



04 October 2022

Ms. Sandy Lancaster
Dallas Fort Worth International Airport
3003 South Service Road, Annex Building A
DFW Airport, Texas 75261-9428

Re: 19th Street Cargo Redevelopment Project – Waters of the United States and Protected Species Habitat
Assessment Desktop Evaluations
Dallas Fort Worth International Airport, Tarrant County, Texas

Dear Ms. Lancaster,

Integrated Environmental Solutions, LLC (IES) performed a desktop review to identify any aquatic features that meet a definition of a water of the United States on the 19th Street Cargo Redevelopment project area at Dallas Fort Worth International Airport (DFW), Tarrant County, Texas (**Attachment A, Figure 1**). The 19th Street Cargo Redevelopment survey area is comprised of two sites, the proposed construction and operations area and the staging area to the northwest. This report will ultimately assess aerial photographs to interpret potentially jurisdictional aquatic features to ensure compliance with Clean Water Act (CWA) Sections 401 and 404 and vegetation communities to assess the likely presence of any species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

INTRODUCTION

Waters of the United States

Waters of the United States are protected under guidelines outlined in CWA Sections 401 and 404, in Executive Order (EO) 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), and by the review process of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Agencies that regulate impacts to the nation's water resources within Texas include the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the TCEQ. The USACE has the primary regulatory authority for enforcing CWA Section 404 requirements for waters of the United States.

The decision for whether a CWA Section 404 permit is required on a property is determined if there are waters of the United States present and the extent of losses of those features. The USACE and USEPA have gone through rulemaking to define what is a water of the United States, independently and jointly, several times since the initial CWA. The longest standing definitions of waters of the United States were those published in 1986; however, these definitions were challenged in 2001 and 2007 U.S. Supreme Court decisions. Since then, both the Obama and Trump administration completed rulemaking to modify the definitions of waters of the United States in the Clean Water Rule in 2016 and the Navigable Water Protection Rule (NWPR) in 2020. A recent federal district court decision in Arizona struck down the NWPR but was silent on which definitions of waters of the United States would replace it. As of the date of this letter report, the USACE Fort Worth District has provided verbal guidance that the USACE will be utilizing the pre-2015 definitions (i.e., 1986 definitions combined with the *Rapanos* and *Carabell* U.S. Supreme Court decisions) to define waters of the United States. USEPA has indicated that the pre-2015 definitions will be in place until new definitions have been developed as part of the new definitions rulemaking process that was started in June 2021, prior to the Arizona court decision.

1986 Waters of the United States Definitions and Rapanos Decision

The definition of waters of the United States, in 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 328.3, includes waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, wetlands, sloughs, wet meadows, or natural ponds and all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States. Also included are wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands). The term *adjacent* is defined as bordering, contiguous, or neighboring. Jurisdictional wetlands are a category of waters of the United States and have been defined by the USACE as areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

Waters of the United States are defined in 33 CFR 328.3 (a), 13 November 1986, as:

1. *All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;*
2. *All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;*
3. *All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:*
 - i. *Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or*
 - ii. *From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or*
 - iii. *Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;*
4. *All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under the definition;*
5. *Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(4) of this section;*
6. *The territorial seas;*
7. *Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(6) of this section.*

On 05 June 2007, the USACE and the USEPA issued joint guidance on delineation of waters on the United States based on the U.S. Supreme Court decisions in *Rapanos* and *Carabell*. Under this guidance, potential waters of the United States have been classified as traditional navigable waters (TNW), relatively permanent waters (RPW) (i.e., having flow most of the year or at least seasonally), or non-RPWs. This guidance states that TNWs and RPWs and contiguous or adjacent wetlands to these aquatic features are waters of the United States. Wetlands that are bordering, contiguous, or neighboring another water of the United States is considered adjacent. Additionally, wetlands that are within the 100-year floodplain of another water of the United States are also considered adjacent. Non-RPWs, wetlands contiguous or adjacent to non-RPWs, and isolated wetlands must undergo a “significant nexus” test on a case-by-case basis to determine the jurisdictional nature of these aquatic features. Under the “significant nexus” test a water feature must have substantial connection to a TNW by direct flow, or by indirect biological, hydrologic, or chemical connection. Under the “significant nexus” test the USACE District Engineer must submit the jurisdictional determination (JD) to the regional USEPA office, which makes the decision whether to move the JD to Headquarters USACE to make the final determination.

This guidance does not void the January 2001 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC) v. USACE* which disallowed regulation of isolated wetlands under the CWA through the “Migratory Bird Rule.” Previously, the USACE assumed jurisdiction over isolated waters of the United States based on its 1986 preamble stating that migratory birds used these habitats. The “Migratory Bird Rule” provided the nexus to interstate commerce and thus protection under the CWA. However, the new guidance does require that the “significant nexus” test be performed in addition to an analysis of other potential interstate commerce uses for isolated waters.

Protected Species

Federal

The ESA of 1973 (Public Law [P.L.] 93-205) and the amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-578) were enacted to provide a program of preservation for endangered and threatened species and to provide protection for ecosystems upon which these species depend for their survival. The ESA requires all federal agencies to implement protection programs for designated species and to use their authorities to further the purposes of the Act. Responsibility for the listing of an endangered or threatened species and for the development of recovery plans lies with the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Commerce. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is responsible for implementing the ESA within the United States.

An endangered species is a species, which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A threatened species is a species likely to become endangered within the near future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Proposed species are those, which have been formally submitted to Congress for official listing as endangered or threatened.

In addition, the USFWS has identified species, which are candidates for possible addition to the list of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.11 and 17.12) under the ESA. The USFWS maintains a candidate list to: (1) provide advance knowledge of potential listings that could affect land planning decisions, (2) solicit input to identify candidates not requiring protection or additional species that may require protection under the ESA, and (3) solicit information needed to prioritize the order in which species will be proposed for listing. Candidate species have no legal protection under the ESA.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 states that it is unlawful to kill, capture, collect, possess, buy, sell, trade, or transport any migratory bird, nest, young, feather, or egg in part or in whole, without a federal permit issued in accordance with the Act's policies and regulations. However, in a recent decision the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit found that for an unlawful "taking" to occur, a "deliberate act done directly and intentionally to migratory birds" would need to occur. (United States v. CITGO Petroleum Corp., No. 14-40128 [5th Cir. Sept. 4, 2015]).

State

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) Wildlife Diversity Program (WDP) maintains computerized records of state-listed threatened and endangered species by county. The State of Texas does not list threatened and endangered species using the same criteria as the federal government. When the USFWS lists a plant species, the State of Texas then lists that plant. Thus, the list of threatened and endangered plants in Texas is the same as the Federal list. The state has separate laws governing the listing of animal species as threatened or endangered. Threatened and endangered animal species in Texas are those species so designated according to Chapters 67 and 68 of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Code and Section 65.171 - 65.184 of Title 31 of the Texas Administrative Code. Species that are not currently listed by the Federal government may be listed as threatened or endangered by the TPWD.

WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

METHODOLOGY

In conducting the desktop evaluation, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map (**Attachment A, Figures 2A and 2B**), the *Soil Survey of Tarrant County, Texas*, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) digital soil database for Tarrant County (**Attachment A, Figure 3**), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) (**Attachment A, Figure 4**), and recent and historic aerial photographs of the proposed survey area were studied to identify possible aquatic features that could meet the definition of waters of the United States and areas prone to wetland development. While this assessment is valid for preliminary planning purposes, the results are adapted from aerial photograph interpretation that is not an approved USACE delineation methodology for CWA Section 404 permitting.

RESULTS

Background Review

Topographic Setting

The USGS topographic map (Grapevine 7.5' Quadrangle 1959, revised 1982) illustrates a subterranean culvert as a dashed purple linear feature in the western region, oriented north-to-south. No blue line features or ponds were identified in the staging area (see **Attachment A, Figure 2A**). The 2022 Grapevine 7.5' Quadrangle map illustrates the culvert in similar alignment; however, the dashed line is now blue (see **Attachment A, Figure 2B**). The topography of the staging area was illustrated with gentle slopes oriented southeast-to-northwest and the topography of the project site was illustrated with gentle slopes oriented northeast-to-southwest. The elevation of the sites was between approximately 590 feet (ft) and 610 ft above mean sea level (amsl).

Soils

The USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey identified four soil map units within the survey area, Ferris-Heiden complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes; Heiden clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes; Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes; and Houston Black-Urban land complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes. None of these soil map units were listed as a hydric soil on the Hydric Soils of Texas list prepared by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (accessed 04 October 2022, Tarrant County, Texas) (see **Attachment A, Figure 3**). Hydric soils are described as those soils that are sufficiently wet in the upper part to develop anaerobic conditions during the growing season.

