washington, DC 20591, via email at OEPetitions@faa.gov, or via facsimile (202) 267-9328.

This determination becomes final on February 21, 2018 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of the grant of any review. For any questions regarding your petition, please contact Airspace Policy Group via telephone – 202-267-8783.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air navigation.
An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Michael Blaich, at (404) 305-6462, or mike.blaich@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2017-ASO-22722-OE.

**Signature Control No: 348469819-352947865**
(DNH)
Mike Helvey
Manager, Obstruction Evaluation Group

Attachment(s)
Additional Information
Map(s)
This proposal is for a building development project, represented by eleven points. The FAA ASNs associated with each of these building points are: 2017-ASO-22717-OE through 22727. The building points are proposed at a height from 227 to 295 feet AGL and from 244 to 309 feet AMSL. The proposed building points are located approximately 1.58 NM north of the TPF ARP and extends to 1.62 NM north of the TPF ARP and from 350.93 degrees azimuth clockwise to 351.59 degrees azimuth from TPF.

The proposed building points would exceed the Obstruction Standards of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR), Part 77 as follows:

Section 77.17 (a)(2) TPF --- > Exceeds from 27 to 95 feet.

The proposal was not circularized for public comment because current FAA obstruction evaluation policy exempts from circularization those proposals that exceed the above cited obstruction standard. This is provided the proposal does not lie within an airport traffic pattern. This policy does not affect the public’s right to petition for review determinations regarding structures, which exceed the subject obstruction standards.

Part 77 Obstruction Standards are used to screen the many proposals submitted in order to identify those which warrant further aeronautical study in order to determine if they would have significant adverse effect on protected aeronautical operations. While the obstruction standards trigger a formal aeronautical study, including circularization, they do not constitute absolute or arbitrary criteria for identification of hazards to air navigation. Accordingly, the fact that a proposed structure exceeds an obstruction standard of Part 77 does not provide a basis for a determination that the structure would be a hazard to air navigation.

Details of the structure were not circularized to the aeronautical public for comment.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR arrival/departure routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR en route routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR minimum flight altitudes.
AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE VISUAL FLIGHT RULES (VFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed VFR arrival or departure routes, operations or procedures.

> The proposed structure would not conflict with airspace required to conduct normal VFR traffic pattern operations at any known public use or military airports.

> The proposed structure would not penetrate those altitudes that are normally considered available to airmen for VFR en route flight.

> The proposed structure will be appropriately obstruction marked and lighted to make it more conspicuous to airmen flying in VFR weather conditions at night.

The proposed structures' proximity to the airport was considered and found to be acceptable.

The impact on arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under VFR/IFR conditions at existing and planned public use and military airports, as well as aeronautical facilities, was considered during the analysis of the structure. The aeronautical study disclosed that the proposed structure would have no substantial adverse effect upon any terminal or en route instrument procedure or altitude.

The cumulative impact (IFR/VFR) resulting for the structure, when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures was considered and found to be acceptable.

Therefore, it is determined that the proposed structure would not have a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation.
** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION **

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure:</th>
<th>Building 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Tampa, FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitude:</td>
<td>27-56-30.55N NAD 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude:</td>
<td>82-27-14.17W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heights:</td>
<td>10 feet site elevation (SE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>295 feet above ground level (AGL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>305 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is to be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights - Chapters 4,5(Red),&12.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

- At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1)
- X Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

The structure considered under this study lies in proximity to an airport and occupants may be subjected to noise from aircraft operating to and from the airport.
This determination expires on 07/12/2019 unless:

(a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
(b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
(c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition that is received by the FAA on or before February 11, 2018. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the basis upon which it is made and be submitted to the Manager of the Airspace Policy Group. Petitions can be submitted via mail to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Room 423, Washington, DC 20591, via email at OEPetitions@faa.gov, or via facsimile (202) 267-9328.

