

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

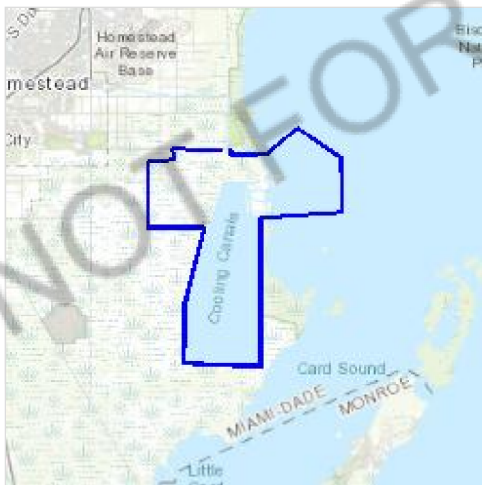
Project information

NAME

Turkey Point Subsequent License Renewal

LOCATION

Miami-Dade County, Florida



DESCRIPTION

In January 2018, Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) submitted an application for subsequent license renewal for Turkey Point Nuclear Generating Units 3 & 4 (Turkey Point) to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The current renewed licenses expire at midnight on July 19, 2032, for Unit 3 (DPR 31) and April 10, 2033, for Unit 4 (DPR 41). The NRC's Federal action is to decide whether to renew the licenses for an additional 20 years. Turkey Point is a two unit, nuclear powered, steam electric generating facility that began commercial operation in June 1986. The Turkey Point site is located on western edge of Biscayne Bay and lies within the Mangrove and Coastal Glades physiographic province. This area includes a broad band of wetlands at or near sea

level that is often flooded by tides or freshwater runoff. Circulating water for the cooling system is withdrawn from and discharged to a closed system of cooling canals commonly referred to as the cooling canal system.

License renewal would include continued operations of Turkey Point and the associated cooling canal system and other existing infrastructure. FPL does not anticipate performing refurbishment or major construction activities during the license renewal period. Ground disturbing activities within developed portions of the site would be limited to mowing, weed-eating, hedge trimming, weed removal, herbicide application, tree trimming, brush removal, debris removal, and the maintenance and repair of plant infrastructure such as roadways, piping installations, fencing, and security-related structures. Within less developed portions of the site that contain wetlands, mangroves, and marshes, ground disturbing maintenance activities may include hand and mechanical vegetative control, hand and mechanical debris removal, maintenance of the cooling canal system access roads (e.g., mechanical scrapping and aggregate placement), underground piping repair (e.g., digging and equipment staging), and equipment replacement at groundwater wells and monitoring stations. FPL annually removes exotic species, such as Australian pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) and Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), from within cooling canal system canals and berms, along the access roads, and cooling canal system perimeter roads.

Local office

South Florida Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (772) 562-3909

📠 (772) 562-4288

1339 20th Street

Vero Beach, FL 32960-3559

<http://fws.gov/verobeach>

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population, even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Log in to IPaC.
2. Go to your My Projects list.
3. Click PROJECT HOME for this project.
4. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information.
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME

STATUS

Florida Bonneted Bat <i>Eumops floridanus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8630	Endangered
Florida Panther <i>Puma (=Felis) concolor coryi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1763	Endangered
Puma (=mountain Lion) <i>Puma (=Felis) concolor</i> (all subsp. except <i>coryi</i>) No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6049	SAT
West Indian Manatee <i>Trichechus manatus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469	Threatened Marine mammal

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Bachman's Warbler (=wood) <i>Vermivora bachmanii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3232	Endangered
Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow <i>Ammodramus maritimus mirabilis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6584	Endangered
Everglade Snail Kite <i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7713	Endangered
Florida Grasshopper Sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum floridanus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/32	Endangered
Florida Scrub-jay <i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6174	Threatened

Ivory-billed Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8230		
Kirtland's Warbler	<i>Setophaga kirtlandii</i> (= <i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>)	Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8078		
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Threatened
There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039		
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Threatened
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864		
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7614		
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Threatened
No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8477		

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
American Alligator	SAT
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/776	
American Crocodile	Threatened
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6604	
Eastern Indigo Snake	Threatened
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/646	
Hawksbill Sea Turtle	Endangered
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3656	

<p>Leatherback Sea Turtle <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i></p> <p>There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1493</p>	Endangered
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<p>Loggerhead Sea Turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i></p> <p>There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1110</p>	Threatened
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Fishes

