

APPENDIX B: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES



December 2024

Myrtle Beach International Airport Wildlife Survey





Myrtle Beach International Airport Wildlife Survey

Volume No. 1

December 2024

Myrtle Beach/Horry County, South Carolina

RS&H No.: 102-118-6006

Prepared by RS&H, Inc. at the
direction of Horry County Department
of Airports

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1 Introduction

The modified Proposed Action is the permanent full depth/width runway pavement rehabilitation of Runway 18-36. Connected actions to the Proposed Action include the construction of a 7,300 foot temporary runway (500 feet greater than what was analyzed in the May 2024 Final EA) between Runway 18-36 and full parallel Taxiway B. The temporary runway would be 50-foot wide with 25-foot shoulders (100 feet of usable pavement) and runway edge lighting would be operational for up to 6 months while Runway 18-36 is being rehabilitated. The temporary runway would start at taxiway connector B5 and end at the relocated taxiway connector B2. Taxiway connectors B2 and B5 would be reconstructed. Taxiway Z and miscellaneous airfield pavement would be removed. Drainage improvements would be conducted to the airfield near Runway 18-36. All aircraft to and from MYR would take off and land on the temporary runway during construction. After the Runway 18-36 rehabilitation, the temporary runway would be converted to a taxiway.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) enforces the Endangered Species Act, and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR) enforces the South Carolina Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Act (SC Code Section 50-15). A desktop analysis and threatened and endangered (T&E) survey of the project area were conducted. This survey information is being used to determine if the Proposed Project would result in impacts to, or takings of, protected T&E or critical habitats. The T&E species remote data assessment (the desktop review) results and the results from the on-site survey are discussed below.

2 Survey Area Description

The proposed borrow pit locations are approximately 40 acres and proposed drainage features are approximately 157 acres. The proposed drainage features can be found throughout the airport property. The proposed borrow pit locations are located on the west and south side of the property. There are minimal changes in elevation throughout, which vary from being saturated to being filled with water a few feet deep in some areas (i.e., on-Airport stormwater detention conveyance system/swales). The area is heavily maintained with routine mowing, such that the entire area is herbaceous with no shrub or tree species present.

The area surrounding the Airport consists of a mixture of residential and commercial use, and includes golf courses, retention ponds, and forest tracts. The Atlantic coast is approximately two miles from the survey area. Myrtle Beach State Park is approximately three miles from the survey area, and the closest portion of the Intracoastal Waterway is approximately 1,300 feet from the northern Airport property boundary. The Airport location relative to the surrounding area can be viewed in **Figure 2**, and the survey area data points can be viewed in **Figure 3**.

3 Methods

3.1 Transect Design

This wildlife survey assesses the presence or absence of federal and state-listed species within the survey area based on line distance sampling methods, as detailed in Buckland et al. (1993). The survey focused on systematically collecting data along transect lines established to ensure comprehensive

coverage of the survey area and were spaced to represent the range of habitats on-site and potential species occurrence.

3.2 Data Collection

A surveyor conducted pedestrian transects on December 12, 2024, frequently stopping to scan the horizon and surrounding area with binoculars and recording observations of wildlife, typical site conditions, vegetation, and other notable observations. Detailed data were collected, including any observed species and group size. The sampling unit, representing the area where observations contributed to presence/absence determinations, was defined as a strip perpendicular to the transect line.

3.3 Assumptions/Limitations

The methodology operated under the assumption that the species' presence or absence could be reliably determined through line distance sampling. Limitations, including potential biases and variations in observer skills, were acknowledged and considered in the analysis.

4 Species Inventory

The species inventory section provides a comprehensive overview of the potential T&E wildlife researched (USFWS and SCDNR online resources) and observed during the field survey, focusing on species classified into three likelihood categories for encounter: High, Medium, and Low. The categorization was based on a pre-survey desktop assessment that considered habitat suitability and historical records. T&E wildlife in the High category is expected to be encountered within the survey area due to optimal habitat for nesting, breeding, or foraging. Wildlife in the Medium category is identified as species that may use the survey area for foraging activities but are unlikely to use the area for nesting or breeding. The Low designation is reserved for wildlife species that may be present in the surrounding area and may utilize the survey area during migratory activities, but are unlikely to use the area for nesting, breeding, or foraging. The wildlife survey began at approximately 8:00 am and concluded at 11:00 am.

4.1 Listed Species Status

The Proposed Project and survey area underwent a comprehensive review through the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system, seeking guidance on federally listed species. Within this framework, 13 threatened or endangered species were identified that might occur within the survey area. In addition to the 13 T&E species identified, eight (8) state-listed T&E species were identified as potentially occurring within the survey area. **Table 1** below provides a list of T&E species, their federal and state listing status, typical habitat and USFWS Effect determination. The IPaC system correspondence with USFWS and effect determination letter can be found in **Appendix A**.

Table 1:

Federal and State-Listed T&E Species Potentially within the Survey Area

Wildlife Species	USFWS Listing Status	SCDNR Listing Status	Habitat	Effect Determination	Likelihood to Encounter
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	Threatened	Endangered	Coastal; sand pits, tidal flats, shoals, sandbars	No Effect	None
Red-cockaded Woodpecker (<i>Picoides borealis</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	Mature pine forest	No Effect	None
Rufa Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>)	Threatened	Threatened	Coastal marine and estuarine habitats with large areas of exposed intertidal sediments	No Effect	None
Swallow-tailed Kite (<i>Clemmys guttata</i>)	--	Endangered	Large tracts of forested wetlands of the Outer Coastal Plain	--	Low
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	--	Threatened	Tall, live pines with a higher canopy than surrounding trees	--	Low
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	--	Endangered	Barrier island beaches and waterfowl impoundments	--	Low
Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>)	--	Threatened	Sandy barrier or rocky islands, occasionally islands or hummocks in salt marshes	--	None
Least Tern (<i>Sternula antillarum</i>)	--	Threatened	Beaches and sandbars with abundant shells, pebbles, and sparse vegetation	--	None
Spotted Turtle (<i>Clemmys guttata</i>)	--	Threatened	Shallow aquatic habitats, including ditches, bays, bogs, cypress swamps	--	Medium
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempi</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	Shallow coastal waters, bays, lagoons, estuaries	No Effect	None
Leatherback Sea Turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	Marine waters	No Effect	None
Green Sea Turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)	Threatened	Threatened	Marine waters	No Effect	None
Southern Hog-nosed Snake (<i>Heterodon simus</i>)	--	Threatened	Xeric upland sandhills, pine flatwoods, coastal dune habitats	--	None