This determination becomes final on February 21, 2018 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of the grant of any review. For any questions regarding your petition, please contact Airspace Policy Group via telephone – 202-267-8783.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air navigation.
An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Michael Blaich, at (404) 305-6462, or mike.blaich@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2017-ASO-22723-OE.

Signature Control No: 348469820-352947759
Mike Helvey
Manager, Obstruction Evaluation Group

Attachment(s)
Additional Information
Map(s)
This proposal is for a building development project, represented by eleven points. The FAA ASNs associated with each of these building points are: 2017-ASO-22717-OE through 22727. The building points are proposed at a height from 227 to 295 feet AGL and from 244 to 309 feet AMSL. The proposed building points are located approximately 1.58 NM north of the TPF ARP and extends to 1.62 NM north of the TPF ARP and from 350.93 degrees azimuth clockwise to 351.59 degrees azimuth from TPF.

The proposed building points would exceed the Obstruction Standards of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR), Part 77 as follows:

Section 77.17 (a)(2) TPF --- > Exceeds from 27 to 95 feet.

The proposal was not circularized for public comment because current FAA obstruction evaluation policy exempts from circularization those proposals that exceed the above cited obstruction standard. This is provided the proposal does not lie within an airport traffic pattern. This policy does not affect the public's right to petition for review determinations regarding structures, which exceed the subject obstruction standards.

Part 77 Obstruction Standards are used to screen the many proposals submitted in order to identify those which warrant further aeronautical study in order to determine if they would have significant adverse effect on protected aeronautical operations. While the obstruction standards trigger a formal aeronautical study, including circularization, they do not constitute absolute or arbitrary criteria for identification of hazards to air navigation. Accordingly, the fact that a proposed structure exceeds an obstruction standard of Part 77 does not provide a basis for a determination that the structure would be a hazard to air navigation.

Details of the structure were not circularized to the aeronautical public for comment.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR arrival/departure routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR en route routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR minimum flight altitudes.
AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE VISUAL FLIGHT RULES (VFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed VFR arrival or departure routes, operations or procedures.

> The proposed structure would not conflict with airspace required to conduct normal VFR traffic pattern operations at any known public use or military airports.

> The proposed structure would not penetrate those altitudes that are normally considered available to airmen for VFR en route flight.

> The proposed structure will be appropriately obstruction marked and lighted to make it more conspicuous to airmen flying in VFR weather conditions at night.

The proposed structures' proximity to the airport was considered and found to be acceptable.

The impact on arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under VFR/IFR conditions at existing and planned public use and military airports, as well as aeronautical facilities, was considered during the analysis of the structure. The aeronautical study disclosed that the proposed structure would have no substantial adverse effect upon any terminal or en route instrument procedure or altitude.

The cumulative impact (IFR/VFR) resulting for the structure, when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures was considered and found to be acceptable.

Therefore, it is determined that the proposed structure would not have a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation.
** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION **

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

Structure: Building 8  
Location: Tampa, FL  
Latitude: 27-56-29.39N NAD 83  
Longitude: 82-27-14.24W  
Heights: 7 feet site elevation (SE)  
278 feet above ground level (AGL)  
285 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is to be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights - Chapters 4,5(Red),&12.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

- At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1)
- X Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

The structure considered under this study lies in proximity to an airport and occupants may be subjected to noise from aircraft operating to and from the airport.
This determination expires on 07/12/2019 unless:

(a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
(b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
(c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition that is received by the FAA on or before February 11, 2018. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the basis upon which it is made and be submitted to the Manager of the Airspace Policy Group. Petitions can be submitted via mail to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Room 423, Washington, DC 20591, via email at OEPetitions@faa.gov, or via facsimile (202) 267-9328.

This determination becomes final on February 21, 2018 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of the grant of any review. For any questions regarding your petition, please contact Airspace Policy Group via telephone – 202-267-8783.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air navigation.
An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Michael Blaich, at (404) 305-6462, or mike.blaich@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2017-ASO-22724-OE.