NAME	STATUS
<p>Atlantic Sturgeon (gulf Subspecies) <i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i> (=oxyrhynchus) desotoi</p> <p>There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/651</p>	Threatened

Snails

NAME	STATUS
<p>Stock Island Tree Snail <i>Orthalicus reses</i> (not incl. nesodryas)</p> <p>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/466</p>	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
<p>Bartram's Hairstreak Butterfly <i>Strymon acis bartrami</i></p> <p>There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4837</p>	Endangered
<p>Florida Leafwing Butterfly <i>Anaea troglodyta florldalis</i></p> <p>There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6652</p>	Endangered
<p>Miami Blue Butterfly <i>Cyclargus</i> (=Hemiargus) <i>thomasi bethunebakeri</i></p> <p>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3797</p>	Endangered

Schaus Swallowtail Butterfly	<i>Heraclides aristodemus ponceanus</i>	Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.		
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1951		

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Beach Jacquemontia <i>Jacquemontia reclinata</i>	Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1277	
Blodgett's Silverbush <i>Argythamnia blodgettii</i>	Threatened
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6823	
Cape Sable Thoroughwort <i>Chromolaena frustrata</i>	Endangered
There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4733	
Carter's Mustard <i>Warea carteri</i>	Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5583	
Carter's Small-flowered Flax <i>Linum carteri carteri</i>	Endangered
There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7208	
Crenulate Lead-plant <i>Amorpha crenulata</i>	Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6470	
Deltoid Spurge <i>Chamaesyce deltoidea</i> ssp. <i>deltoidea</i>	Endangered
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/199	
Everglades Bully <i>Sideroxylon reclinatum</i> ssp. <i>austrofloridense</i>	Threatened
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4735	
Florida Brickell-bush <i>Brickellia mosieri</i>	Endangered
There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.	
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/956	

Florida Pineland Crabgrass <i>Digitaria pauciflora</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3728	Threatened
Florida Prairie-clover <i>Dalea carthagenensis floridana</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2300	Endangered
Florida Semaphore Cactus <i>Consolea corallicola</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4356	Endangered
Garber's Spurge <i>Chamaesyce garberi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8229	Threatened
Okeechobee Gourd <i>Cucurbita okeechobeensis</i> ssp. okeechobeensis No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5999	Endangered
Pineland Sandmat <i>Chamaesyce deltoidea pinetorum</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1914	Threatened
Sand Flax <i>Linum arenicola</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4313	Endangered
Small's Milkpea <i>Galactia smallii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3360	Endangered
Tiny Polygala <i>Polygala smallii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/996	Endangered

Ferns and Allies

NAME	STATUS
Florida Bristle Fern <i>Trichomanes punctatum</i> ssp. <i>floridanum</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8739	Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

This location overlaps the critical habitat for the following species:

NAME	TYPE
American Crocodile <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6604#crithab	Final
West Indian Manatee <i>Trichechus manatus</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4469#crithab	Final

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.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds
<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

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 (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

American Kestrel *Falco sparverius paulus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

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 Scoter *Melanitta nigra*

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 elsewhere

Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger*

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

Black-whiskered Vireo *Vireo altiloquus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds May 1 to Aug 15

<p>Bonaparte's Gull <i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i></p> <p>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.</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Brown Pelican <i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6034</p>	Breeds Jan 15 to Sep 30
<p>Clapper Rail <i>Rallus crepitans</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA</p>	Breeds Apr 10 to Oct 31
<p>Common Ground-dove <i>Columbina passerina exigua</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA</p>	Breeds Feb 1 to Dec 31
<p>Common Loon <i>gavia immer</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4464</p>	Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31
<p>Double-crested Cormorant <i>phalacrocorax auritus</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3478</p>	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 31
<p>Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i></p> <p>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.</p>	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 20
<p>Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i></p> <p>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.</p>	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 31

<p>King Rail <i>Rallus elegans</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8936</p>	Breeds May 1 to Sep 5
<p>Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA</p>	Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 10
<p>Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p> <p>https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Limpkin <i>Aramus guarauna</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Jan 15 to Aug 31
<p>Magnificent Frigatebird <i>Fregata magnificens</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Oct 1 to Apr 30
<p>Mangrove Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus minor</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 20
<p>Northern Gannet <i>Morus bassanus</i></p> <p>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.</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Prairie Warbler <i>Dendroica discolor</i></p> <p>This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
<p>Red-breasted Merganser <i>Mergus serrator</i></p> <p>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.</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Red-necked Phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i></p> <p>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.</p>	Breeds elsewhere

Reddish Egret *Egretta rufescens*

Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7617>

Ring-billed Gull *Larus delawarensis*

Breeds elsewhere

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.