Northern Long-eared Bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	Mature mixed hardwood forest, mixed pine forest	No Effect	None
Tricolored Bat (<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>)	Proposed Endangered	Proposed Endangered	Live or recently dead deciduous hardwood trees, artificial roots	No Effect	None
Rafinesque's Big-Eared Bat	--	Endangered	Coastal plains, dilapidated buildings or tree cavities near water	--	None
West Indian Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>)	Threatened	Endangered	Coastal waters, rivers and estuaries, freshwater, and warm water environments	No Effect	None
Monarch Butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	Candidate Proposed Threatened	Candidate Proposed Threatened	Milkweed plants, open areas, roadside areas, urban gardens, and natural areas	No Effect	Medium
Flowering Plant Species	USFWS Listing Status	SCDNR Listing Status	Habitat	Effect Determination	Likelihood to Encounter
Canby's Dropwort (<i>Oxypolis canbyi</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	Pond cypress savannahs, edges of cypress/pond pine ponds, sloughs, wet pine savannahs	No Effect	None
American Chaffseed (<i>Schwalbea americana</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	Fire-maintained longleaf pine flatwoods and savannahs	No effect	None
Pondberry (<i>Lindera melissifolia</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	Bottomland and hardwood wetland interiors, margins of sinks, ponds, and other depressions in coastal sites	No Effect	None

Source: South Carolina Ecological Services Field Office (ESFO) Determination Key (DKey); USFWS.gov; SCDNR Threatened and Endangered Species Inventory

4.2 High Likelihood Species

In assessing the likelihood of encountering species during the survey, the analysis accounted for the characteristics surrounding the area, including a mix of commercial and residential areas and proximity to bodies of water. In this context, there are no federal or state listed T&E species that are highly likely to be encountered within the survey area based on factors such as historical presence and habitat suitability.

4.3 Medium Likelihood Species

Spotted Turtle (*Clemmys guttata*) – Threatened (State)

The spotted turtle typically reaches only 3.5 to 4.3 inches, with a maximum size of approximately 4.7 inches, and features a black carapace with orange-yellow dots. The head and neck of the spotted turtle also have orange-yellow blotches, although carapacial spots are sometimes reduced or absent in juveniles and very old individuals.

While not abundant in South Carolina, the spotted turtle can be common in suitable habitat throughout the coastal plain and is known to occur on several tracts of public land in the state. It is semi-aquatic and inhabits a variety of wetland types, including small ponds, streams, swamps, flooded forests, and other shallow bodies of water. Spotted turtles are most active during early spring, with some individuals, particularly males, wandering some distance during the spring. They can be difficult to find during the summer months when they undergo a period of aestivation (summer dormancy) in some areas (SCDNR, 2015).

A network of on-site stormwater ditches provides a potential suitable habitat for spotted turtles, which prefer slow-moving shallow water with lots of aquatic vegetation. The spotted turtle was not observed during the field survey. The Proposed Project would have no effect on the spotted turtle.

Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) – Candidate Proposed Threatened (Federal and State)

The monarch butterfly is a large and brightly colored with two sets of wings that span three to four inches. Monarch caterpillars, or larvae, have black, yellow and white stripes and reach lengths of two inches before metamorphosis. Whether it's a field, roadside area, open area, wet area or urban garden, milkweed and flowering plants are needed for monarch habitat. Adult monarchs feed on the nectar of many flowers during breeding and migration, but they lay eggs on milkweed plants as that is the only food the caterpillars can eat.

Monarchs migrate through South Carolina's Lowcountry islands in the fall, stop to feed on nectar from autumn-flowering plants. They typically gather on the southwest side of the islands but can also be found in the Midlands and Upstate. The peak of the migration is in late October to early November. However, the SCDNR suggests that some monarchs live in the coastal South Carolina year round.

The monarch butterfly was not observed during the field survey. The Proposed Project would have no effect on the monarch butterfly.

4.4 Low Likelihood Species

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) – Threatened (State)

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protect the bald eagle. Bald eagles showcase predominantly dark brown plumage throughout their body, except for their head, neck, and tail, which is white. Its bill, feet, and eyes are distinctly yellow. In their juvenile stage, eaglets display a range of light to dark brown plumage with dark eyes and bill. The transition to mature colors begins around three years and may not be complete until 5-6 years.

The bald eagle is the largest raptor in South Carolina. It feeds predominantly on fish, waterfowl, carrion, and occasionally small mammals. Nests are constructed in tall trees along coasts or riverbanks and lakes, chosen for their proximity to water, vantage point, and tree height. Typically, nesting sites are within one mile of large bodies of water (SCDNR, n.d.).

The Airport's proximity to the coast increases the likelihood that bald eagles may be observed near the survey area, however, it is not likely that they would utilize the survey area, which lacks tall trees suitable for nesting. The Bald Eagle was not observed during the field survey. The Proposed Project would have no effect on the Bald Eagle.

American Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) – Endangered (State)

Mature peregrine falcons exhibit slate-gray plumage on their upper parts, complemented by a pale white or buff underside with dark spots and bars, including a distinctive stripe beneath their eyes. Juvenile falcons are brownish-slate above and display heavily streaked undersides. Comparable in size to crows, they feature beaks distinguished by a notable notch used for severing the spinal cord of prey.

Peregrine falcons have worldwide distribution. In South Carolina, they are typically found near barrier island beaches and waterfowl impoundments, as well as in cities where prey (such as pigeons) is abundant. Peregrine falcons feed almost exclusively on other birds, which they catch in midair. While peregrines do not build their own nests, they use other birds' nests or crevices in trees or cliffs and are seen during the winter season or during migration in South Carolina (SCDNR, n.d.).

The Airport's proximity to waterfowl impoundments and urbanized areas increases the likelihood that peregrine falcons may be encountered in the survey area. However, it is important to note that peregrine falcons do not nest along the coastal plains of South Carolina. Instead, the survey area may serve as a migratory pathway for these falcons, presenting an opportune location for hunting prey or as a migratory pathway. The American Peregrine Falcon was not observed during the field survey. The Proposed Project would have no effect on the American Peregrine Falcon.

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Clemmys guttata*) – Endangered (State)

Swallow-tailed kites can be recognized by long, pointed wings, a deeply forked tail with black feathers, a white body and head, and a dark, sharply hooked bill. They spend most of their time in the air, however, mating pairs build nests in the upper branches of trees, preferring dominant loblolly pines growing within or on the edges of wetland forests.

Swallow-tailed kites prey on insects, anoles, treefrogs, small snakes, and nestling birds. They eat, drink, and bathe on the wing and are closely associated with large tracts of forested wetlands of the Outer Coastal Plain of South Carolina. A migratory species, the swallow-tailed kite typically travels south in late summer or early fall and returns to the southeastern United States in the spring (SCWF, n.d.; SCDNR,

2015).

The Airport's proximity to large tracts of forested wetlands and available prey suggests a potential foraging habitat for swallow-tailed kites. However, the absence of tall trees within the survey area diminishes the likelihood of the survey area serving purposes beyond foraging habitat or as a migratory pathway. The swallow-tailed kite was not observed during the field survey. The Proposed Project would have no effect on the swallow-tailed kite.