Signature Control No: 348469821-352947858 (DNH)
Mike Helvey
Manager, Obstruction Evaluation Group

Attachment(s)
Additional Information
Map(s)
This proposal is for a building development project, represented by eleven points. The FAA ASNs associated with each of these building points are: 2017-ASO-22717-OE through 22727. The building points are proposed at a height from 227 to 295 feet AGL and from 244 to 309 feet AMSL. The proposed building points are located approximately 1.58 NM north of the TPF ARP and extends to 1.62 NM north of the TPF ARP and from 350.93 degrees azimuth clockwise to 351.59 degrees azimuth from TPF.

The proposed building points would exceed the Obstruction Standards of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR), Part 77 as follows:

Section 77.17 (a)(2) TPF --> Exceeds from 27 to 95 feet.

The proposal was not circularized for public comment because current FAA obstruction evaluation policy exempts from circularization those proposals that exceed the above cited obstruction standard. This is provided the proposal does not lie within an airport traffic pattern. This policy does not affect the public's right to petition for review determinations regarding structures, which exceed the subject obstruction standards.

Part 77 Obstruction Standards are used to screen the many proposals submitted in order to identify those which warrant further aeronautical study in order to determine if they would have significant adverse effect on protected aeronautical operations. While the obstruction standards trigger a formal aeronautical study, including circularization, they do not constitute absolute or arbitrary criteria for identification of hazards to air navigation. Accordingly, the fact that a proposed structure exceeds an obstruction standard of Part 77 does not provide a basis for a determination that the structure would be a hazard to air navigation.

Details of the structure were not circularized to the aeronautical public for comment.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR arrival/departure routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR en route routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR minimum flight altitudes.
AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE VISUAL FLIGHT RULES (VFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed VFR arrival or departure routes, operations or procedures.

> The proposed structure would not conflict with airspace required to conduct normal VFR traffic pattern operations at any known public use or military airports.

> The proposed structure would not penetrate those altitudes that are normally considered available to airmen for VFR en route flight.

> The proposed structure will be appropriately obstruction marked and lighted to make it more conspicuous to airmen flying in VFR weather conditions at night.

The proposed structures' proximity to the airport was considered and found to be acceptable.

The impact on arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under VFR/IFR conditions at existing and planned public use and military airports, as well as aeronautical facilities, was considered during the analysis of the structure. The aeronautical study disclosed that the proposed structure would have no substantial adverse effect upon any terminal or en route instrument procedure or altitude.

The cumulative impact (IFR/VFR) resulting for the structure, when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures was considered and found to be acceptable.

Therefore, it is determined that the proposed structure would not have a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation.
** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION **

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

- **Structure:** Building 9
- **Location:** Tampa, FL
- **Latitude:** 27-56-29.58N NAD 83
- **Longitude:** 82-27-14.15W
- **Heights:**
  - 7 feet site elevation (SE)
  - 288 feet above ground level (AGL)
  - 295 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is to be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights - Chapters 4, 5(Red), & 12.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

- At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1)
- **X** Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

The structure considered under this study lies in proximity to an airport and occupants may be subjected to noise from aircraft operating to and from the airport.
This determination expires on 07/12/2019 unless:

(a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual
    Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
(b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
(c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission
    (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within
    6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date
    prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST
BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION
OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO
SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE
ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition that is received by the FAA on
or before February 11, 2018. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the
basis upon which it is made and be submitted to the Manager of the Airspace Policy Group. Petitions can be
submitted via mail to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Room 423, Washington,
DC 20591, via email at OEPetitions@faa.gov, or via facsimile (202) 267-9328.

This determination becomes final on February 21, 2018 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this
determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of
the grant of any review. For any questions regarding your petition, please contact Airspace Policy Group via
telephone – 202-267-8783.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights,
frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights and frequencies or use of greater power, except
those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best
Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including
increase to heights, power or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This
determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be
used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as
indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the
FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace
by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or
regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and
en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact
on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative
impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed
structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air
navigation.
An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Michael Blaich, at (404) 305-6462, or mike.blaich@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2017-ASO-22725-OE.