Royal Tern *Thalasseus maximus*

Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31

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.

Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres morinella*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla*

Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Short-tailed Hawk *Buteo brachyurus*

Breeds Mar 1 to Jun 30

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/8742>

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*

Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31

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/1754>

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*

Breeds Mar 10 to Jun 30

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8938>

White-crowned Pigeon *Patagioenas leucocephala*

Breeds May 1 to Sep 30

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4047>

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wilson's Plover *Charadrius wilsonia*

Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Yellow Warbler *Dendroica petechia gundlachi*

Breeds May 20 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

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 $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

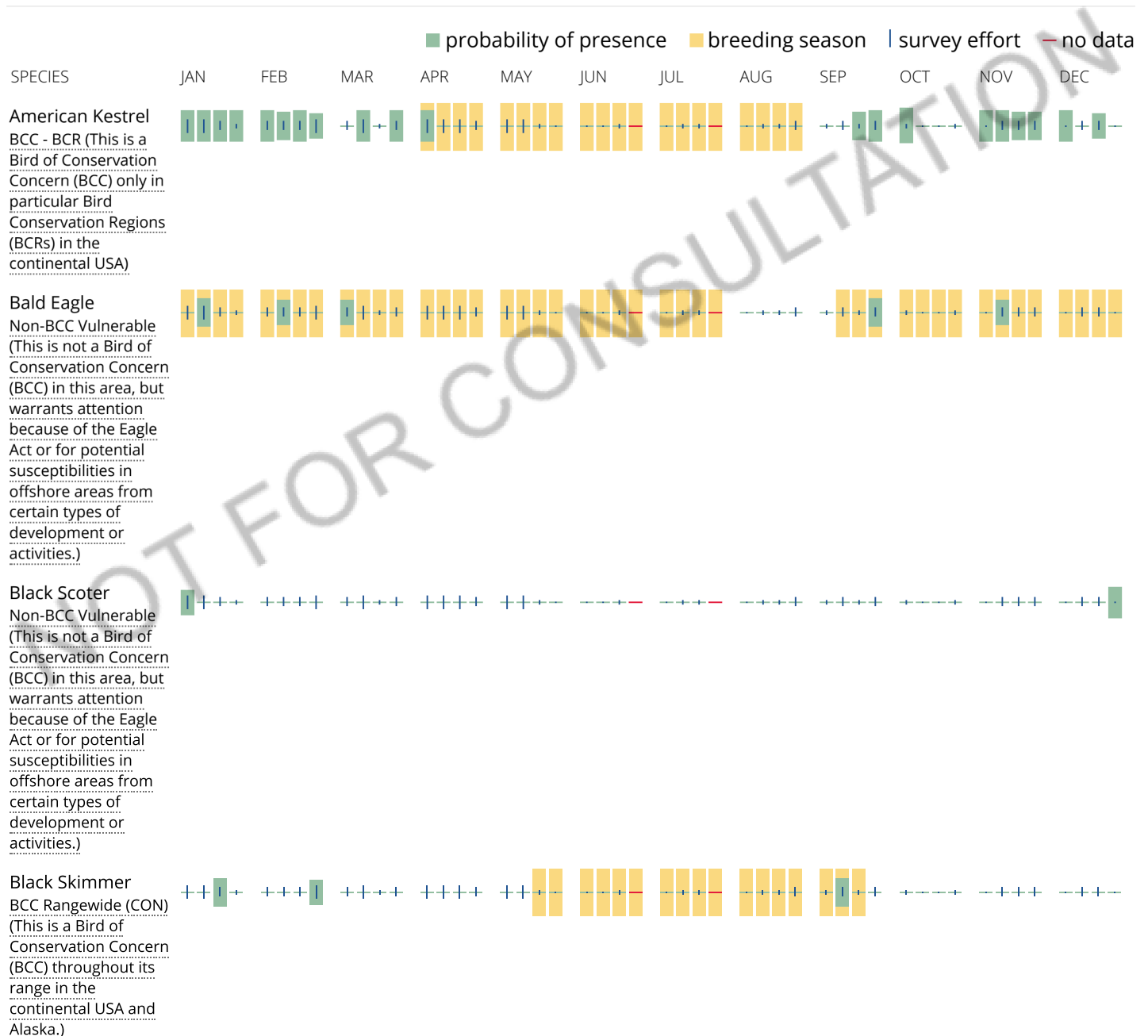
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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 (—)

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.