5 Results

During the comprehensive wildlife survey conducted within the proposed construction areas at MYR, field observations revealed an absence of federal and state designated T&E species potentially associated with the region within the survey area. Other non-listed species such as the Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), American kestrel (pair) (*Falco sparverius*), red shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), Northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), and apple snails (*Ampullariidae*) were observed during the site review.

Vegetation in the upland areas of the survey area includes broomsedge (*Andropogon* spp.), bitter sneezeweed (*Helenium amarum*), crabgrass (*Digitaria* spp.), carpetgrass (*Anxonopus fissifolius*), common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), and Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*). Many inundated areas contained algae, large rocks, and murky water. Stormwater system/swale depths ranged from approximately 0.5 inch to a few feet deep, with deeper areas typically found towards the northern portion of the survey area. Photos of the survey area, notable observations, and typical vegetation can be found in the photo log in **Appendix B**.

6 Conclusion

The Proposed Project would not adversely impact federal or state-listed T&E species or their critical habitats.

7 References

- Buckland, S. T., Anderson, D. R., Burnham, K. P., & Laake, J. L. (1993). Distance Sampling: Estimating Abundance of Biological Populations. DOI: 10.2307/2532812
- Savannah River Ecology Laboratory. (n.d.). Southern Hognose Snake (*Heterodon simus*). University of Georgia. <https://srelherp.uga.edu/snakes/hetsim.htm>
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- South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. (2015). Spotted Turtle (*Clemmys guttata*) Status Assessment and Conservation Plan. Retrieved from <https://www.dnr.sc.gov/swap/supplemental/reptilesandamphibians/spottedturtle2015.pdf>
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- South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. (2015). Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*). South Carolina Wildlife Action Plan Supplemental Information. Retrieved from <https://www.dnr.sc.gov/swap/supplemental/birds/swallowtailedkite2015.pdf>
- South Carolina Threatened and Endangered Species Inventory. (n.d.). ArcGIS Experience. <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/af61ba156d054cc7b3e27d09a0c35c0f>
- South Carolina Wildlife Federation. (n.d.). Swallow-tailed Kites. Retrieved from <https://www.scwf.org/swallowtailed-kites>

Figures

Figure 1: Airport Location



Legend

MYR Property

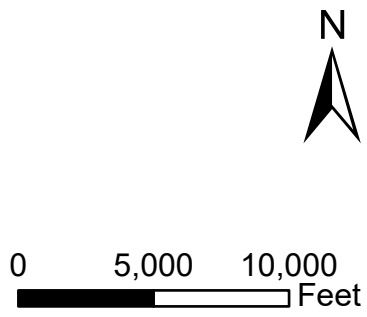


Figure 2: Study Areas



Legend

- Data Points
- MYR Property
- Runway 18-36 Rehabilitation Project
- Burrow Pit Location Study Areas

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0 500 1,000
Feet





Legend

-  Data Points
-  MYR Property
-  Runway 18-36 Rehabilitation Project
-  Burrow Pit Location Study Areas

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0 500 1,000
Feet





Legend

- Data Points
- ▭ MYR Property
- ▭ Runway 18-36 Rehabilitation Project
- ▭ Burrow Pit Location Study Areas

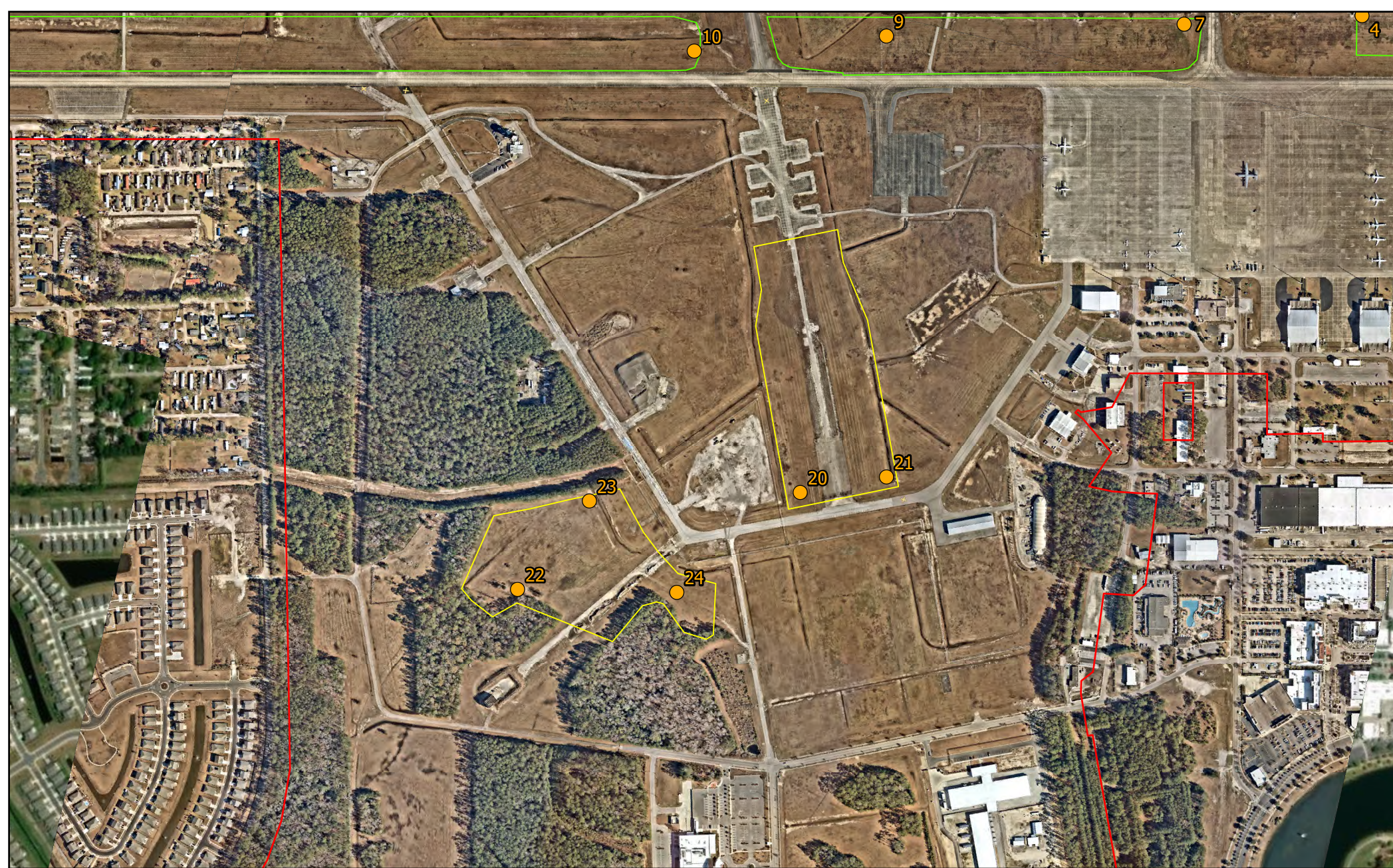
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0 500 1,000 Feet





Legend

-  Data Points
-  MYR Property
-  Runway 18-36 Rehabilitation Project
-  Burrow Pit Location Study Areas

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Appendix A: USFWS Correspondence and Determination Letter



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

South Carolina Ecological Services
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200
Charleston, SC 29407-7558
Phone: (843) 727-4707 Fax: (843) 727-4218



In Reply Refer To:

12/30/2024 16:29:43 UTC

Project code: 2025-0036406

Project Name: Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Runway 18-36 Rehabilitation at MYR

Please provide this document to the Federal agency or their designee with your loan/grant application.