Signature Control No: 348469822-352947866
Mike Helvey
Manager, Obstruction Evaluation Group

Attachment(s)
Additional Information
Map(s)
This proposal is for a building development project, represented by eleven points. The FAA ASNs associated with each of these building points are: 2017-ASO-22717-OE through 22727. The building points are proposed at a height from 227 to 295 feet AGL and from 244 to 309 feet AMSL. The proposed building points are located approximately 1.58 NM north of the TPF ARP and extends to 1.62 NM north of the TPF ARP and from 350.93 degrees azimuth clockwise to 351.59 degrees azimuth from TPF.

The proposed building points would exceed the Obstruction Standards of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR), Part 77 as follows:

Section 77.17 (a)(2) TPF — > Exceeds from 27 to 95 feet.

The proposal was not circularized for public comment because current FAA obstruction evaluation policy exempts from circularization those proposals that exceed the above cited obstruction standard. This is provided the proposal does not lie within an airport traffic pattern. This policy does not affect the public's right to petition for review determinations regarding structures, which exceed the subject obstruction standards.

Part 77 Obstruction Standards are used to screen the many proposals submitted in order to identify those which warrant further aeronautical study in order to determine if they would have significant adverse effect on protected aeronautical operations. While the obstruction standards trigger a formal aeronautical study, including circularization, they do not constitute absolute or arbitrary criteria for identification of hazards to air navigation. Accordingly, the fact that a proposed structure exceeds an obstruction standard of Part 77 does not provide a basis for a determination that the structure would be a hazard to air navigation.

Details of the structure were not circularized to the aeronautical public for comment.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR arrival/departure routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR en route routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR minimum flight altitudes.
AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE VISUAL FLIGHT RULES (VFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed VFR arrival or departure routes, operations or procedures.

> The proposed structure would not conflict with airspace required to conduct normal VFR traffic pattern operations at any known public use or military airports.

> The proposed structure would not penetrate those altitudes that are normally considered available to airmen for VFR en route flight.

> The proposed structure will be appropriately obstruction marked and lighted to make it more conspicuous to airmen flying in VFR weather conditions at night.

The proposed structures' proximity to the airport was considered and found to be acceptable.

The impact on arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under VFR/IFR conditions at existing and planned public use and military airports, as well as aeronautical facilities, was considered during the analysis of the structure. The aeronautical study disclosed that the proposed structure would have no substantial adverse effect upon any terminal or en route instrument procedure or altitude.

The cumulative impact (IFR/VFR) resulting for the structure, when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures was considered and found to be acceptable.

Therefore, it is determined that the proposed structure would not have a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation.
** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION **

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

Structure: Building 10
Location: Tampa, FL
Latitude: 27-56-29.52N NAD 83
Longitude: 82-27-13.88W
Heights: 8 feet site elevation (SE)
292 feet above ground level (AGL)
300 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is to be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights - Chapters 4,5(Red),&12.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

- At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1)
- X Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

The structure considered under this study lies in proximity to an airport and occupants may be subjected to noise from aircraft operating to and from the airport.
This determination expires on 07/12/2019 unless:

(a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
(b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
(c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition that is received by the FAA on or before February 11, 2018. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the basis upon which it is made and be submitted to the Manager of the Airspace Policy Group. Petitions can be submitted via mail to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Room 423, Washington, DC 20591, via email at OEPetitions@faa.gov, or via facsimile (202) 267-9328.

This determination becomes final on February 21, 2018 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of the grant of any review. For any questions regarding your petition, please contact Airspace Policy Group via telephone – 202-267-8783.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air navigation.
An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Michael Blaich, at (404) 305-6462, or mike.blaich@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2017-ASO-22726-OE.