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ON

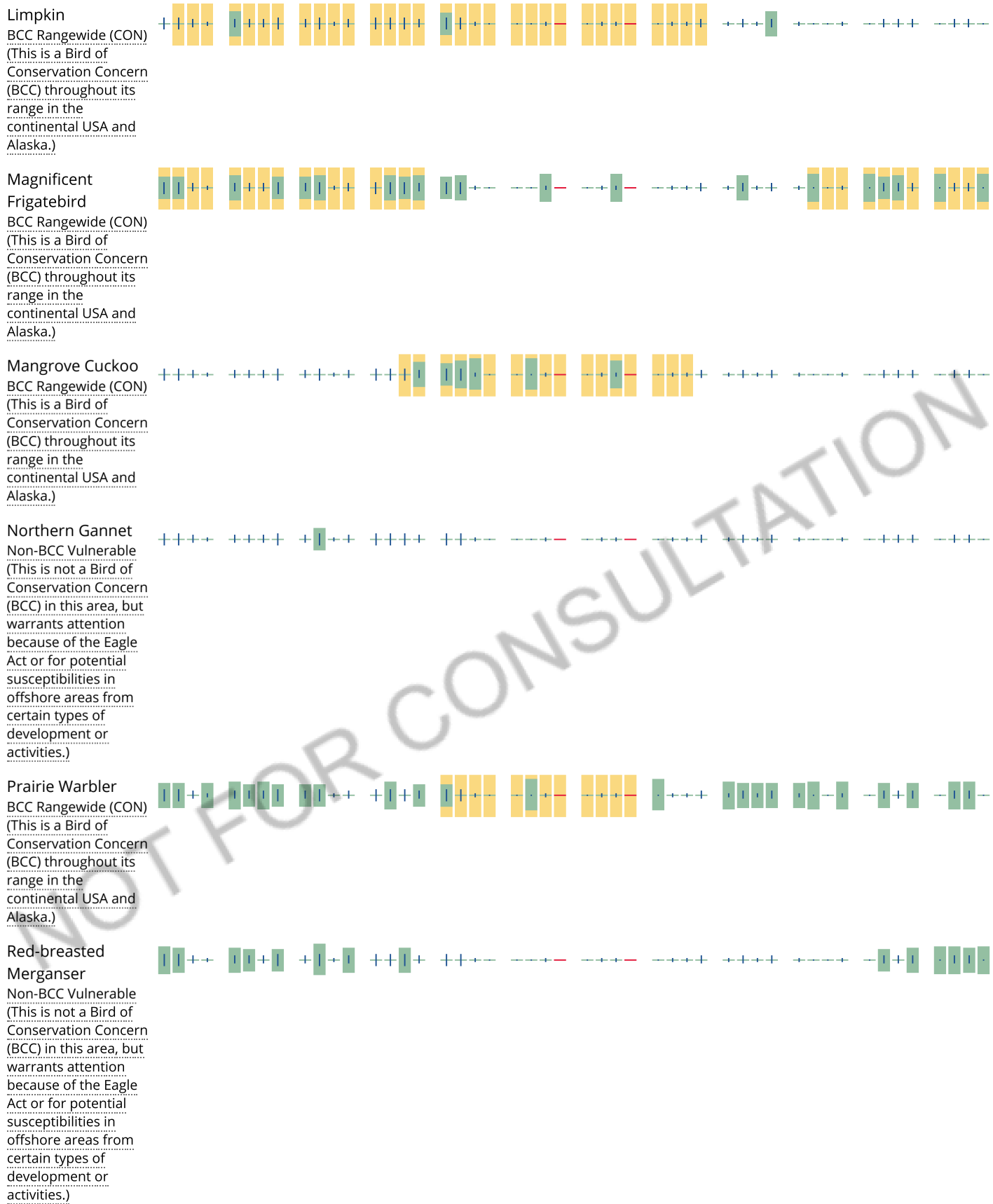
[illegible]