Subject: Consistency letter for the project named 'Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Runway 18-36 Rehabilitation at MYR' for specified threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, pursuant to the IPaC determination key titled 'Clearance to Proceed with Federally-Insured Loan and Grant Project Requests'.

To whom it may concern:

On December 30, 2024, Michael Fesanco used the IPaC determination key 'Clearance to Proceed with Federally-Insured Loan and Grant Project Requests'; dated August 08, 2024, in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's online [IPaC tool](#) to evaluate potential impacts to listed species from a project named 'Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Runway 18-36 Rehabilitation at MYR' in Horry County, South Carolina (shown below):

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.68044465,-78.93352258982135,14z>



The following description was provided for the project 'Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Runway 18-36 Rehabilitation at MYR':

The 2025 Proposed Project is the permanent full depth/width runway pavement rehabilitation of Runway 18-36. The 2025 Proposed Project elements that supplement the 2024 Proposed Project include:

- » Extend Temporary Runway 17-35 by 500 feet (new total length 7,300 feet),
- » Construct 50-foot wide with 25-foot shoulders (100 feet of usable pavement) for Temporary Runway 17-35,
- » Install runway edge lighting along the additional 500 feet of Temporary Runway 17-35,
- » Construct relocated Taxiway B2,
- » Construct relocated Taxiway B3,
- » Construct Taxiway B3 extension from temporary Runway 17-35 to parallel Taxiway B,
- » Reconstruct Taxiway B5,
- » Reconstruct a portion of the General Aviation Ramp,
- » Demolish existing pavement (Taxiway Z and miscellaneous airfield pavement),
- » Construct airfield drainage improvements,
- » Use on-Airport borrow pits for construction purposes, as needed.

Based on your answers provided, the proposed project is unlikely to have any detrimental effects to federally-listed species or critical habitat. Therefore, per this guidance, Michael Fesancko has determined that Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Runway 18-36 Rehabilitation at MYR will have No Effect on the species listed below.

This letter serves as documentation of your consideration of endangered species, bald eagles, and migratory birds. No further coordination with the Service is necessary.

Please be advised that, if later modifications are made to the project that do not meet the criteria described above, if additional information involving potential effects to listed species becomes available, or if a new species is listed, reinitiation of consultation may be necessary.

BIRDS

- Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* Threatened
- Red-cockaded Woodpecker *Dryobates borealis* Threatened
- Rufa Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa* Threatened

FLOWERING PLANTS

- American Chaffseed *Schwalbea americana* Endangered
- Canby's Dropwort *Oxypolis canbyi* Endangered
- Pondberry *Lindera melissifolia* Endangered

INSECTS

- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Proposed Threatened

MAMMALS

- Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* Proposed Endangered
- West Indian Manatee *Trichechus manatus* Threatened

REPTILES

- Green Sea Turtle *Chelonia mydas* Threatened
- Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle *Lepidochelys kempii* Endangered
- Leatherback Sea Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea* Endangered

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR NON-FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES

- **Bald Eagle Nest Issues.** If any of the above-referenced activities (rehabilitation, demolition, or rebuilding) are proposed to occur **within 660 feet** of an active or alternate bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nest during the nesting season (October 1 through May 15), we recommend the applicant or their designated agent coordinate with the agency responsible for managing wildlife in their state. For additional information, please visit the Service's regional web page: <https://www.fws.gov/service/3-200-71-eagle-take-associated-not-purpose-activity-incidental-take>.
- **Migratory Bird Issues.** If any native birds are using the structures for nesting then actions should be taken so as not to disturb the adults, nests, eggs, or chicks as this could lead to a potential violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. If nests are present or any birds are using the structures regularly for roosting purposes, we recommend the applicant or their designated agent coordinate with the appropriate Service's Field Office and visit the Service's Migratory Bird Program website at <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds> for recommendations on how impacts can be avoided and minimized.

Michael Fesanco answered the determination key questions for this project as follows:

1. Does the project intersect Monroe County, FL?

Automatically answered

No

2. Does the project include federal grant funding, a federally-insured loan, or a federal loan transfer?

Yes, the project includes a federally-insured loan or federal grant funding.

3. Does the project involve a federal loan transfer, where the original lending or mortgage institutions for existing projects are no longer holding the loan and the property is being transferred via a federally-backed loan?

No

4. Is the entire site currently developed/hard-surfaced (i.e., the site consists entirely of existing roads, sidewalks, buildings, driveways, etc., and does not contain any undeveloped and/or vegetated areas)?

No, the site contains some undeveloped and/or vegetated areas.

5. Does the project site overlap designated or proposed critical habitat for any federally listed species?

Automatically answered

No

6. Will the project action include tree cutting or other means of knocking down or bringing down trees, tree topping, or tree trimming?

No

7. Will completion of this project require clearing or land disturbance of previously **undeveloped** habitat (e.g., native habitat, agricultural areas, pasture, etc.) **beyond the original footprint of the existing project**?

Note: Examples of land disturbance may include, but is not limited to: grading, vegetation removal, excavation, etc.

*No, this project will **not** require clearing of any undeveloped habitat.*

8. Is the federally-insured loan or federal grant funding being used for demolition, rehabilitation, renovation, and/or rebuilding of one or more existing facilities (e.g., residential, commercial and industrial sites, or utilities)?

Yes, the project includes Federal funding for work on existing facilities.

9. Does your project involve structures that are being used by any federally endangered or threatened species (e.g., roosting bonneted bats, denning indigo snakes, etc.) or are there known reports of species using the site?

*No, the site and/or structure(s) are **not** being used by any federally listed species.*

Attachments:

- Project questionnaire

- Determination key description: Clearance to Proceed with Federally-Insured Loan and Grant Project Requests
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service contact list

PROJECT INFORMATIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

As part of completing the determination key, Michael Fesanco provided the following information about their project:

1. Which types of structures this funding will address:

Airport

2. Please describe the activity you will be conducting:

The 2025 Proposed Project is the permanent full depth/width runway pavement rehabilitation of Runway 18-36. The 2025 Proposed Project elements that supplement the 2024 Proposed Project include:

- » Extend Temporary Runway 17-35 by 500 feet (new total length 7,300 feet),*
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- » Construct relocated Taxiway B3,*
- » Construct Taxiway B3 extension from temporary Runway 17-35 to parallel Taxiway B,*
- » Reconstruct Taxiway B5,*
- » Reconstruct a portion of the General Aviation Ramp,*
- » Demolish existing pavement (Taxiway Z and miscellaneous airfield pavement),*
- » Construct airfield drainage improvements,*
- » Use on-Airport borrow pits for construction purposes, as needed.*

3. How many square feet of facilities will be affected by this project?

3610000.00

4. Are there bald eagles within 660 feet of the site, or migratory birds or bats using structures on the site?

None of the above

5. Please describe the loan/grant program you are using

Combination of grants and funding sources.