Signature Control No: 348469823-352947861  (DNH)
Mike Helvey
Manager, Obstruction Evaluation Group
Attachment(s)
Additional Information
Map(s)
This proposal is for a building development project, represented by eleven points. The FAA ASNs associated with each of these building points are: 2017-ASO-22717-OE through 22727. The building points are proposed at a height from 227 to 295 feet AGL and from 244 to 309 feet AMSL. The proposed building points are located approximately 1.58 NM north of the TPF ARP and extends to 1.62 NM north of the TPF ARP and from 350.93 degrees azimuth clockwise to 351.59 degrees azimuth from TPF.

The proposed building points would exceed the Obstruction Standards of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR), Part 77 as follows:

Section 77.17 (a)(2) TPF --- > Exceeds from 27 to 95 feet.

The proposal was not circularized for public comment because current FAA obstruction evaluation policy exempts from circularization those proposals that exceed the above cited obstruction standard. This is provided the proposal does not lie within an airport traffic pattern. This policy does not affect the public's right to petition for review determinations regarding structures, which exceed the subject obstruction standards.

Part 77 Obstruction Standards are used to screen the many proposals submitted in order to identify those which warrant further aeronautical study in order to determine if they would have significant adverse effect on protected aeronautical operations. While the obstruction standards trigger a formal aeronautical study, including circularization, they do not constitute absolute or arbitrary criteria for identification of hazards to air navigation. Accordingly, the fact that a proposed structure exceeds an obstruction standard of Part 77 does not provide a basis for a determination that the structure would be a hazard to air navigation.

Details of the structure were not circularized to the aeronautical public for comment.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR arrival/departure routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR en route routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR minimum flight altitudes.
AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE VISUAL FLIGHT RULES (VFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed VFR arrival or departure routes, operations or procedures.

> The proposed structure would not conflict with airspace required to conduct normal VFR traffic pattern operations at any known public use or military airports.

> The proposed structure would not penetrate those altitudes that are normally considered available to airmen for VFR en route flight.

> The proposed structure will be appropriately obstruction marked and lighted to make it more conspicuous to airmen flying in VFR weather conditions at night.

The proposed structures' proximity to the airport was considered and found to be acceptable.

The impact on arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under VFR/IFR conditions at existing and planned public use and military airports, as well as aeronautical facilities, was considered during the analysis of the structure. The aeronautical study disclosed that the proposed structure would have no substantial adverse effect upon any terminal or en route instrument procedure or altitude.

The cumulative impact (IFR/VFR) resulting for the structure, when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures was considered and found to be acceptable.

Therefore, it is determined that the proposed structure would not have a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation.
** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION **

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

Structure: Building 11  
Location: Tampa, FL  
Latitude: 27-56-29.62N NAD 83  
Longitude: 82-27-13.59W  
Heights: 8 feet site elevation (SE)  
292 feet above ground level (AGL)  
300 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure would have no substantial adverse effect on the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on the operation of air navigation facilities. Therefore, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, it is hereby determined that the structure would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s) is(are) met:

As a condition to this Determination, the structure is to be marked/lighted in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting, red lights - Chapters 4,5(Red),&12.

Any failure or malfunction that lasts more than thirty (30) minutes and affects a top light or flashing obstruction light, regardless of its position, should be reported immediately to (877) 487-6867 so a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) can be issued. As soon as the normal operation is restored, notify the same number.

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

- [X] Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)
- [ ] At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1)

See attachment for additional condition(s) or information.

The structure considered under this study lies in proximity to an airport and occupants may be subjected to noise from aircraft operating to and from the airport.
This determination expires on 07/12/2019 unless:

(a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
(b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
(c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is subject to review if an interested party files a petition that is received by the FAA on or before February 11, 2018. In the event a petition for review is filed, it must contain a full statement of the basis upon which it is made and be submitted to the Manager of the Airspace Policy Group. Petitions can be submitted via mail to Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Room 423, Washington, DC 20591, via email at OEPetitions@faa.gov, or via facsimile (202) 267-9328.

This determination becomes final on February 21, 2018 unless a petition is timely filed. In which case, this determination will not become final pending disposition of the petition. Interested parties will be notified of the grant of any review. For any questions regarding your petition, please contact Airspace Policy Group via telephone – 202-267-8783.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

This aeronautical study considered and analyzed the impact on existing and proposed arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under both visual flight rules and instrument flight rules; the impact on all existing and planned public-use airports, military airports and aeronautical facilities; and the cumulative impact resulting from the studied structure when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures. The study disclosed that the described structure would have no substantial adverse effect on air navigation.
An account of the study findings, aeronautical objections received by the FAA during the study (if any), and the basis for the FAA's decision in this matter can be found on the following page(s).

If we can be of further assistance, please contact Michael Blaich, at (404) 305-6462, or mike.blaich@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2017-ASO-22727-OE.

Signature Control No: 348469824-352947867 (DNH)
Mike Helvey
Manager, Obstruction Evaluation Group

Attachment(s)
Additional Information
Map(s)
This proposal is for a building development project, represented by eleven points. The FAA ASNs associated with each of these building points are: 2017-AS02717-OE through 22727. The building points are proposed at a height from 227 to 295 feet AGL and from 244 to 309 feet AMSL. The proposed building points are located approximately 1.58 NM north of the TPF ARP and extends to 1.62 NM north of the TPF ARP and from 350.93 degrees azimuth clockwise to 351.59 degrees azimuth from TPF.

The proposed building points would exceed the Obstruction Standards of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR), Part 77 as follows:

Section 77.17 (a)(2) TPF ---> Exceeds from 27 to 95 feet.

The proposal was not circularized for public comment because current FAA obstruction evaluation policy exempts from circularization those proposals that exceed the above cited obstruction standard. This is provided the proposal does not lie within an airport traffic pattern. This policy does not affect the public's right to petition for review determinations regarding structures, which exceed the subject obstruction standards.

Part 77 Obstruction Standards are used to screen the many proposals submitted in order to identify those which warrant further aeronautical study in order to determine if they would have significant adverse effect on protected aeronautical operations. While the obstruction standards trigger a formal aeronautical study, including circularization, they do not constitute absolute or arbitrary criteria for identification of hazards to air navigation. Accordingly, the fact that a proposed structure exceeds an obstruction standard of Part 77 does not provide a basis for a determination that the structure would be a hazard to air navigation.

Details of the structure were not circularized to the aeronautical public for comment.

AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE INSTRUMENT FLIGHT RULES (IFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR arrival/departure routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR en route routes, operations, or procedures.

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed IFR minimum flight altitudes.
AERONAUTICAL STUDY FOR POSSIBLE VISUAL FLIGHT RULES (VFR) EFFECT DISCLOSED THE FOLLOWING:

> The proposed structure would have no effect on any existing or proposed VFR arrival or departure routes, operations or procedures.

> The proposed structure would not conflict with airspace required to conduct normal VFR traffic pattern operations at any known public use or military airports.

> The proposed structure would not penetrate those altitudes that are normally considered available to airmen for VFR en route flight.

> The proposed structure will be appropriately obstruction marked and lighted to make it more conspicuous to airmen flying in VFR weather conditions at night.

The proposed structures' proximity to the airport was considered and found to be acceptable.

The impact on arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under VFR/IFR conditions at existing and planned public use and military airports, as well as aeronautical facilities, was considered during the analysis of the structure. The aeronautical study disclosed that the proposed structure would have no substantial adverse effect upon any terminal or en route instrument procedure or altitude.

The cumulative impact (IFR/VFR) resulting for the structure, when combined with the impact of other existing or proposed structures was considered and found to be acceptable.

Therefore, it is determined that the proposed structure would not have a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient utilization of the navigable airspace by aircraft or on any navigation facility and would not be a hazard to air navigation.