FEMA FIRM

The FEMA FIRM map panels (Tarrant County Map Panels 48439C0115K, and 48439C0120, effective 25 September 2009) shows the entire survey area to be within Zone X (Areas determined to be outside the 0.2 percent annual chance floodplain) (see **Attachment A, Figure 4**).

Desktop Evaluation – National Hydrology Dataset and Aerial Photograph Interpretation

The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD), recent and historic aerial photography were utilized to determine the possible presence of aquatic features within the survey area. The entire survey area has been developed with stormwater control systems that drain rainfall and sheet flow immediately into a subterranean drainage system. The dashed blue line feature illustrated on the USGS topographic map in the western boundary was a subterranean culvert that flows into an open ditch south of the survey area. As such, no aquatic features were identified (**Attachment A, Figure 5**).

CONCLUSIONS

To summarize the desktop assessment, no aquatic features were identified within the survey area.

This desktop assessment is based on professional experience in photograph interpretation and assessing the desktop resources and from experience with the USACE Fort Worth District regulators; however, this assessment does not constitute a delineation or a jurisdictional determination of waters of the United States. This assessment has been based on the professional experience of IES staff and our interpretation of USACE regulations at 33 CFR 328.3, IES' interpretation of the NWPR, current judicial reviews, and the Regulatory Guidance Letter (RGL) 08-02. While IES believes our assessment to be accurate based on the information reviewed, results may be refined or changed based on field observations and final authority to interpret the regulations lies solely with the USACE and USEPA. The USACE Headquarters in association with the USEPA often issue guidance that changes the interpretation of published regulations. USACE/USEPA guidance issued after the date of this report has the potential to invalidate the report conclusions and/or recommendations, which may create the need to reevaluate the report conclusions. IES has no regulatory authority, as such, proceeding based solely upon this report does not protect the Client from potential sanction or fines from the USACE/USEPA. The Client acknowledges that they have the opportunity to submit this report to the USACE for a preliminary jurisdictional determination for concurrence prior to proceeding with any work within aquatic features located on the survey area. If the Client elects not to do so, then the Client proceeds at their sole risk.

PROTECTED SPECIES HABITAT ASSESSMENT

METHODOLOGY

The list of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants under the ESA was obtained through the USFWS Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPaC) and from the TPWD WDP and the Texas Natural Diversity Database (TXNDD). The vegetation communities used by each species was obtained and is detailed below. During the desktop evaluation, vegetation composition within and adjacent to the project site were noted to determine whether there was any potential for protected species habitat.

RESULTS

Literature Review

According to the USFWS, three species, Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*), and Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*) are listed as federally protected (i.e., threatened or endangered) with the potential to occur within Tarrant County. Two of these species are conditionally listed as threatened within Tarrant County on the basis that the proposed project is for wind energy production, Red Knot, and Piping Plover. No federally listed critical habitat for these species is located within the vicinity of the survey area. The TPWD lists 11 state protected species that could occur within Tarrant County. Four are also federally listed avian species; however, the Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*) is only listed by TPWD for Tarrant County. The review of the TXNDD files did not indicate any unique vegetation communities, parks or natural/managed areas within the survey area.

Attachment B identifies the state and federally protected species that could potentially occur within Tarrant County from the IPAC and Rare and Threatened Endangered Species of Texas (RTEST) lists.

Desktop Survey

Aerial photography indicates that the survey area is maintained as an **urban matrix** vegetation community (see **Attachment A, Figure 6**). The project site is comprised of paved access lanes, parking lots, and roads with multiple hangars and maintenance buildings across the site. Small, unpaved regions are visible between access lanes, buildings, and roads that are dominated by mowed turfgrasses with scattered landscaping trees to the northwest and southwest. The staging site is a cleared gravel pad surrounded by mowed turfgrasses.

CONCLUSIONS

Preferred Habitat for Federally Protected Species

Table 1 provides a summary of the federally and state-listed species that could potentially occur within Tarrant County, as well as a brief description of their habitat, whether this habitat is present within the survey area, and whether the proposed project would potentially affect the listed species.

Regarding federally listed threatened and endangered species, Red Knot, Piping Plover, and Whooping Crane were listed for Tarrant County. As these projects will not be related to wind energy, the Red Knot and Piping Plover will not be affected.

- Whooping Cranes utilize estuaries, prairie marshes, moist grasslands, croplands, and will use large shallow wetland areas associated with lakes for roosting and feeding. The survey area did not contain this type of vegetation community.

As such, the habitats present within the survey area were not suitable for any of the federally listed threatened or endangered species. Nor were the habitats suitable for nesting, feeding, or stopover migration habitat for these species.

Table 1. Federally- and State- listed Threatened and Endangered Species Occurring or Potentially Occurring in Tarrant County, Texas

Species	State Status	Federal Status	Description of Habitat	Habitat Present ¹	Species Effect ²
BIRDS					
Black Rail (<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>)	T	LT	Salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, and grassy swamps; nests in or along edge of marsh, sometimes on damp ground, but usually on mat of previous years dead grasses; nest usually hidden in marsh grass or at base of Salicornia.	No	No
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	T	LT	Beaches, sandflats, and dunes along Gulf Coast beaches and adjacent offshore islands. Also spoil islands in the Intracoastal Waterway. Based on the November 30, 1992 Section 6 Job No. 9.1, Piping Plover and Snowy Plover Winter Habitat Status Survey, algal flats appear to be the highest quality habitat. Some of the most important aspects of algal flats are their relative inaccessibility and their continuous availability throughout all tidal conditions. Sand flats often appear to be preferred over algal flats when both are available, but large portions of sand flats along the Texas coast are available only during low-very low tides and are often completely unavailable during extreme high tides or strong north winds. Beaches appear to serve as a secondary habitat to the flats associated with the primary bays, lagoons, and inter-island passes. Beaches are rarely used on the southern Texas coast, where bayside habitat is always available, and are abandoned as bayside habitats become available on the central and northern coast. However, beaches are probably a vital habitat along the central and northern coast (i.e., north of Padre Island) during periods of extreme high tides that cover the flats. Optimal site characteristics appear to be large in area, sparsely vegetated, continuously available or in close proximity to secondary habitat, and with limited human disturbance.	No	No
Rufa Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>)	T	LT	The Red Knot prefers the shoreline of coast and bays and also uses mudflats during rare inland encounters. Primary prey items include coquina clam (<i>Donax</i> spp.) on beaches and dwarf surf clam (<i>Mulinia lateralis</i>) in bays, at least in the Laguna Madre. Wintering Range includes- Aransas, Brazoria, Calhoun, Cameron, Chambers, Galveston, Jefferson, Kennedy, Kleberg, Matagorda, Nueces, San Patricio, and Willacy. Habitat: Primarily seacoasts on tidal flats and beaches, herbaceous wetland, and Tidal flat/shore.	No	No
White-faced ibis (<i>Plegadis chihi</i>)	T	---	Prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; currently confined to near-coastal rookeries in so-called hog-wallow prairies. Nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats.	No	No
Whooping Crane (<i>Grus americana</i>)	E	LE	Small ponds, marshes, and flooded grain fields for both roosting and foraging. Potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties.	No	No
MAMMALS					
Black Bear (<i>Ursus americanus</i>)	T	---	Historically prefers higher elevations where pinyon-oaks predominate; also occasionally sighted in desert scrub of Trans-Pecos (Black Gap Wildlife Management Area) and Edwards Plateau in juniper-oak habitat.	No	No
MOLLUSKS					
Louisiana pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema riddellii</i>)	T	---	Occurs in small streams to large rivers in slow to moderate currents in substrates of clay, mud, sand, and gravel. Not known from impoundments (Howells 2010f; Randklev et al. 2013b; Troia et al. 2015). [Mussels of Texas 2019].	No	No
Sandbank pocketbook (<i>Lamsilis satura</i>)	T	---	Occurs in small streams to large rivers in slow to moderate current in sandy mud to sand and gravel substrate. Can occur in a variety of habitats but most common in littoral habitats such as banks or backwaters or in protected areas along point bars (Randklev et al. 2013b; Randklev et al. 2014a; Troia et al. 2015). [Mussels of Texas 2019].	No	No
Texas heelsplitter (<i>Potamilus amphichaenus</i>)	T	---	Occurs in small streams to large rivers in standing to slow-flowing water; most common in banks, backwaters and quiet pools; adapts to some reservoirs. Often found in soft substrates such as mud, silt or sand (Howells et al. 1996; Randklev et al. 2017a). [Mussels of Texas 2019].	No	No

Species	State Status	Federal Status	Description of Habitat	Habitat Present ¹	Species Effect ²
INSECTS					
Monarch Butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	---	C	Adult monarch butterflies are large and conspicuous, with bright orange wings surrounded by a black border and covered with black veins. During the breeding season, monarchs lay their eggs on their obligate milkweed host plant (primarily <i>Asclepias</i> spp.), and larvae emerge after 2 to 5 days. Larvae develop through five larval instars (intervals between molts) over a period of 9 to 18 days, feeding on milkweed and sequestering toxic chemicals (cardenolides) as a defense against predators. The larva then pupates into a chrysalis before emerging 6 to 14 days later as an adult butterfly. There are multiple generations of monarchs produced during the breeding season, with most adult butterflies living approximately 2 to 5 weeks; overwintering adults enter into reproductive diapause (suspended reproduction) and live 6 to 9 months. Individual monarchs in temperate climates, such as eastern and western North America, undergo long-distance migration, and live for an extended period of time. In the fall, in both eastern and western North America, monarchs begin migrating to their respective overwintering sites.	No	No
REPTILES					
Alligator snapping turtle (<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>)	T	---	Aquatic: Perennial water bodies; rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near running water; sometimes enters brackish coastal waters. Females emerge to lay eggs close to the water's edge.	No	No
Texas horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>)	T	---	Terrestrial: Open habitats with sparse vegetation, including grass, prairie, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive. Occurs to 6000 feet, but largely limited below the pinyon-juniper zone on mountains in the Big Bend area.	No	No

LE – Federally Listed Endangered, LT – Federally Listed Threatened, DL – Federally Delisted, PT – Federally Proposed Threatened, E – State Listed Endangered, T - State Listed Threatened
 C - Candidate

¹Habitat Present? – Do the vegetation communities located within the survey area match the requirements for that particular protected species?

²Species Effect? – Will the proposed project potentially affect a protected species?

Data Sources: USFWS IPaC (Published and accessed 28 September 2022), TPWD (Published 22 June 2021, accessed 28 September 2022)

Preferred Habitat for State Protected Species

There were 11 state-listed threatened and endangered species for Tarrant County, which includes all the federally listed avian species. Any occurrence of the Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum athalassos*), Piping Plover, and White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*) would be in relation to stopover during migration; however, no suitable stopover or nesting habitat was observed within the survey area. Whooping Crane and Black Rail would be unlikely to utilize the survey area, as their preferred habitat type were not present.

Vegetation Communities

None of the vegetation observed within the survey area on aerial photography would be considered unique or compose a unique vegetation type for the region. The vegetation communities described were composed of species that are not only common to grassland and forested areas, but to the Cross-Timbers and Blackland Prairie eco-regions of North Central Texas. It is IES's professional opinion that the proposed project will not have any effect on any unique vegetation, vegetation communities, or habitat types.

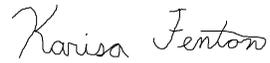
Potential to Affect Protected Species

As previously noted, habitat for any of the federally listed species and state listed species was not present within the survey area. As such, the proposed project is not expected to have any impacts on the federally or state-listed threatened or endangered species.

IES appreciates the opportunity to work with you and DFW on this project, and we hope we may be of assistance to you in the future. If you have any comments, questions, or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us. We can be reached at 972-562-7672 or by email at kfenton@intenvsol.com or rreinecke@intenvsol.com.

Sincerely,

Integrated Environmental Solutions, LLC.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Karisa Fenton".

Ms. Karisa Fenton

Biologist

Attachments

File ref: 03.006.099

ATTACHMENT A
Figures

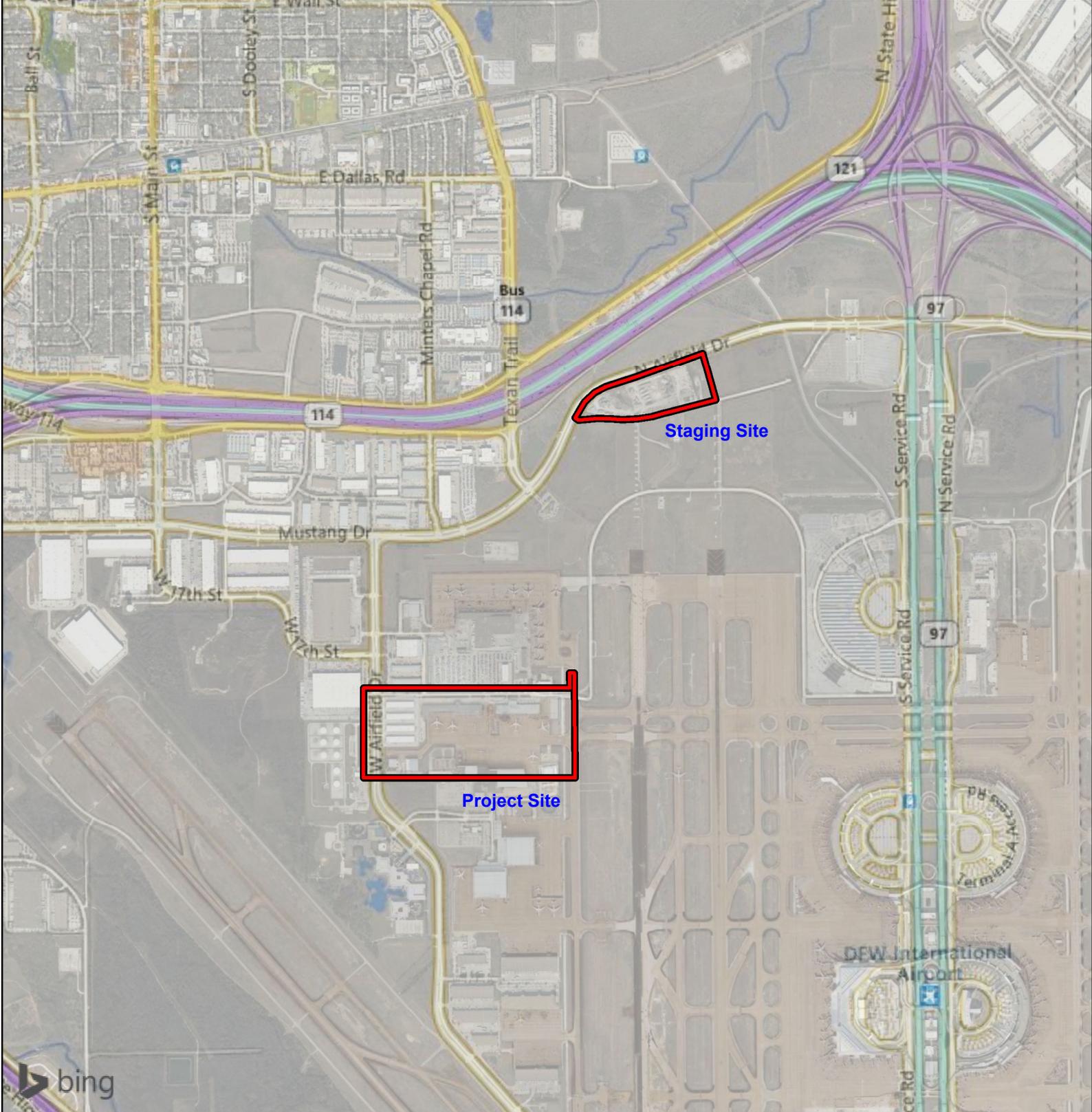


Figure 1.
General Location Map

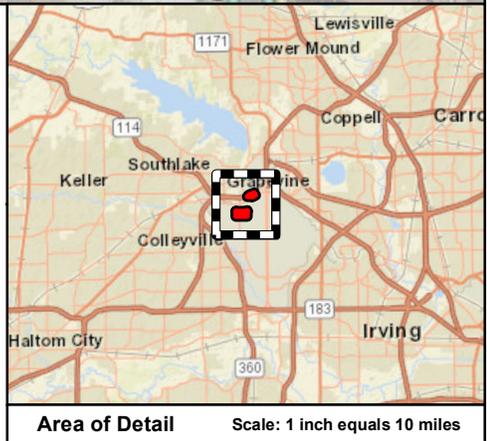
NW Cargo Area
 DFW International Airport
 Tarrant County, Texas

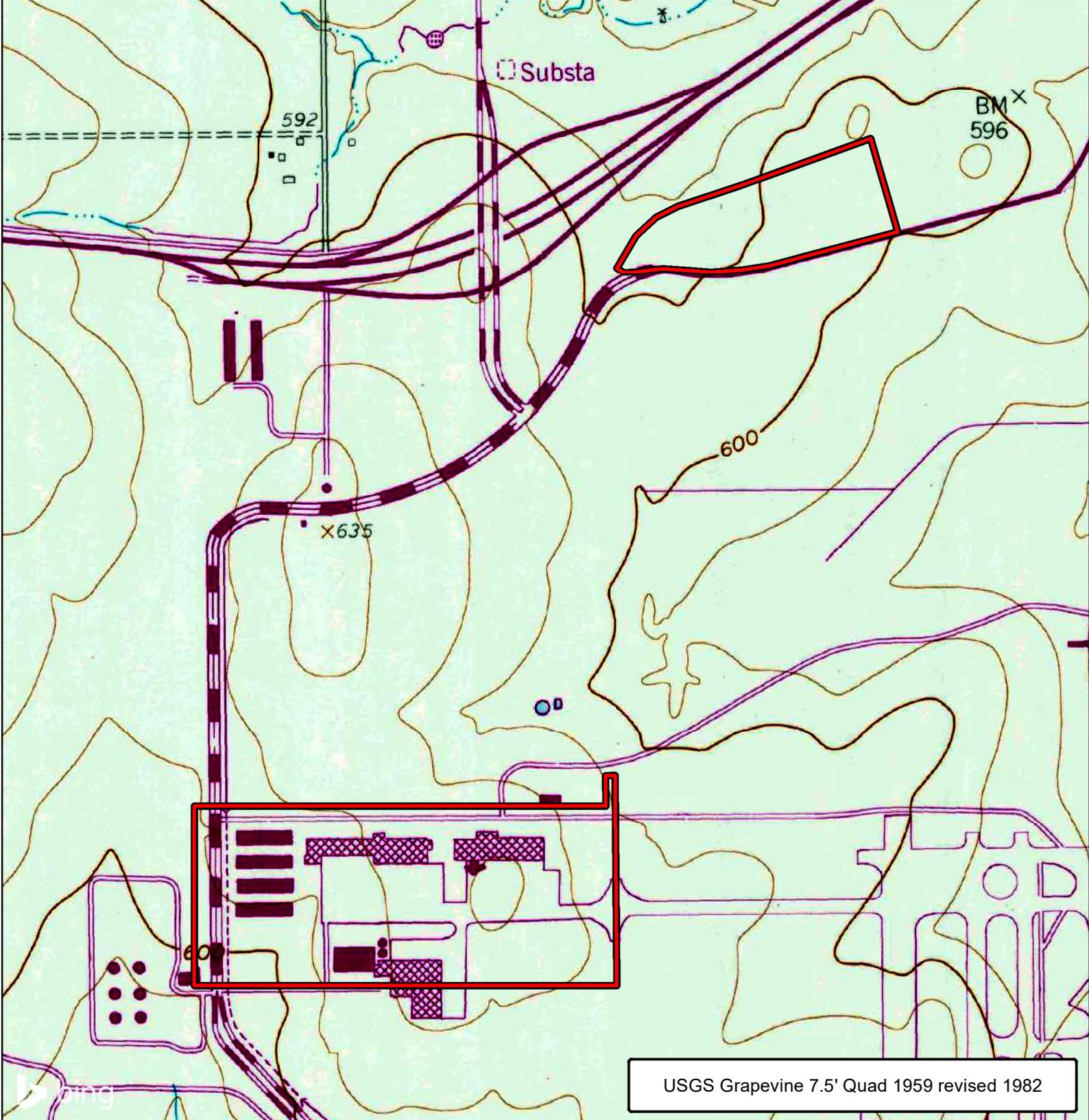
1 in = 2,000 feet

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File Ref. 03.006.099
 Date: 10/4/2022

 Survey Area



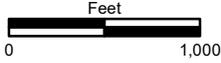


USGS Grapevine 7.5' Quad 1959 revised 1982

Figure 2A.
Topographic Setting

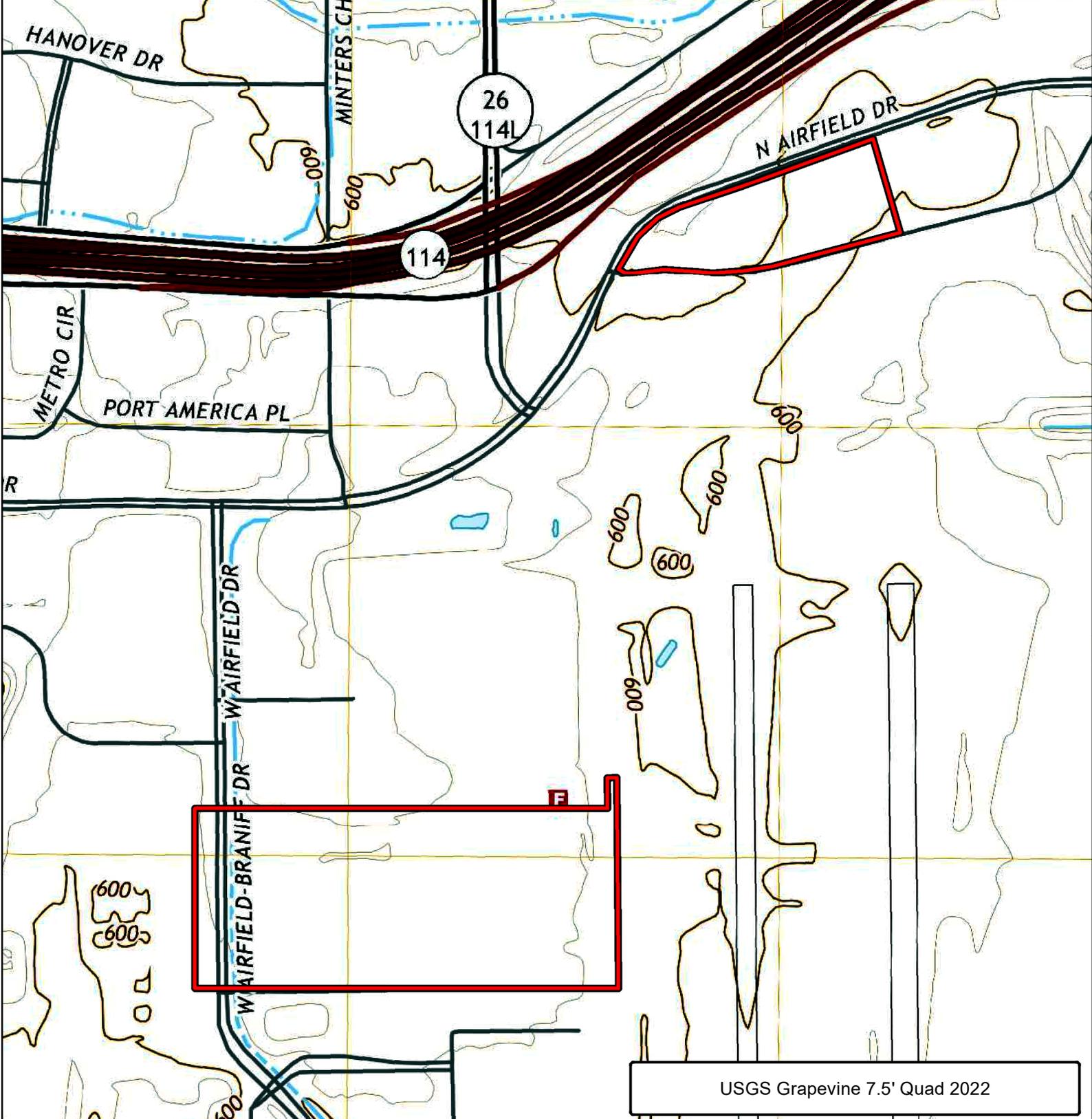
NW Cargo Area
DFW International Airport
Tarrant County, Texas

 Survey Area

1 in = 1,000 feet 



File Ref. 03.006.099
Date: 10/4/2022



**Figure 2B.
Topographic Setting**

NW Cargo Area
DFW International Airport
Tarrant County, Texas

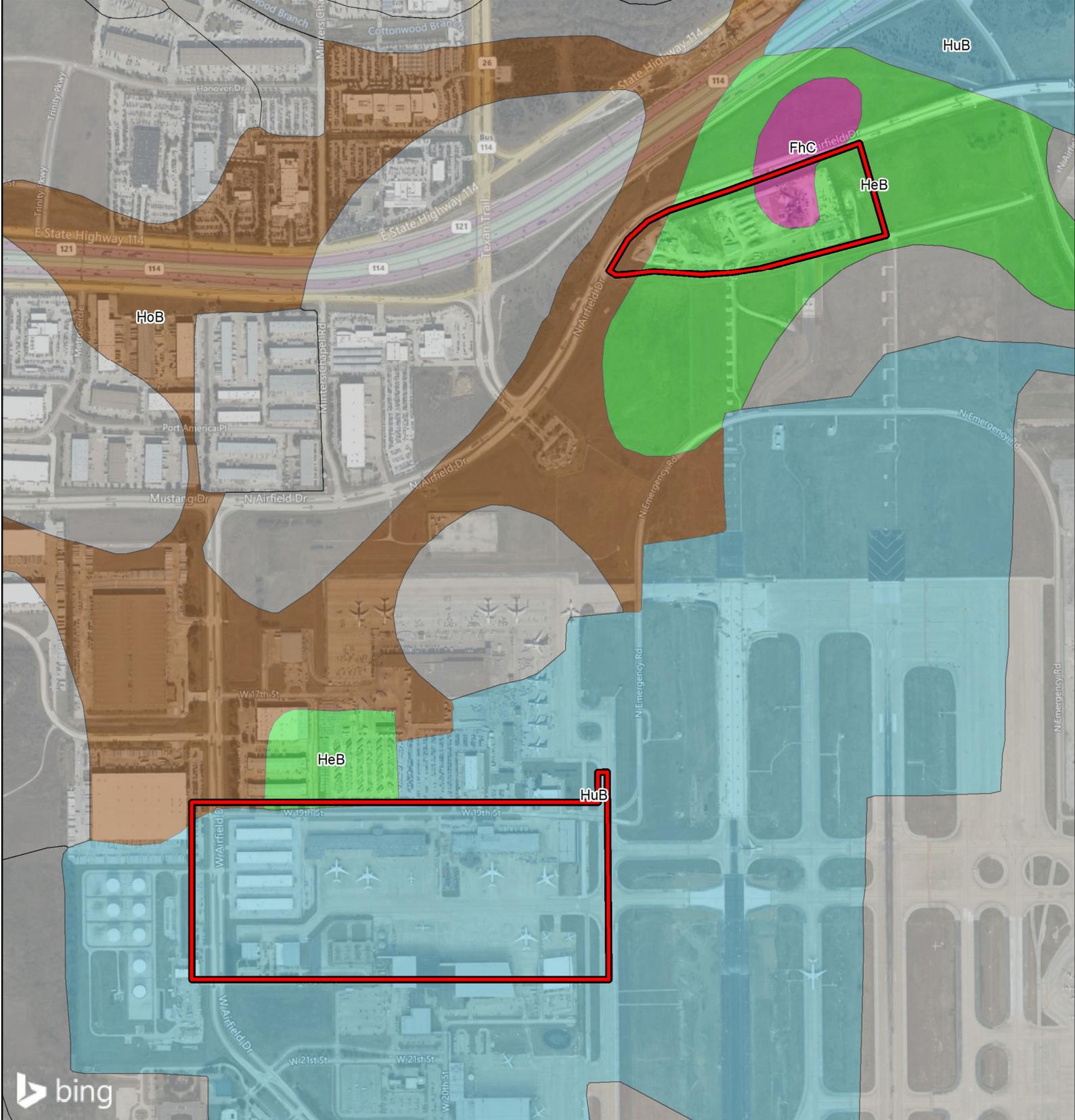
1 in = 1,000 feet 



File Ref. 043.006.099
Date: 10/4/2022

USGS Grapevine 7.5' Quad 2022

 Survey Area



**Figure 3.
Soils Map**

NW Cargo Area
DFW International Airport
Tarrant County, Texas



File Ref. 03.006.099
Date: 10/4/2022



Survey Area

Soil map units outside survey area

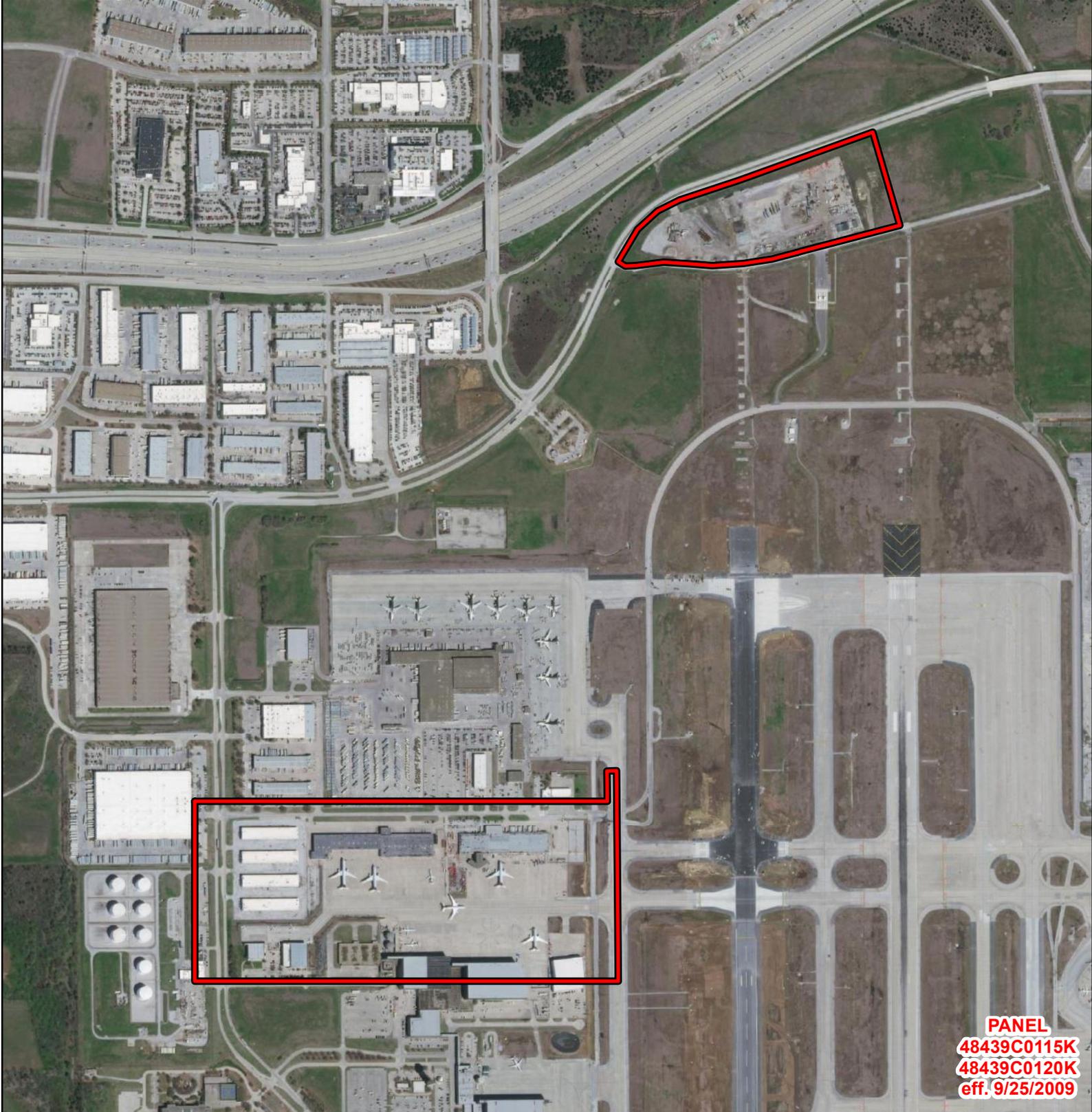
Soil Map Units

FhC - Ferris-Heiden complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

HeB - Heiden clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes

HoB - Houston Black clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes

HuB - Houston Black-Urban land complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes



PANEL
48439C0115K
48439C0120K
eff. 9/25/2009

Figure 4.
Federal Emergency
Management Agency
Flood Insurance Rate Map

NW Cargo Area
 DFW International Airport
 Tarrant County, Texas



File Ref. 03.006.099
 Date: 10/4/2022

Survey Area

FEMA FIRM Zone Descriptions

- Zone X - Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain
- Zone X - Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood
- Zone A - Special Flood Hazard Areas subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood; No base flood elevations determined
- Zone AE - Special Flood Hazard Areas subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood; Base flood elevations determined
- Zone AE - Floodway areas in Zone AE

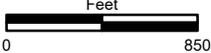


Figure 5.
Aquatic Features Identified
within the Survey Area

 Survey Area

NW Cargo Area
 DFW International Airport
 Tarrant County, Texas

*No aquatic features were identified during the desktop evaluation.