6. Which Federal Agency is the lead agency providing the funding?

U.S. Federal Aviation administration (FAA)

7. Which types of activities you will be conducting:

Infrastructure

Rehabilitation

DETERMINATION KEY DESCRIPTION: CLEARANCE TO PROCEED WITH FEDERALLY-INSURED LOAN AND GRANT PROJECT REQUESTS

This key was last updated in IPaC on August 08, 2024. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This determination key is for all Federally-insured loans, loan transfers, or grant project requests that may be completed without requiring additional clearing of undisturbed habitat beyond the original footprint of the existing project. Projects may include demolition, rehabilitation, renovations, and/or rebuilding of existing structures (*e.g.*, commercial buildings, multi-family housing, single-family housing), and various utility and infrastructure projects such as water and wastewater treatment facilities, sewer or power line repair, telecommunications upgrades, etc. For the purposes of this key, Federal loan transfers are those transfers where the original lending or mortgage institutions for existing projects are no longer holding the loans, and the properties are being transferred via federally-backed loans.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the lead Federal agency charged with the protection and conservation of Federal Trust Resources, such as threatened and endangered species and migratory birds, in accordance with section 7 of the [Endangered Species Act of 1973](#), as amended (Act) (87 Stat. 884; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#), (16 U.S.C. 668-668d) (Eagle Act), and the [Migratory Bird Treaty Act](#) (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 701 et seq.).

Recently, many Federal agencies have activated programs that have resulted in an increased consumer demand to initiate projects through federally-backed loans and grants, all of which require those same Federal agencies to comply with Section 7 of the Act. Consequently, we have experienced an increase in the number of requests for review of these government-backed loan and grant projects. These include, but are not limited to:

1. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Neighborhood Stabilization and Community Development Block Grant programs;
2. U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy program;
3. U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Housing Assistance and Rural Development Loan and Grant Assistance programs;
4. U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulatory airport and runway modifications;
5. U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Assistance program;
6. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Clean Water State Revolving Fund; and

7. U.S. Department of Commerce's (DOC) National Telecommunications and Information Administration Broadband Grant programs.

In order to fulfill the Act's statutory obligations in a timely and consistent manner, and to assist Federal agencies, State and local governments, and consultants in addressing Section 7 and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) environmental impact review requirements, we provide the following guidance and clearance relative to the criteria stated below for Federally-insured loan and grant project requests.

This guidance is based on the signed letters:

[U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Clearance to Proceed with Federally-Insured Loan and Grant Project Requests](#) in Florida.

[U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Clearance to Proceed with Federally-Insured Loan and Grant Project Requests](#) in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Michael Fesanco
Address: 10748 Deerwood Park Blvd South
City: Jacksonville
State: FL
Zip: 32256
Email: michael.fesanco@rsandh.com
Phone: 3217952840

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Federal Aviation Administration

You have indicated that your project falls under or receives funding through the following special project authorities:

- BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW (BIL) (OTHER)



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

South Carolina Ecological Services
176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200
Charleston, SC 29407-7558
Phone: (843) 727-4707 Fax: (843) 727-4218



In Reply Refer To:

12/30/2024 16:17:51 UTC

Project Code: 2025-0036406

Project Name: Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Runway 18-36 Rehabilitation at MYR

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

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

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2))

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment(s):

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

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

South Carolina Ecological Services

176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200

Charleston, SC 29407-7558

(843) 727-4707

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0036406

Project Name: Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Runway 18-36 Rehabilitation at MYR

Project Type: Airport - New Construction

Project Description: The 2025 Proposed Project is the permanent full depth/width runway pavement rehabilitation of Runway 18-36. The 2025 Proposed Project elements that supplement the 2024 Proposed Project include:

- » Extend Temporary Runway 17-35 by 500 feet (new total length 7,300 feet),
- » Construct 50-foot wide with 25-foot shoulders (100 feet of usable pavement) for Temporary Runway 17-35,
- » Install runway edge lighting along the additional 500 feet of Temporary Runway 17-35,
- » Construct relocated Taxiway B2,
- » Construct relocated Taxiway B3,
- » Construct Taxiway B3 extension from temporary Runway 17-35 to parallel Taxiway B,
- » Reconstruct Taxiway B5,
- » Reconstruct a portion of the General Aviation Ramp,
- » Demolish existing pavement (Taxiway Z and miscellaneous airfield pavement),
- » Construct airfield drainage improvements,
- » Use on-Airport borrow pits for construction purposes, as needed.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@33.68044465,-78.93352258982135,14z>



Counties: Horry County, South Carolina

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 12 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Tricolored Bat <i>Perimyotis subflavus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515	Proposed Endangered
West Indian Manatee <i>Trichechus manatus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. <i>This species is also protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and may have additional consultation requirements.</i> Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469	Threatened

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red-cockaded Woodpecker <i>Dryobates borealis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7614	Threatened
Rufa Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Green Sea Turtle <i>Chelonia mydas</i> Population: North Atlantic DPS There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199	Threatened
Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5523	Endangered
Leatherback Sea Turtle <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1493	Endangered

INSECTS

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

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
American Chaffseed <i>Schwalbea americana</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1286	Endangered
Canby's Dropwort <i>Oxypolis canbyi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7738	Endangered
Pondberry <i>Lindera melissifolia</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1279	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

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

USFWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE LANDS AND FISH HATCHERIES

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

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

BALD & GOLDEN EAGLES

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act¹ and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats³, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#).

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

There are likely bald eagles present in your project area. For additional information on bald eagles, refer to [Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity](#)

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

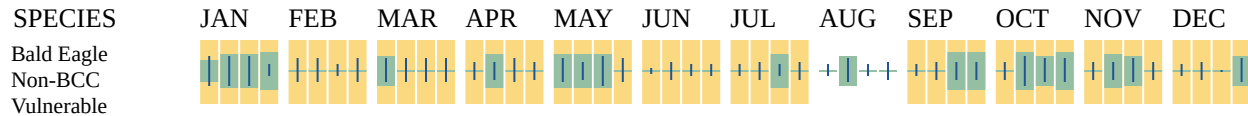
Survey Effort (|)

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

No Data (—)

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

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort — no data



Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

MIGRATORY BIRDS

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

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats³ should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "[Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#)".

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

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

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus palliatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8935	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31
Bachman's Sparrow <i>Peucaea aestivalis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6177	Breeds May 1 to Sep 30
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
Brown-headed Nuthatch <i>Sitta pusilla</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9427	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9406	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Chuck-will's-widow <i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9604	Breeds May 10 to Jul 10
Coastal (waynes) Black-throated Green Warbler <i>Setophaga virens waynei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11879	Breeds May 1 to Aug 15
Cory's Shearwater <i>Calonectris diomedea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10452	Breeds elsewhere
Eastern Whip-poor-will <i>Antrostomus vociferus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10678	Breeds May 1 to Aug 20

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Grasshopper Sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8329	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 20
Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Kentucky Warbler <i>Geothlypis formosa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9443	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 20
King Rail <i>Rallus elegans</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8936	Breeds May 1 to Sep 5
Least Tern <i>Sternula antillarum antillarum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11919	Breeds Apr 25 to Sep 5
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere
Painted Bunting <i>Passerina ciris</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9511	Breeds Apr 25 to Aug 15
Prairie Warbler <i>Setophaga discolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9513	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Prothonotary Warbler <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9439	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
Red-headed Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9398	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Ruddy Turnstone <i>Arenaria interpres morinella</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10633	Breeds elsewhere
Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9478	Breeds elsewhere
Saltmarsh Sparrow <i>Ammospiza caudacuta</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9719	Breeds May 15 to Sep 5
Semipalmated Sandpiper <i>Calidris pusilla</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9603	Breeds elsewhere
Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds elsewhere
Swallow-tailed Kite <i>Elanoides forficatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8938	Breeds Mar 10 to Jun 30
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/11991	Breeds elsewhere
Willet <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10669	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5
Wilson's Plover <i>Charadrius wilsonia</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9722	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 20
Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9431	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read ["Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles"](#), specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

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

Breeding Season (■)

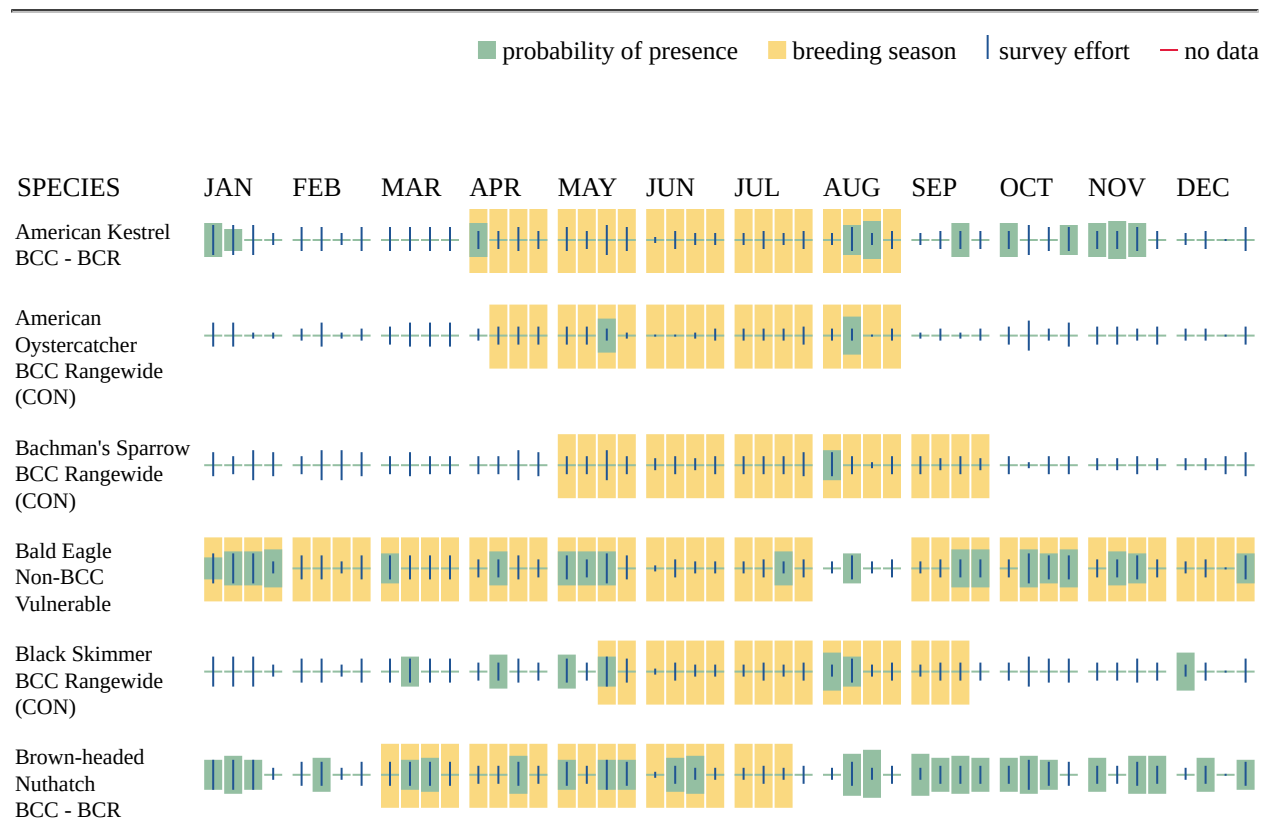
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

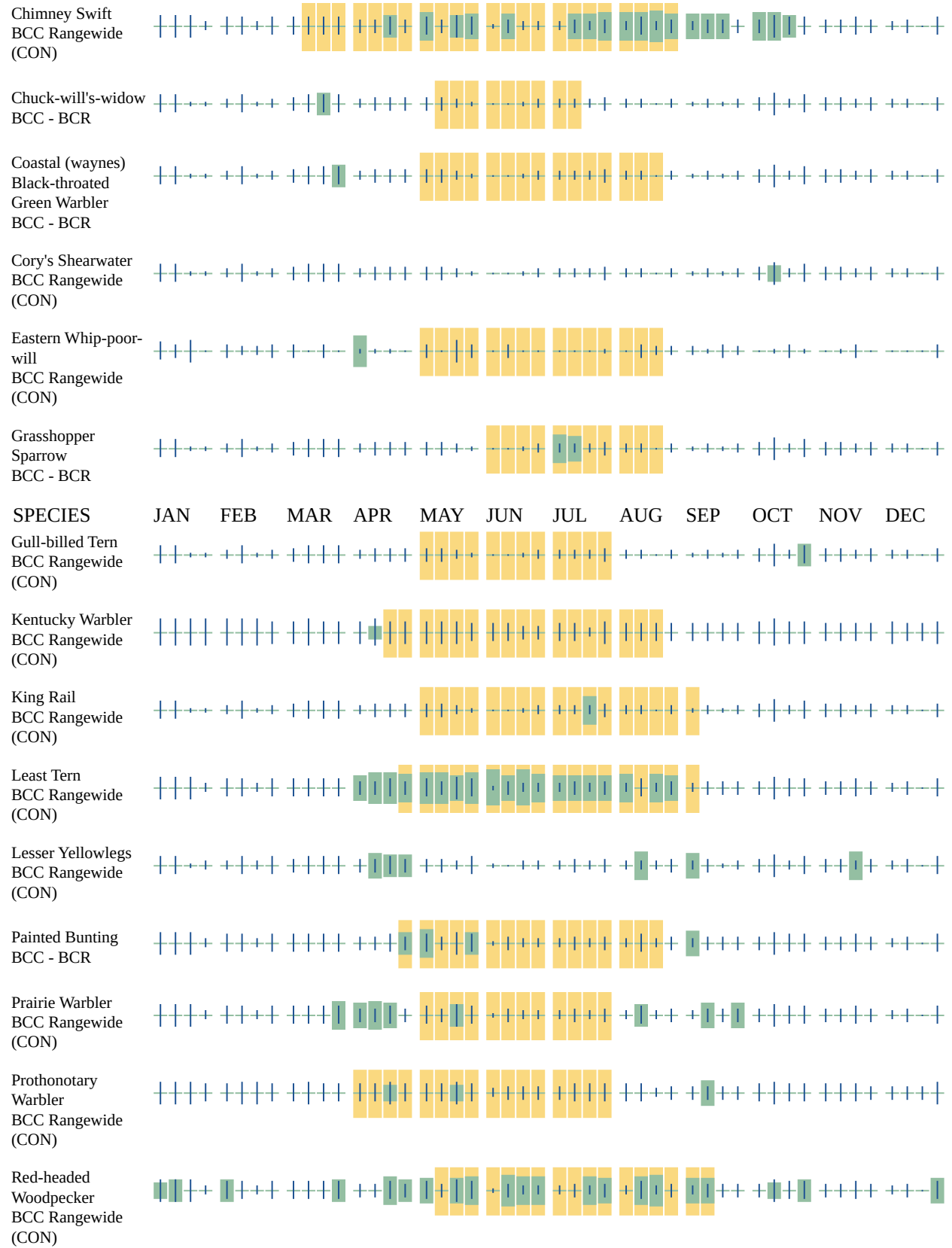
Survey Effort (|)

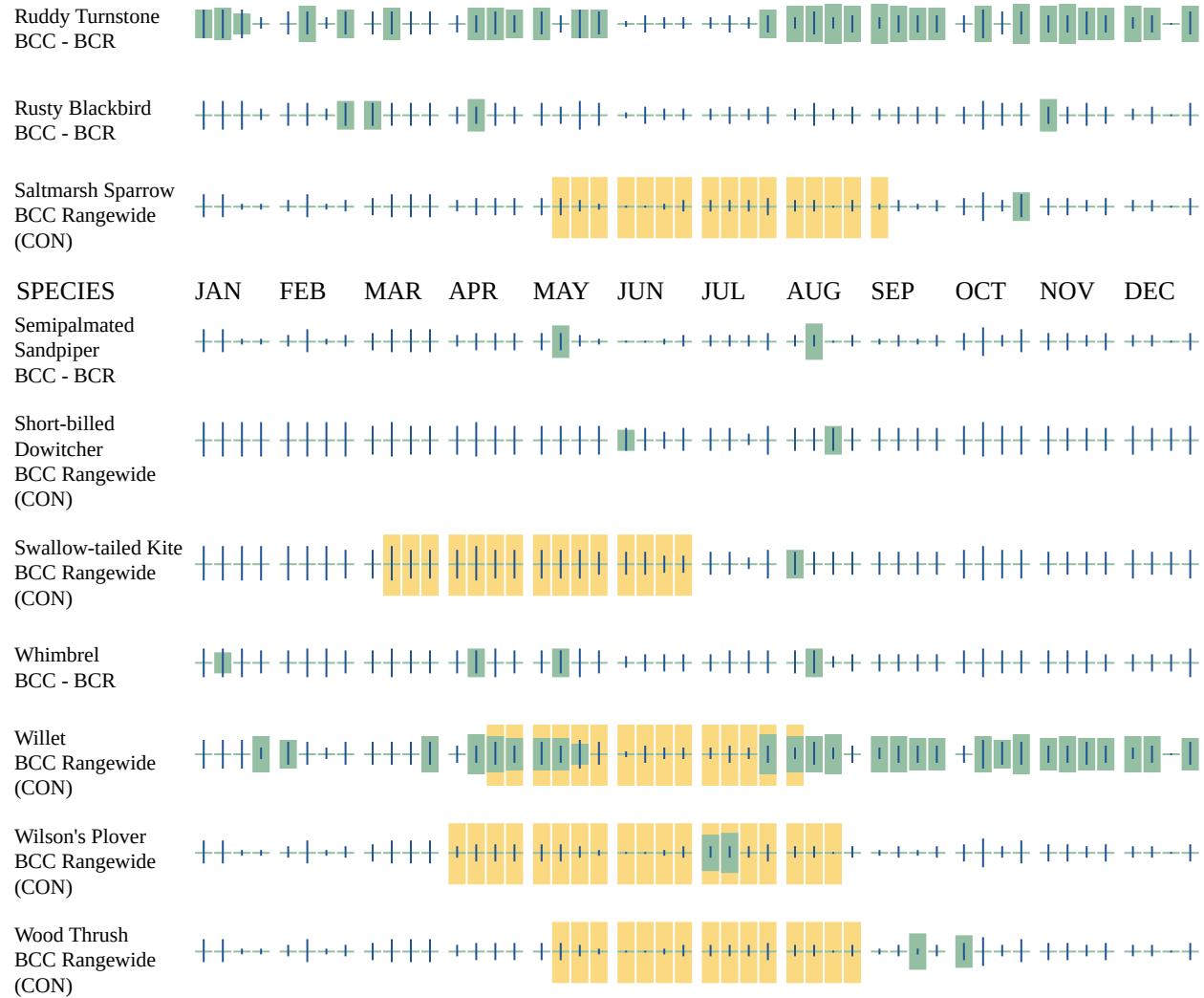
Vertical black lines; the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data (—)

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







Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

MARINE MAMMALS

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

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

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

-
1. The [Endangered Species Act](#) (ESA) of 1973.
 2. The [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora](#) (CITES) is a treaty to ensure that international trade in plants and animals does not threaten their survival in the wild.
 3. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

NAME

West Indian Manatee *Trichechus manatus*

Species profile: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469>

WETLANDS

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

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

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

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- PFO1B
- PFO4/1B

- PFO1/4Bd
- PFO1/4R
- PFO1/4Cd
- PFO4B
- PFO1/4B

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

- PEM1Fx

RIVERINE

- R2UBHx
- R1UBVx

FRESHWATER POND

- PUBHx
- PUBHh

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Michael Fesanco
Address: 10748 Deerwood Park Blvd South
City: Jacksonville
State: FL
Zip: 32256
Email: michael.fesanco@rsandh.com
Phone: 3217952840

You have indicated that your project falls under or receives funding through the following special project authorities:

- BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW (BIL) (OTHER)

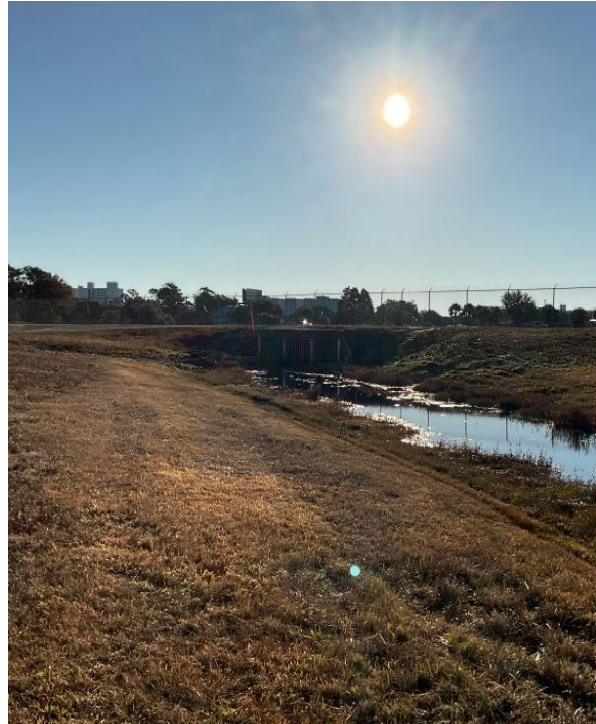
Appendix B: Photo Log

Representative Site Photos

DP – 1



Facing North



Facing Southeast



Facing West



Facing Southwest

DP – 2



Facing North



Facing Southeast



Water Environment



Facing West

DP – 3



Facing North



Facing South



Facing West



Facing East

DP – 4



Facing Northwest



Facing South



Facing West

DP – 5



Facing North



Facing South

DP – 6



Facing North



Facing Northwest



Facing South



Facing West

DP – 7



Facing North



Facing South



Facing West

DP – 8



Facing South



Facing Southwest

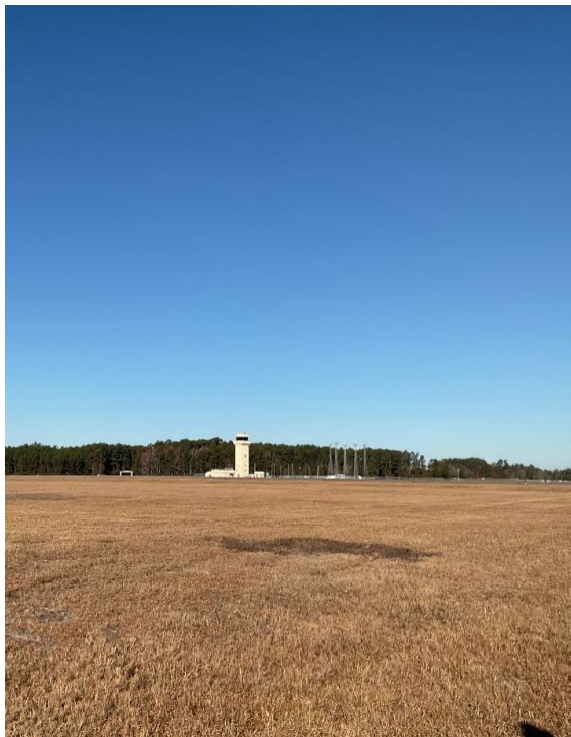
DP – 9



Facing North



Facing East



Facing Northwest



Facing West

DP – 10



Facing North



Facing Northeast



Facing Northwest

DP – 11



Facing North



Facing East



Facing Northwest



Facing West

DP - 12



Facing North



Facing South



Facing West

DP - 13



Facing North



Facing South



Water Environment

DP – 14



Facing North



Facing South



Facing West

DP – 15



Facing North



Facing South

DP – 16



Facing Northwest



Facing Southwest



Facing West

DP – 17



Facing North



Facing East



Facing West

DP – 18



Facing North



Facing East



Facing Southwest

DP – 19



Facing North



Facing South

DP – 20



Facing North



Facing East

DP – 21



Facing North



Facing East



Facing West

DP – 22



Facing North

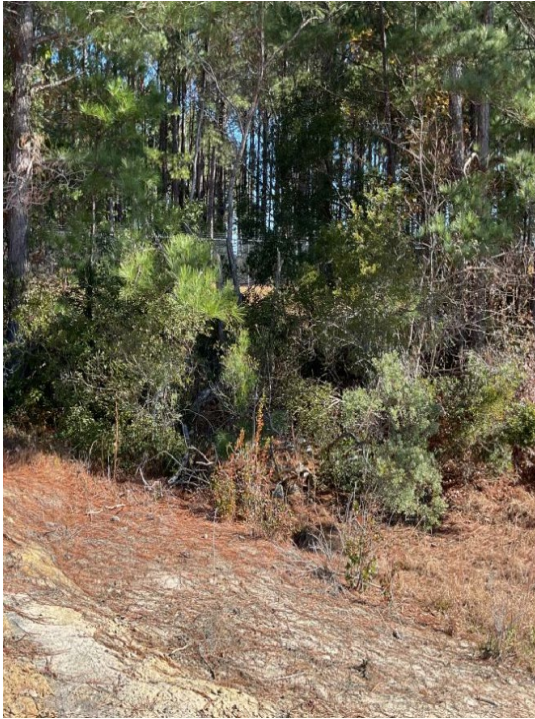


Facing Northeast



Facing South

DP – 23



Facing East



Facing Southwest

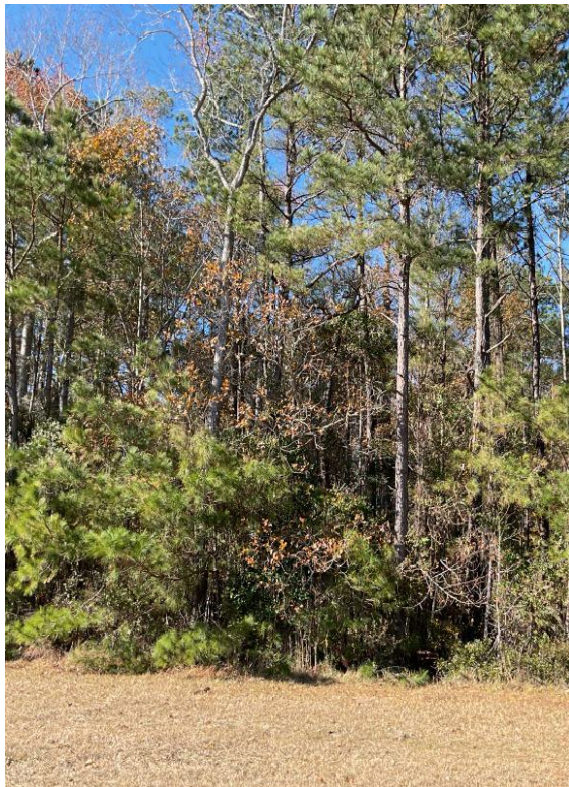
DP – 24



Facing South



Facing Southwest



Facing West