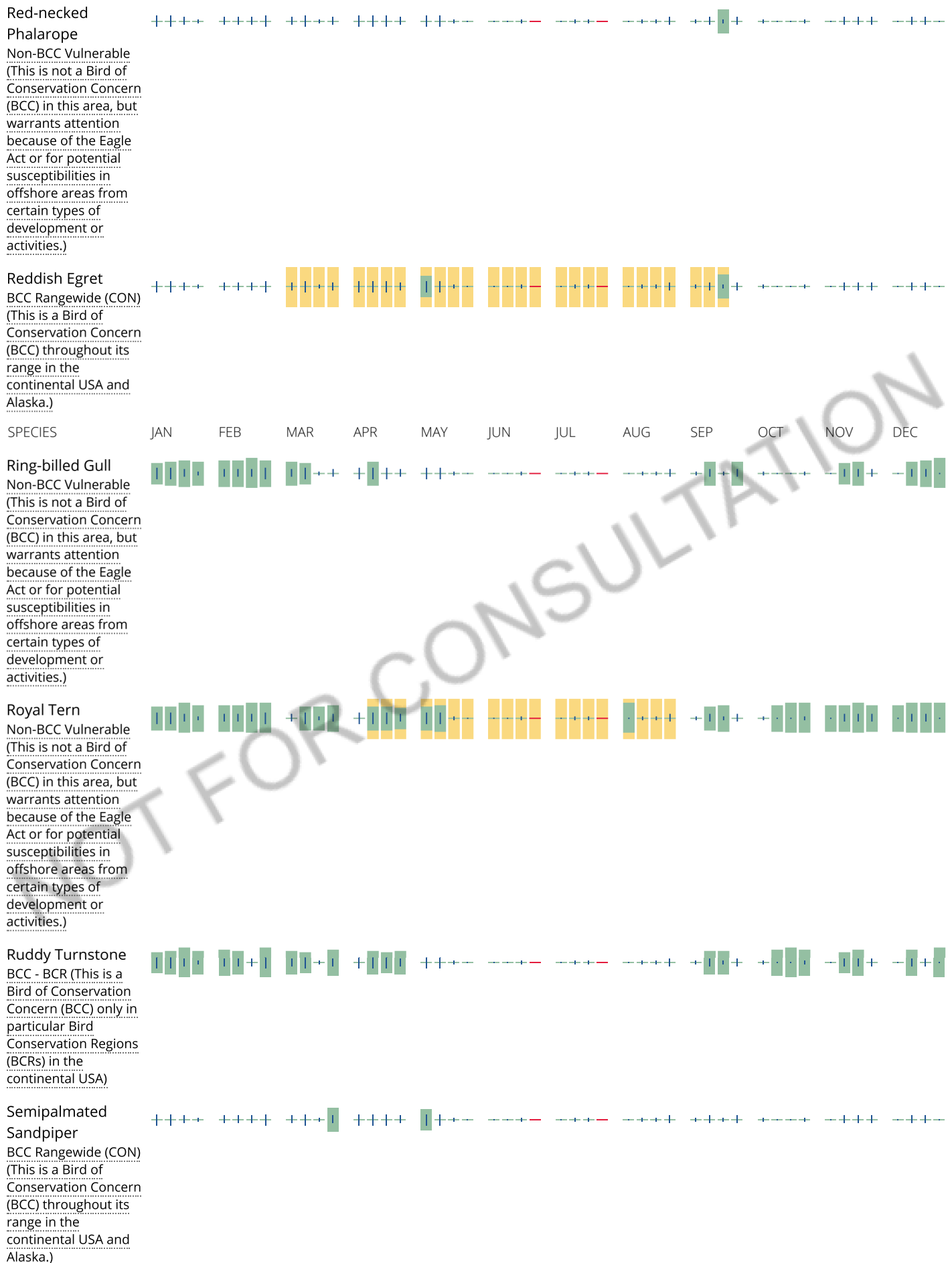
TATION

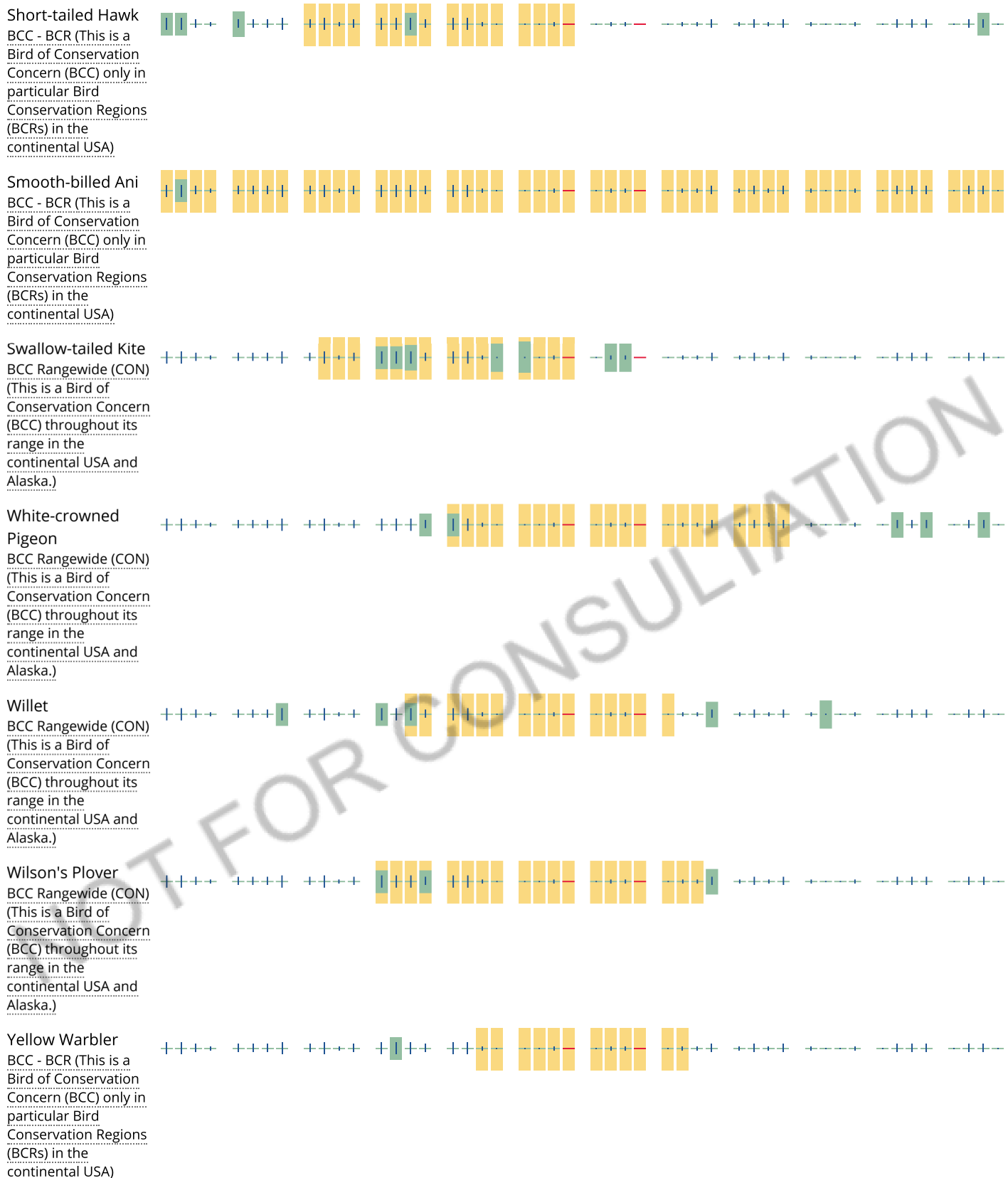
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

Age Group	Number of People
0-10	10
11-20	10
21-30	10
31-40	15
41-50	15
51-60	15
61-70	15
71-80	15
81-90	15
91-100	15

[illegible][illegible]







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](#) and/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 migratory birds potentially occurring 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 [E-bird Explore Data 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, migrating or present year-round in my project 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 refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). 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.

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 (to harass, hunt, capture, kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture or kill) of marine mammals and further coordination may be necessary for project evaluation. Please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office shown.

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

The following marine mammals under the responsibility of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are potentially affected by activities in this location:

NAME

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

Facilities

Wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries

REFUGE AND FISH HATCHERY INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

ESTUARINE AND MARINE DEEPWATER

[E1ABL](#)

[E1UBLx](#)

ESTUARINE AND MARINE WETLAND

[E2USMx](#)

[E2SS3P](#)

[E2EM1/US2P](#)

[E2USP](#)

[E2EM1P](#)

[E2EM1Pd](#)

[E2SS3Pd](#)

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

[PEM1F](#)

[PEM1Fd](#)

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

[PSS1F](#)

[PFO1F](#)

[PFO1Ad](#)

[PSS1Fx](#)

FRESHWATER POND

[PUBHx](#)

RIVERINE

[R2UBHx](#)

[R5UBH](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION