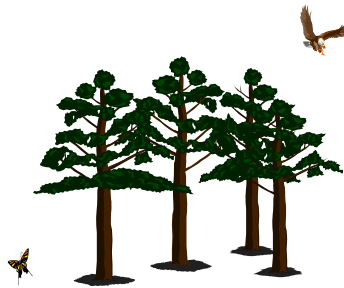




FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

EASTERN REGION
AIRPORTS DIVISION

**Short Environmental
Assessment Form
for
AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT
PROJECTS**



Airport Name: Syracuse Hancock International Airport Identifier: KSYR

Project Title: Land Release Area #2 (approx. 8.8 ac)

This Environmental Assessment becomes a Federal document when evaluated, signed, and dated by the Responsible FAA official.

Responsible FAA Official

Date

INSTRUCTIONS

THIS FORM IS FOR LIMITED USE ON SPECIFIC TYPES OF PROJECTS. AIRPORT SPONSORS MUST CONTACT YOUR LOCAL AIRPORTS DISTRICT OFFICE (ADO) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SPECIALIST (EPS) BEFORE COMPLETING THIS FORM.

This form was prepared by FAA Eastern Region Airports Division and can only be used for proposed projects in this region.

Introduction: This Short Environmental Assessment (EA), is based upon the guidance in Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Orders 1050.1F – *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures*, and the *Environmental Desk Reference for Airport Actions* and 5050.4B – *NEPA Implementing Instructions for Airport Actions*. These orders incorporate the Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as well as US Department of Transportation environmental regulations, and other applicable federal statutes and regulations designed to protect the Nation's natural, historic, cultural, and archeological resources. The information provided by sponsors, with potential assistance from consultants, through the use of this form enables the FAA ADO offices to evaluate compliance with NEPA and the applicable special purpose laws.

Use: For situations in which this form may be considered, refer to the APPLICABILITY Section below. The local ADO has the final determination in the applicability of this form to a proposed Federal Action. Proper completion of the Form will allow the FAA to determine whether the proposed airport development project can be processed with a short EA, or whether a more detailed EA or EIS must be prepared. **If you have any questions on whether use of this form is appropriate for your project, or what information to provide, we recommend that you contact the environmental specialist in your local ADO.**

This Form is to be used in conjunction with applicable Orders, laws, and guidance documents, and in consultation with the appropriate resource agencies. Sponsors and their consultants should review the requirements of special purpose laws (See 5050.4B, Table 1-1 for a summary of applicable laws). Sufficient documentation is necessary to enable the FAA to assure compliance with all applicable environmental requirements. Accordingly, any required consultations, findings or determinations by federal and state agencies, or tribal governments, are to be coordinated, and completed if necessary, prior to submitting this form to FAA for review. Coordination with Tribal governments must be conducted through the FAA. We encourage sponsors to begin coordination with these entities as early as possible to provide for sufficient review time. Complete information will help FAA expedite its review. This Form meets the intent of a short EA while satisfying the regulatory requirements of NEPA for an EA. Use of this form acknowledges that all procedural requirements of NEPA or relevant special purpose laws still apply and that this form does not provide a means for circumvention of these requirements.

Submittal: When using this form for an airport project requesting *discretionary funding*, the documentation must be submitted to the local ADO by April 30th of the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year in which funding will be requested. When using this form for an airport project requesting *entitlement funding*, the documentation must be submitted to the local ADO by November 30th of the fiscal year in which the funding will be requested.

Availability: *An electronic version of this Short Form EA is available on-line at <http://www.faa.gov/airports/eastern/environmental/media/C10.DOC>. Other sources of environmental information including guidance and regulatory documents are available on-line at http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/environmental.*

APPLICABILITY

Local ADO EPSs make the final determinations for the applicability of this form. If you have questions as to whether the use of this form is appropriate for your project, contact your local EPS BEFORE using this form. Airport sponsors can consider the use of this form if the proposed project meets either Criteria 1 or Criteria 2, 3, and 4 collectively as follows:

- 1) It is normally categorically excluded (see paragraphs 5-6.1 through 5-6.6 in FAA Order 1050.1F) but, in this instance, involves at least one, but no more than two, extraordinary circumstance(s) that may significantly impact the human environment (see paragraph 5-2 in 1050.1F and the applicable resource chapter in the 1050.1F Desk reference).
- 2) The action is one that is not specifically listed as categorically excluded or normally requires an EA at a minimum (see paragraph 506 in FAA Order 5050.4B).
- 3) The proposed project and all connected actions must be comprised of Federal Airports Program actions, including:
 - (a) Approval of a project on an Airport Layout Plan (ALP),
 - (b) Approval of Airport Improvement Program (AIP) funding for airport development,
 - (c) Requests for conveyance of government land,
 - (d) Approval of release of airport land, or
 - (e) Approval of the use of Passenger Facility Charges (PFC).
- 4) The proposed project is not expected to have impacts to more than two of the resource categories defined in the 1050.1F Desk Reference.

This form cannot be used when any of the following circumstances apply:

- 1) The proposed action, including all connected actions, requires coordination with or approval by an FAA Line of Business or Staff Office other than the Airports Division. Examples include, but are not limited to, changes to runway thresholds, changes to flight procedures, changes to NAVAIDs, review by Regional Counsel, etc.
- 2) The proposed action, including all connected actions, requires coordination with another Federal Agency outside of the FAA.
- 3) The proposed action will likely result in the need to issue a Record of Decision.
- 4) The proposed action requires a construction period exceeding 3 years.

-
- 5) The proposed action involves substantial public controversy on environmental grounds.
 - 6) The proposed project would have impacts to, or require mitigation to offset the impacts to more than two resources¹ as defined in the 1050.1F Desk Reference.
 - 7) The proposed project would involve any of the following analyses or documentation:
 - a. The development of a Section 4(f) Report for coordination with the Department of the Interior,
 - b. The use of any Native American lands or areas of religious or cultural significance,
 - c. The project emissions exceed any applicable *de minimis* thresholds for criteria pollutants under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, or
 - d. The project would require noise modeling with AEDT 2b (or current version).

If a project is initiated using this form and any of the preceding circumstances are found to apply, the development of this form must be terminated and a standard Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement (if applicable) must be prepared.

¹ A resource is any one of the following: Air Quality; Biological Resources (including Threatened and Endangered Species); Climate; Coastal Resources; Section 4(f); Farmlands; Hazardous Materials, Solid Waste, and Pollution Prevention; Historical, Architectural, Archaeological, and Cultural Resources; Land Use; Natural Resources and Energy Supply; Noise and Noise-Compatible Land Use; Socioeconomics; Environmental Justice; Children's Environmental Health and Safety Risks; Visual Effects; Wetlands; Floodplains; Surface Waters; Groundwater; Wild and Scenic Rivers; and Cumulative Impacts.

Complete the following information:

Project Location

Airport Name: Syracuse Regional Airport Authority Identifier:
Airport Address: 1000 Colonel Eileen Collins Blvd
City: Town of Cicero County: Onondaga State: NY Zip: 13202

Airport Sponsor Information

Point of Contact: Jason Terreri
Address: 1000 Colonel Eileen Collins Blvd.
City: Syracuse State: NY Zip: 13202
Telephone: (315) 454-3263 Fax:
Email: terreri@syraairport.org

Evaluation Form Preparer Information

Point of Contact: Arjun Nair
Company (if not the sponsor):
Address: 1000 Colonel Eileen Collins Blvd.
City: Syracuse State: NY Zip: 13202
Telephone: (315) 454-3652 Fax:
Email: naira@syraairport.org

1. Introduction/Background:

The Syracuse Regional Airport Authority (Authority or Sponsor) is a public use, joint civil-military commercial airport owned and operated by the Authority. Covering approximately 2,000 acres, the Airport is located approximately five miles north of the City of Syracuse in Onondaga County within the municipal limits of the Town of Clay, Town of Cicero, Town of Dewitt, and Town of Salina.