1 in = 850 feet 



File Ref. 03.006.099
 Date: 10/4/2022

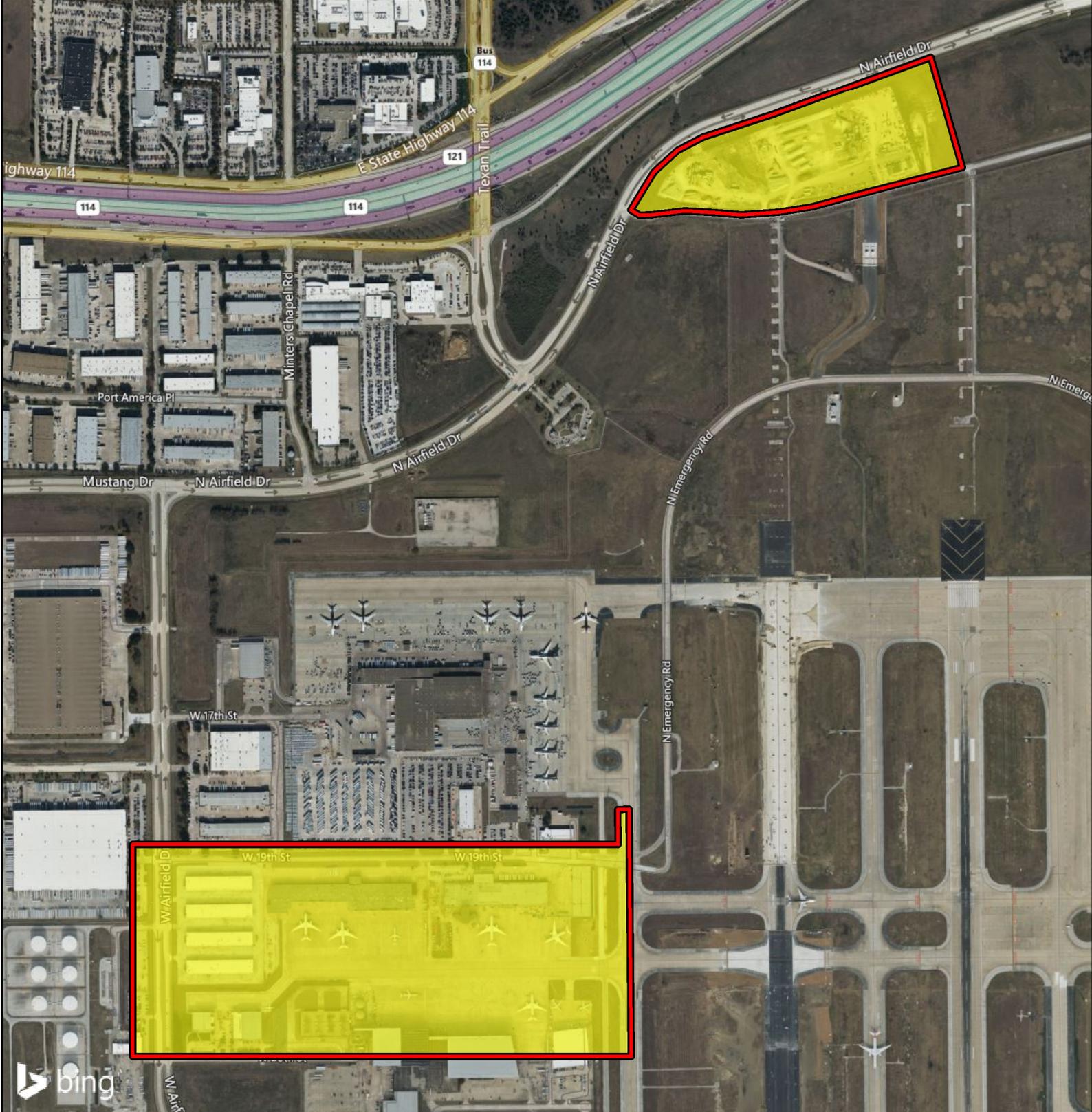


Figure 6.
Vegetation Communities Identified
within the Survey Area

NW Cargo Area
 DFW International Airport
 Tarrant County, Texas



File Ref. 03.006.099
 Date: 10/4/2022

-  Survey Area
- Vegetation Communities**
-  Urban Matrix

ATTACHMENT B
Protected Species Lists



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Arlington Ecological Services Field Office
501 West Felix Street
Suite 1105
Fort Worth, TX 76115-3410
Phone: (817) 277-1100 Fax: (817) 277-1129
Email Address: arles@fws.gov

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2023-0133137
Project Name: 19th Street Cargo Redevelopment Project

September 26, 2023

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, which may occur within the boundary of 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.).

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 section 7(a)(1) of the Act, Federal agencies are directed to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Under and 7(a)(2) and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to determine whether their actions may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat. A Federal action is an activity or program authorized, funded, or carried out, in whole or in part, by a Federal agency (50 CFR 402.02).

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 Federal actions 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.

After evaluating the potential effects of a proposed action on federally listed species, one of the following determinations should be made by the Federal agency:

1. *No effect* - the appropriate determination when a project, as proposed, is anticipated to have no effects to listed species or critical habitat. A "no effect" determination does not require section 7 consultation and no coordination or contact with the Service is necessary. However, the action agency should maintain a complete record of their evaluation, including the steps leading to the determination of affect, the qualified personnel conducting the evaluation, habitat conditions, site photographs, and any other related information.
2. *May affect, but is not likely to adversely affect* - the appropriate determination when a proposed action's anticipated effects to listed species or critical habitat are insignificant, discountable, or completely beneficial. Insignificant effects relate to the size of the impact and should never reach the scale where "take" of a listed species occurs. Discountable effects are those extremely unlikely to occur. Based on best judgment, a person would not be able to meaningfully measure, detect, or evaluate insignificant effects, or expect discountable effects to occur. This determination requires written concurrence from the Service. A biological evaluation or other supporting information justifying this determination should be submitted with a request for written concurrence.
3. *May affect, is likely to adversely affect* - the appropriate determination if any adverse effect to listed species or critical habitat may occur as a consequence of the proposed action, and the effect is not discountable or insignificant. This determination requires formal section 7 consultation.

The Service has performed up-front analysis for certain project types and species in your project area. These analyses have been compiled into *determination keys*, which allows an action agency, or its designated non-federal representative, to initiate a streamlined process for determining a proposed project's potential effects on federally listed species. The determination keys can be accessed through IPaC.

The Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species, and proposed critical habitat be addressed should consultation be necessary. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found at: <https://www.fws.gov/service/section-7-consultations>

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.

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/bald-and-golden-eagle-management>). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<https://www.fws.gov/media/land-based-wind-energy-guidelines>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <https://www.fws.gov/media/recommended-best-practices-communication-tower-design-siting-construction-operation>. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) released specifications for and made mandatory flashing L-810 lights on new towers 150-350 feet AGL, and the elimination of L-810 steady-burning side lights on towers above 350 feet AGL. While the FAA made these changes to reduce the number of migratory bird collisions (by as much as 70%), extinguishing steady-burning side lights also reduces maintenance costs to tower owners. For additional information concerning migratory birds and eagle conservation plans, please contact the Service's Migratory Bird Office at 505-248-7882.

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 Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

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

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

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

This species list is provided by:

Arlington Ecological Services Field Office

501 West Felix Street

Suite 1105

Fort Worth, TX 76115-3410

(817) 277-1100

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2023-0133137
Project Name: 19th Street Cargo Redevelopment Project
Project Type: Airport - New Construction
Project Description: new cargo buildings and aircraft parking areas at DFW Airport
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@32.908253,-97.0622990226469,14z>



Counties: Tarrant County, Texas

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 6 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. Note that 2 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

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

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. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Endangered

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Alligator Snapping Turtle <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4658	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

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 below.

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

There are bald and/or golden eagles in your project area.

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
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.	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 the supplemental information and specifically the FAQ "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 (■)

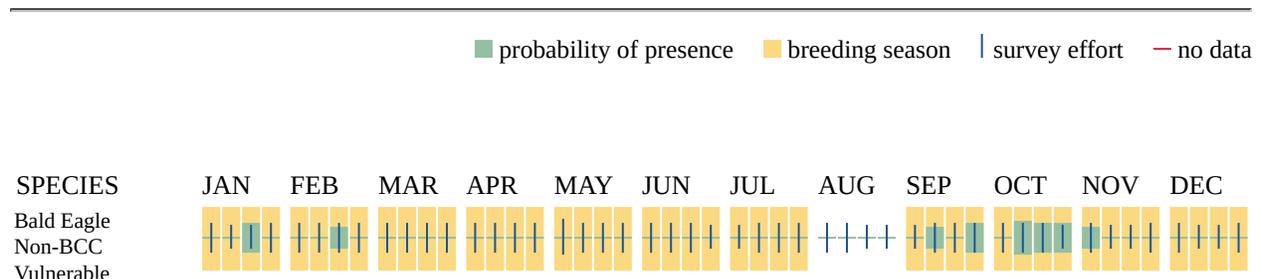
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

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-incident-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 below.

-
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, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Golden-plover <i>Pluvialis dominica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
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.	Breeds Sep 1 to Jul 31
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Little Blue Heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 10 to Oct 15
Prothonotary Warbler <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
Sprague's Pipit <i>Anthus spragueii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8964	Breeds elsewhere

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 the supplemental information and specifically the FAQ "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 (■)

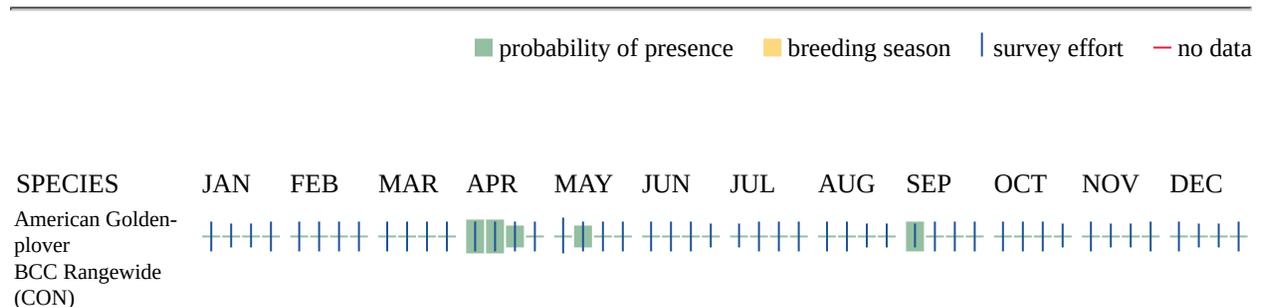
Yellow bars; liberal estimate of the timeframe inside which the bird breeds across its entire range.

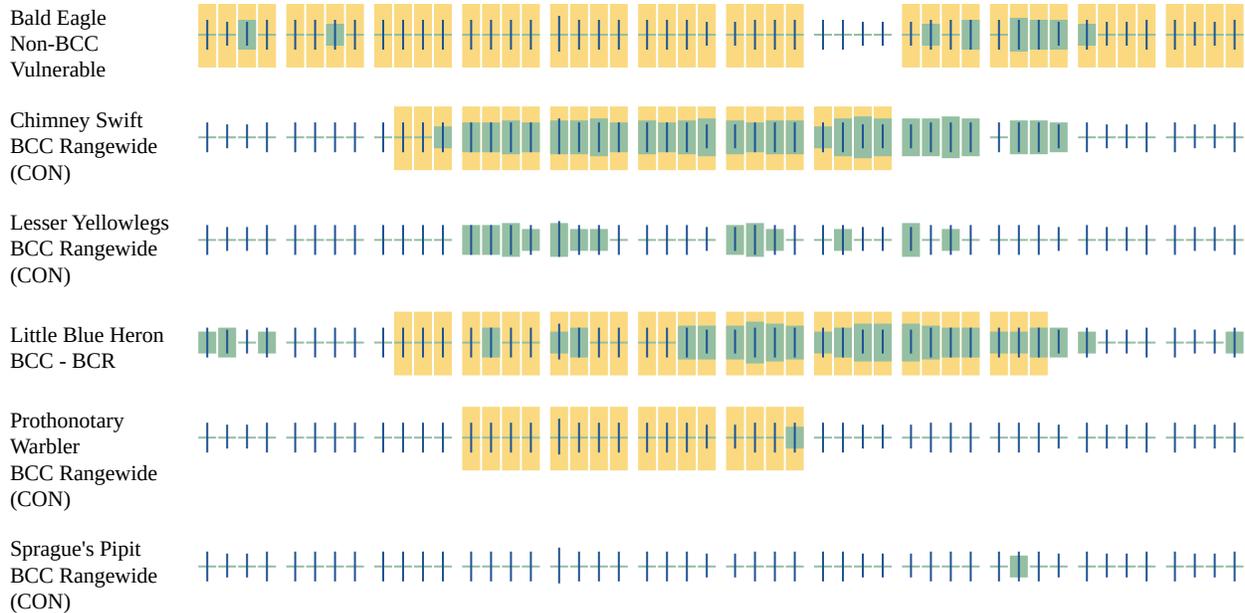
Survey Effort (|)

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

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Additional information can be found using the following links:

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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.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Rae Lynn Schneider
Address: 301 W Eldorado Parkway Ste 101
City: McKinney
State: TX
Zip: 75069
Email: rschneider@intenvsol.com
Phone: 9725627672

LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Federal Aviation Administration



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Arlington Ecological Services Field Office
2005 Ne Green Oaks Blvd
Suite 140
Arlington, TX 76006-6247
Phone: (817) 277-1100 Fax: (817) 277-1129
Email Address: arles@fws.gov

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2023-0000675
Project Name: NW Cargo Area

October 05, 2022

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, which may occur within the boundary of 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.).

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 section 7(a)(1) of the Act, Federal agencies are directed to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Under and 7(a)(2) and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to determine whether their actions may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat. A Federal action is an activity or program authorized, funded, or carried out, in whole or in part, by a Federal agency (50 CFR 402.02).

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 Federal actions 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.

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1. *No effect* - the appropriate determination when a project, as proposed, is anticipated to have no effects to listed species or critical habitat. A "no effect" determination does not require section 7 consultation and no coordination or contact with the Service is necessary. However, the action agency should maintain a complete record of their evaluation, including the steps leading to the determination of affect, the qualified personnel conducting the evaluation, habitat conditions, site photographs, and any other related information.
2. *May affect, but is not likely to adversely affect* - the appropriate determination when a proposed action's anticipated effects to listed species or critical habitat are insignificant, discountable, or completely beneficial. Insignificant effects relate to the size of the impact and should never reach the scale where "take" of a listed species occurs. Discountable effects are those extremely unlikely to occur. Based on best judgment, a person would not be able to meaningfully measure, detect, or evaluate insignificant effects, or expect discountable effects to occur. This determination requires written concurrence from the Service. A biological evaluation or other supporting information justifying this determination should be submitted with a request for written concurrence.
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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 Tracking Number 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
 - Migratory Birds
 - Wetlands
-

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

Arlington Ecological Services Field Office

2005 Ne Green Oaks Blvd

Suite 140

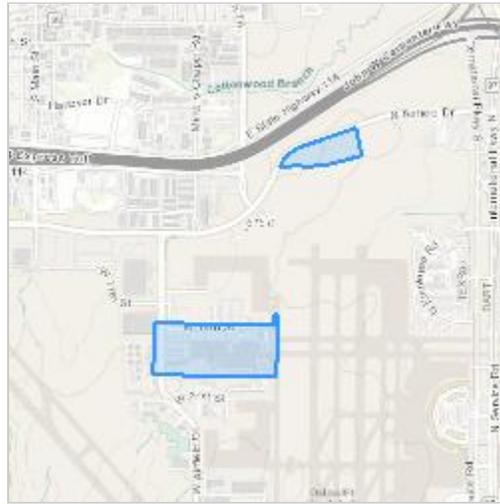
Arlington, TX 76006-6247

(817) 277-1100

Project Summary

Project Code: 2023-0000675
Project Name: NW Cargo Area
Project Type: Airport - Maintenance/Modification
Project Description: 03.006.099
Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@32.90963175,-97.06310550782729,14z>



Counties: Tarrant County, Texas

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 6 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. Note that 2 of these species should be considered only under certain conditions.

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

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. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. This species only needs to be considered under the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wind Energy Projects Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americana</i> Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Alligator Snapping Turtle <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4658	Proposed Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

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

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.

Migratory Birds

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

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

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

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

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Golden-plover <i>Pluvialis dominica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Chimney Swift <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
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
Little Blue Heron <i>Egretta caerulea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 10 to Oct 15
Prothonotary Warbler <i>Protonotaria citrea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
Sprague's Pipit <i>Anthus spragueii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8964	Breeds elsewhere

Probability Of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence

in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

- The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

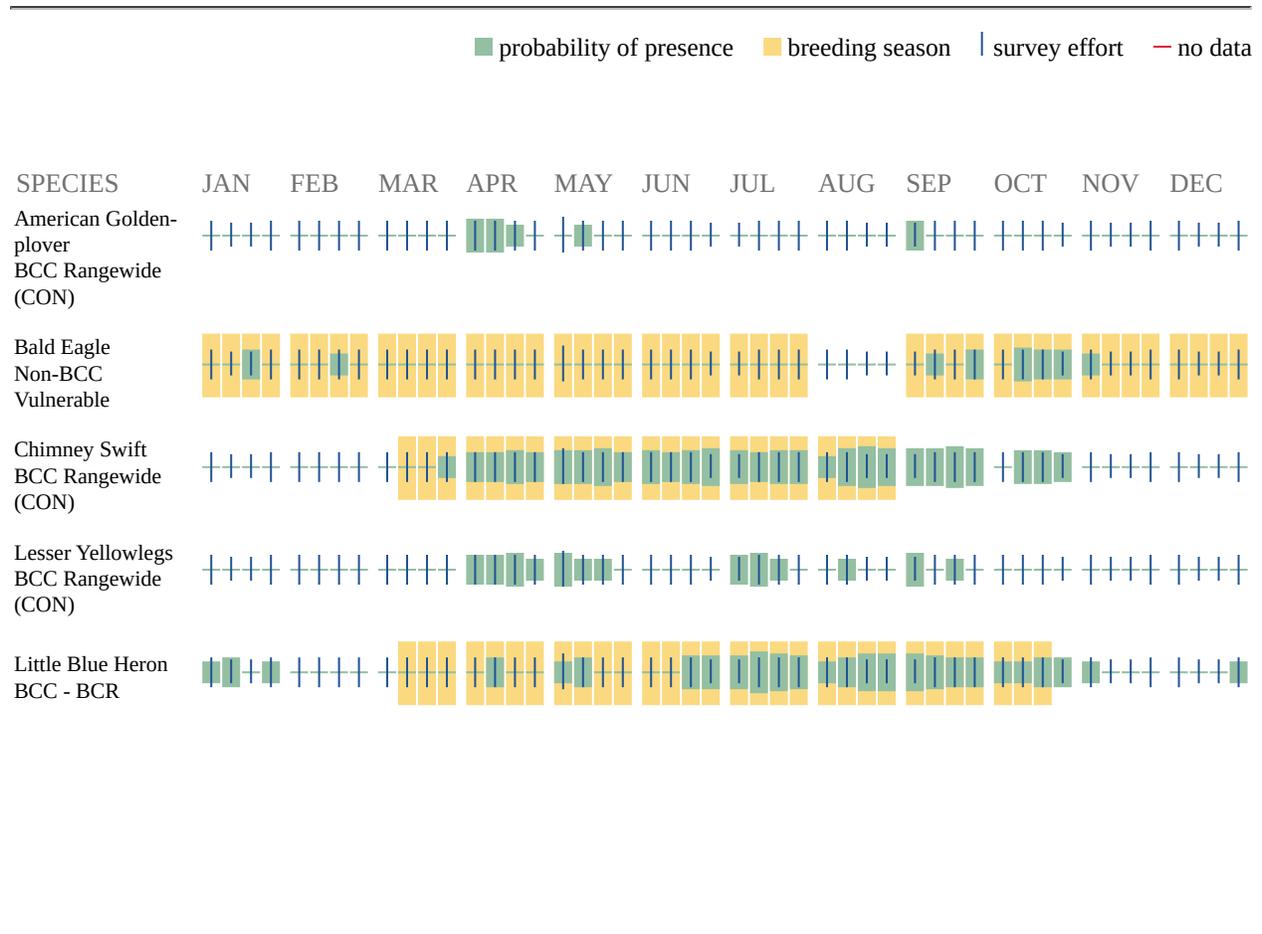
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

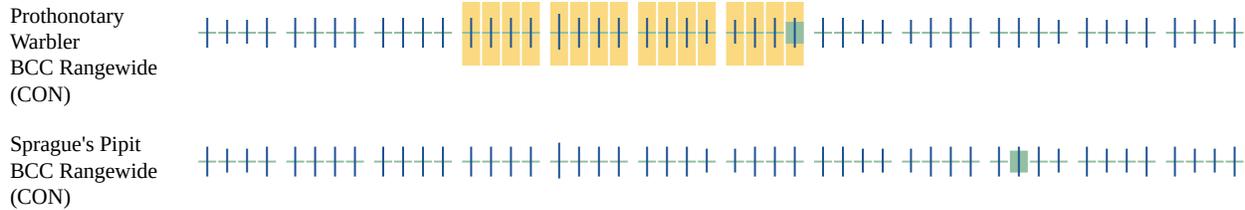
No Data (-)

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

Survey Timeframe

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





Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

Migratory Birds FAQ

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

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

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

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

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

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

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

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

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

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

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.

RIVERINE

- [Riverine](#)
-

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Last Update: 7/12/2022

TARRANT COUNTY

BIRDS

black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Salt, brackish, and freshwater marshes, pond borders, wet meadows, and grassy swamps; nests in or along edge of marsh, sometimes on damp ground, but usually on mat of previous years dead grasses; nest usually hidden in marsh grass or at base of Salicornia

Federal Status: LT	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S2

piping plover *Charadrius melodus*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Beaches, sandflats, and dunes along Gulf Coast beaches and adjacent offshore islands. Also spoil islands in the Intracoastal Waterway. Based on the November 30, 1992 Section 6 Job No. 9.1, Piping Plover and Snowy Plover Winter Habitat Status Survey, algal flats appear to be the highest quality habitat. Some of the most important aspects of algal flats are their relative inaccessibility and their continuous availability throughout all tidal conditions. Sand flats often appear to be preferred over algal flats when both are available, but large portions of sand flats along the Texas coast are available only during low-very low tides and are often completely unavailable during extreme high tides or strong north winds. Beaches appear to serve as a secondary habitat to the flats associated with the primary bays, lagoons, and inter-island passes. Beaches are rarely used on the southern Texas coast, where bayside habitat is always available, and are abandoned as bayside habitats become available on the central and northern coast. However, beaches are probably a vital habitat along the central and northern coast (i.e. north of Padre Island) during periods of extreme high tides that cover the flats. Optimal site characteristics appear to be large in area, sparsely vegetated, continuously available or in close proximity to secondary habitat, and with limited human disturbance.

Federal Status: LT	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S2N

rufa red knot *Calidris canutus rufa*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Habitat: Primarily seacoasts on tidal flats and beaches, herbaceous wetland, and Tidal flat/shore. Bolivar Flats in Galveston County, sandy beaches Mustang Island, few on outer coastal and barrier beaches, tidal mudflats and salt marshes.

Federal Status: LT	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4T2	State Rank: S2N

white-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Prefers freshwater marshes, sloughs, and irrigated rice fields, but will attend brackish and saltwater habitats; currently confined to near-coastal rookeries in so-called hog-wallow prairies. Nests in marshes, in low trees, on the ground in bulrushes or reeds, or on floating mats.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S4B

whooping crane *Grus americana*

The county distribution for this species includes geographic areas that the species may use during migration. Time of year should be factored into evaluations to determine potential presence of this species in a specific county. Small ponds, marshes, and flooded grain fields for both roosting and foraging. Potential migrant via plains throughout most of state to coast; winters in coastal marshes of Aransas, Calhoun, and Refugio counties.

Federal Status: LE	State Status: E	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G1	State Rank: S1S2N

DISCLAIMER

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MAMMALS

black bear *Ursus americanus*

Generalist. Historically found throughout Texas. In Chisos, prefers higher elevations where pinyon-oaks predominate; also occasionally sighted in desert scrub of Trans-Pecos (Black Gap Wildlife Management Area) and Edwards Plateau in juniper-oak habitat. For ssp. *luteolus*, bottomland hardwoods, floodplain forests, upland hardwoods with mixed pine; marsh. Bottomland hardwoods and large tracts of inaccessible forested areas.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G5	State Rank: S3

MOLLUSKS

Louisiana pigtoe *Pleurobema riddellii*

Occurs in small streams to large rivers in slow to moderate currents in substrates of clay, mud, sand, and gravel. Not known from impoundments (Howells 2010f; Randklev et al. 2013b; Troia et al. 2015). [Mussels of Texas 2019]

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G1G2	State Rank: S1

sandbank pocketbook *Lampsilis satura*

Occurs in small streams to large rivers in slow to moderate current in sandy mud to sand and gravel substrate. Can occur in a variety of habitats but most common in littoral habitats such as banks or backwaters or in protected areas along point bars (Randklev et al. 2013b; Randklev et al. 2014a; Troia et al. 2015). [Mussels of Texas 2019]

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic:	Global Rank: G2?	State Rank: S1

Texas heelsplitter *Potamilus amphichaenus*

Occurs in small streams to large rivers in standing to slow-flowing water; most common in banks, backwaters and quiet pools; adapts to some reservoirs. Often found in soft substrates such as mud, silt or sand (Howells et al. 1996; Randklev et al. 2017a). [Mussels of Texas 2019]

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G1G3	State Rank: S1

REPTILES

alligator snapping turtle *Macrochelys temminckii*

Aquatic: Perennial water bodies; rivers, canals, lakes, and oxbows; also swamps, bayous, and ponds near running water; sometimes enters brackish coastal waters. Females emerge to lay eggs close to the waters edge.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G3	State Rank: S2

Texas horned lizard *Phrynosoma cornutum*

Terrestrial: Open habitats with sparse vegetation, including grass, prairie, cactus, scattered brush or scrubby trees; soil may vary in texture from sandy to rocky; burrows into soil, enters rodent burrows, or hides under rock when inactive. Occurs to 6000 feet, but largely limited below the pinyon-juniper zone on mountains in the Big Bend area.

Federal Status:	State Status: T	SGCN: Y
Endemic: N	Global Rank: G4G5	State Rank: S3

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