The Airport is proposing to release three separate land parcels totaling approximately 8.8 acres of obligated airport land at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport (SYR or "the Airport") from aeronautical use to non-aeronautical use. The parcels shown in Appendix A "Airport Location". This Environmental Assessment (EA) documents the evaluation of potential impacts associated with the proposed land release. The land was acquired through the Surplus Properties Act in 1977. The Sponsor's only proposed action is the land release from aeronautical use to non-aeronautical use; however, as part of the approval process to release airport obligated land, the EA is required to consider potential development and how it could impact environmental resources. Due to the land being acquired through the Surplus Properties Act, the FAA reserves approval authority for the land.

This EA has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA; 42 United States Code 4321 et seq.) and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ; 40 Code of Federal Regulations 1500-1508) regulations. The FAA's *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures* (FAA Order 1050.1F), the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Implementing*

Instructions for Airport Actions (FAA Order 5050.4B), and associated Desk References were used as guidance for the format, content, and impact assessment.

2. Project Description (List and clearly describe ALL components of project proposal including all connected actions). **Attach a map or drawing of the area with the location(s) of the proposed action(s) identified:**

The subject of this EA is the aeronautical land release of three parcels (Onondaga County Tax Map Parcel 057.-02-12.1, 4.46 acres; Parcel 057.-02-12.3, 1.93 acres and Parcel 051.-02-15.1, 2.41 acres) totaling 8.8 acres located within the Town of Cicero to the north of the airport. The parcels are currently undeveloped, with future intended development zoned as General Commercial plus as defined by the Town of Cicero in their zoning code. All parcels have been previously disturbed by construction of driveway/parking areas, with Parcel 057-02-12.1 having the most existing disturbance. Parcel 057.-02-12.3 and parcel 051.-02-15.1 are mainly undisturbed and covered in late successional growth. Appendix B contains the each parcel's deeds. According to the Town of Cicero, the three parcels are currently zoned General Commercial Plus (See correspondence in Appendix C).

The Syracuse Regional Airport Authority (SRAA) is requesting release of aeronautical use for the 3 parcels listed in Table 1-1, to issue long term leases (30-35 years) for general commercial development, establishing additional non-aeronautical revenue sources. All lease agreements made shall be in compliance with Chapter 12 FAA Compliance Manual 5190.6b

Table 1-1: Parcel Information

ONONDAGA COUNTY TAX MAP PARCEL #	EXHIBIT 'A' PROPERTY MAP PARCEL #	PROPOSED RELEASE (ACRES)	ACQUISITION (YEAR)
057-02-12.1	26	4.46	Surplus Properties Act (1977)
057-02-12.3	28	1.93	Surplus Properties Act (1977)
051.-02-15.1	30	2.41	Surplus Properties Act (1977)

3. Project Purpose and Need:

According to FAA Order 1050.1F, Section 6.201(c), the Purpose and Need statement identifies the purpose and need for the federal action. This section presents the problem being addressed and describes the Authority's objective with the proposed project.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Sponsor's Proposed Action is to use surplus airport property for non-aeronautical development to provide the Authority with additional revenue streams. The subject

parcels have been determined by the Airport's Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer (COO) not to be needed for future airport/aviation development. The parcels to be released are located further away from the fence line than already developed parcels not owned by the Airport.

NEED

The need of the Sponsor's Proposed Action is to maintain a fee and rental structure for facilities on airport property to allow the Authority to be as self-sustaining as possible. By leasing the proposed released parcels for non-aeronautical development, the Authority could then apply the revenue earned towards supporting airport capital improvements as well as repair and operations activities that would benefit the Airport. Revenue earned from the land lease would benefit the Airport directly.

REQUESTED FEDERAL ACTION

The Authority is requesting FAA approval for the release of 8.8 acres, specifically Parcel 057.-02-12.1, 4.46 acres; Parcel 057.-02-12.3, 1.93 acres and Parcel 051.-02-15.1, 2.41 acres (Appendix D 'Project Location Map'), from aeronautical use to non-aeronautical use. The Authority is also requesting the FAA review and approve the revised Airport Layout Plan (ALP) and Exhibit 'A' Property Map (Appendix E), reflecting the land release areas identified for potential development. The FAA's action to approve the release of aeronautical land use to non-aeronautical use is subject to compliance with NEPA. In addition, the Authority is requesting the release of these from the National Emergency Use Provision (NEUP) contained in a Surplus Property Agreement from conditions, reservations, and restrictions contained in AIP grants that would restrict the use of this land to aeronautical purposes. The parcels were transferred from the United States of America to the Authority under the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and the Surplus Property Act of 1944.

In a letter sent by the FAA to the Authority on August 12, 2021, the FAA determined, under Section 163(b) of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018, that the Agency has the legal authority to approve or disapprove the change in land use for the Parcel. The FAA also determined that allowing mixed-use commercial development on the parcels "would have no material impact on aircraft operations". The FAA's authority to approve a release of sponsor obligations is a federal action subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Changing the use of the parcels is an allowable task. Additional development of these parcels is still subject to the airspace review under the requirements of 14 CFR part 77, and Grant Assurance 29 still requires the airport to update and maintain a current ALP.

4. Describe the affected environment (existing conditions) and land use in the vicinity of project:

The parcels lie on Taft Rd, north of the Syracuse Hancock International Airport (SYR) in the Town of Cicero, Onondaga County, New York, outside of the airport fence line. The parcels have been undeveloped since being acquired by the Airport, with existing shrubbery and vegetation occupying the parcels. The surrounding parcels are primarily commercial development. The proposed parcels on E. Taft Rd are Parcel 057.-02-15.1, Parcel 057.-02-12.3, and Parcel 057.-02-12.1. (See Appendix D)

5. Alternatives to the Project: Describe any other reasonable actions that may feasibly substitute for the proposed project, and include a description of the “No Action” alternative. If there are no feasible or reasonable alternatives to the proposed project, explain why (attach alternatives drawings as applicable):

The alternatives were designed to meet the purpose and need, as discussed in Section 1. The Authority’s release of approximately 8.8 acres from aeronautical use to lease for commercial use/non-aeronautical use will consider two alternatives: 1) No Action and 2) Land Release from Aeronautical Use to Non-Aeronautical Use.

ALTERNATIVE 1: NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under Section 1501.14(d) of Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, a No Action Alternative must be analyzed. In the No Action Alternative, the Authority does not release the airport obligated land from aeronautical use to non-aeronautical use. Any potential non-aeronautical development of the property would not occur.

ALTERNATIVE 2: LAND RELEASE FROM AERONAUTICAL USE TO NON-AERONAUTICAL USE

The Land Release from Aeronautical Use to Non-Aeronautical Use Alternative is the Sponsor’s Proposed Action. In Alternative 2, the Authority releases 8.8 acres, specifically Parcel 057.-02-12.1, 4.46 acres; Parcel 057.-02-12.3, 1.93 acres and Parcel 051.-02-15.1, 2.41 acres from aeronautical use to non-aeronautical use.

EXPLANATION

Under the Sponsor’s Proposed Action, new lessees could develop the site with non-aeronautical land use such as gas fueling & convenience station, restaurants, auto repair, hotels, etc. As part of each lease agreement, the Authority would include avigation easement(s) requiring new development to comply with FAR Part 77 restrictions to ensure that the development is compatible with Airport operations and meets FAA design standards for the continued safe and secure use of the property.

For the construction of buildings/facilities and supporting infrastructure to occur, the developer would need to apply for applicable permits from the State of New York, Onondaga County, and the Town of Cicero. These permits would include but not be limited to a land-disturbing activity permit (which includes the submittal of an erosion and sediment control plan), a building permit, and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) permit for construction activities. These permits include various stipulations such as coordination with federal and state agencies regarding any proposed development's potential environmental effects. Any potential developer would be responsible for obtaining necessary permits and adhering to each permit's provisions. The applicable provisions that a potential developer would need to obtain are further discussed in the appropriate environmental consequences categories in Section 6 of this EA.

The three parcels are within the Town of Cicero and are all zoned General Commercial Plus (GC+). Coordination and initial conversations with the Town of Cicero indicated that proposed development and use would only be permitted if it is in compliance with acceptable commercial development as outlined by the Town's zoning codes §210-12 Commercial Districts section G.

No approvals with the Town of Cicero or any other regulatory agency regarding development of these parcels has taken place. The potential developer and/or the Authority would complete any permits, site plan approvals, and zoning changes only after completing the EA and finishing the land release process.

The Authority assumes future development would avoid and minimize impacts to floodplains, wetlands, wetland buffers, and tree clearing to the extent practicable. The Commercial District's bulk regulations per Town Law include no minimum lot area, maximum coverage of 40%, maximum building size 100,000 SF and a maximum building height of 60 feet.

6. Environmental Consequences – Special Impact Categories (refer to the Instructions page and corresponding sections in 1050.1F, the 1050.1F Desk Reference, and the Desk Reference for Airports Actions for more information and direction. Note that when the 1050.1F Desk Reference and Desk Reference for Airports Actions provide conflicting guidance, the 1050.1F Desk Reference takes precedence. The analysis under each section must comply with the requirements and significance thresholds as described in the Desk Reference).

(A) AIR QUALITY

(1) Will the proposed project(s) cause or create a reasonably foreseeable emission increase? Prepare an air quality assessment and disclose the results. Discuss the applicable regulatory criterion and/or thresholds that will be applied to the results, the specific methodologies, data sources and assumptions used; including the supporting documentation and consultation with federal, state, tribal, or local air quality agencies.

It is assumed that the release of airport property from aeronautical to non-aeronautical use would not directly cause or create an increase in emissions. A temporary effect of increased emissions during the construction of future development may occur; however, development is not anticipated impact air quality on a regional basis. Any temporary air quality impacts from future development would be localized in the vicinity of the project area and related to vehicle and truck traffic and heating and cooling systems. Given that the current zoning would not allow for heavy industrial activities or power generating plants, no state air quality permitting is anticipated for future development projects at this site.

There will be no changes in operations, GSE equipment, APU usage, or the number of people traveling to/from the Airport due to the Sponsor's Proposed Action. Therefore, an air quality assessment for NEPA is not required.

(2) Are there any project components containing unusual circumstances, such as emissions sources in close proximity to areas where the public has access or other considerations that may warrant further analysis? If no, proceed to (3); if yes, an analysis of ambient pollutant concentrations may be necessary. Contact your local ADO regarding how to proceed with the analysis.

The parcels are not located in an area, nor are they in close proximity to, any areas where the public would have access. The closest public place is Skyway Park which is almost 700 feet to the west of the closest parcel. Development of these parcels within the Town's guidelines would pose no unusual circumstances for the public.

(3) Is the proposed project(s) located in a nonattainment or maintenance area for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) established under the Clean Air Act?

The project area is in Onondaga County, which is a part of the Central New York Intrastate Air Quality Control Region [40 CFR 81, Subpart B, §81.127]. Syracuse, NY is in attainment for all pollutants besides carbon monoxide, which is classified as being in maintenance after being found in nonattainment in 1992. Syracuse has maintained a classification of maintenance for carbon monoxide since 92' and has exceeded the 20-year maintenance requirement as set by the NAAQS.

4) Are all components of the proposed project, including all connected actions, listed as exempt or presumed to conform (See FRN, vol.72 no. 145, pg. 41565)? If yes, cite exemption and go to (B) Biological Resources. If no, go to (5).

The actions being undertaken by the airport to re-classify these parcels are covered under exemption 5 per FRN, vol.72 no. 145, pg. 41565. "Actions (or Portions Thereof) Associated With Transfers of Land, Facilities, Title, and Real Properties Through an Enforceable Contract or Lease Agreement Where the Delivery of the Deed Is Required To Occur Promptly After a Specific, Reasonable Condition Is Met, Such as Promptly After the Land Is Certified as Meeting the Requirements of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), and Where the Federal Agency Does Not Retain Continuing Authority To Control Emissions Associated With the Lands, Facilities, Title, or Real Properties [40 CFR 93.153(c)(2)(xix)]"

Net emissions from the project would not result in exceedances of the applicable *de minimis* threshold. The CAA establishes regulations that apply to federally funded projects. These rules and regulations are intended to prevent the federal government from approving or funding a project that will not comply with the SIP. The threshold levels, or *de minimis* levels, for each criteria pollutant are established under the CAA to determine if a proposed action could affect attainment status. Since the County is in attainment for all criteria pollutants, a General Conformity analysis under 40 CFR 93, Subpart B is not required.

(5) Would the net emissions from the project result in exceedances of the applicable *de minimis* threshold (reference 1050.1F Desk Reference and the *Aviation Emissions and Air Quality Handbook* for guidance) of the criteria pollutant for which the county is in non-attainment or maintenance? If no, go to (B) Biological Resources. If yes, stop development of this form and prepare a standard Environmental Assessment.

No

(B) BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Describe the potential of the proposed project to directly or indirectly impact fish, wildlife, and plant communities and/or the displacement of wildlife. Be sure to identify any state or federal species of concern (Candidate, Threatened or Endangered).

1) Are there any candidate, threatened, or endangered species listed in or near the project area?

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) website was reviewed for federally listed species (Appendix F). No critical habitats were identified within the project area; however, the website indicated that the following species are potentially affected by activities at the project site.

- Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalis*), endangered
- Eastern Massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus*), threatened
- Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), candidate

Parcel 057.-02-12.1 had a rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) habitat assessment performed by a Professional Wetland Scientist (PWS)/Certified Ecologist (CE) from C&S Engineers, Inc., (C&S) on February 3, 2020. The technical memo is attached as Appendix G.

The remaining parcels (057.-02-12.3, 1.93 and 051.-02-15.1) were assessed by CHA Companies through at RTE habitat assessment performed on December 22, 2021 by their Associate Wildlife Biologist (AWB) and Wetland Scientist (WS). The technical memo is attached as Appendix H for review.

(2) Will the action have any long-term or permanent loss of unlisted plants or wildlife species?

The potential development of commercial sites on these parcels will cause a permanent loss of unlisted plant life in the immediate area of work. The habitat that will be lost is common throughout the surrounding parcels. Tree clearing and grubbing of the area would be necessary to facilitate construction of new buildings, roadways, and parking lots. Every effort will be made to save old growth trees in the area as they are the most likely to provide habitat for identified species. Should any trees need to be removed the NYSDEC and the USFW will be contacted so the removal can be done at a time approved by the agencies. Historically this time frame has been between the months of October and March, ensuring that animals have migrated to their winter homes/hibernacula. As the lease holder, the Airport will require compliance with all recommendations made by these State and Federal agencies. The airport will also ensure that during the plan review process we are limiting as much habitat disturbance as possible.

(3) Will the action adversely impact any species of concern or their habitat?

As outlined in the technical memos attached, it is not likely that any of the listed species are inhabitants of the parcels. To ensure development has the least potential impact all new projects will need to complete the NYS State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) process and follow direction from the local NYS Department of Environmental Conservation office

(4) Will the action result in substantial loss, reduction, degradation, disturbance, or fragmentation of native species habitats or populations?

The majority of the area on these three parcels is vacant; previously being disturbed either by clear cutting, mowing, as well as stoned/paved staging or parking areas. Due to the parcels not being in a "natural" state, additional development will cause minor habitat loss but nothing significant, nor will it fragment the current commercial area more than it currently is.

(5) Will the action have adverse impacts on a species' reproduction rates or mortality rate or ability to sustain population levels?

The re-classification of these parcels along with future development will have no adverse impacts on a species' reproduction rates or mortality rate or ability to sustain population levels. As outlined in the technical memos in Appendix G and H none of the listed species were observed on the site.

(6) Are there any habitats, classified as critical by the federal or state agency with jurisdiction, impacted by the proposed project?

The USFWS IPaC system found no critical habitats within the parcel areas. Secondly the NYSDEC resource mapper was viewed and found no critical habitat areas within the parcels.

(7) Would the proposed project affect species protected under the Migratory Bird Act? (If **Yes**, contact the local ADO).

If the answer to any of the above is “Yes”, consult with the USWFS and appropriate state agencies and provide all correspondence and documentation.

According to the IPaC (Appendix F), twelve species of migratory birds have the potential to be located in the project area. These species are the American Golden-plover, Bald Eagle, Black-billed Cuckoo, Bobolink, Canada Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Evening Grosbeak, Golden Eagle, Lesser Yellowlegs, Ruddy Turnstone, Short-billed Dowitcher, and Wood Thrush. Only the bald eagle and golden eagle have a probability of presence during the time of tree removal from October 31 to March 31, however a suitable habitat for both species is not present on site. The parcels are not in line with eagle’s typical habitat as they require large mature trees and areas of open land, neither of which is found in the project areas. Proposed development will reduce the availability of vegetated habitat utilized by some species listed above, however given the surrounding development and adjacent airport it is unlikely there will be a significant presence in the project area or impact as a result of development. The NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper indicated that there are no significant natural communities in the parcel area.

(C) CLIMATE

(1) Would the proposed project or alternative(s) result in the increase or decrease of emissions of Greenhouse gases (GHG)? If neither, this should be briefly explained and no further analysis is required and proceed to (D) Coastal Resources.

There are no foreseeable long-term significant increases or decrease of greenhouse gasses (GHG) caused by the development of these parcels. There may be a minor increase as a result of the construction equipment and the use of fossil fuels during construction, as well as GHG’s being consumed to power and supply operations of any proposed development.

(2) Will the proposed project or alternative(s) result in a net decrease in GHG emissions (as indicated by quantitative data or proxy measures such as reduction in fuel burn, delay, or flight operations)? A brief statement describing the factual basis for this conclusion is sufficient.

In addition to no significant increase, there are a number of structures that can be built here that can utilize green technologies (solar panels, rain water re-use, green roofs, etc.) that can help further offset any negligible increase of GHGs. The potential loss of trees on the site will reduce the ability to decrease GHG’s temporarily, but new plantings of trees can be incorporated into design plans. Although there are no federal standards for aviation-related GHG emissions, it is well-established that GHG emissions can affect climate. The Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) has indicated that climate should be considered in NEPA analyses. As per the 1050.1F Desk Reference, the CEQ has noted, *“it is not currently useful for the NEPA analysis to attempt to link specific climatological changes, or the environmental impacts thereof, to the particular project or emissions; as such direct linkage is difficult to isolate and to understand.”*

(3) Will the proposed project or alternative(s) result in an increase in GHG emissions? Emissions should be assessed either qualitatively or quantitatively as described in 1050.1F Desk Reference or Aviation Emissions and Air Quality Handbook.

The Sponsor's Proposed Action would not result in a direct increase in GHG emissions. The extent and specific type of development that could take place on the released property is not known at this time. Once development plans have been submitted the developer will be instructed to do an emissions review pursuant to the Air Quality Handbook Appendix 6A.

(D) COASTAL RESOURCES

(1) Would the proposed project occur in a coastal zone, or affect the use of a coastal resource, as defined by your state's Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP)? Explain.

No

(2) If **Yes**, is the project consistent with the State's CZMP? (If applicable, attach the sponsor's consistency certification and the state's concurrence of that certification).

(3) Is the location of the proposed project within the Coastal Barrier Resources System? (If **Yes**, and the project would receive federal funding, coordinate with the FWS and attach record of consultation).

No

(E) SECTION 4(f) RESOURCES

(1) Does the proposed project have an impact on any publicly owned land from a public park, recreation area, or wildlife or waterfowl refuge of national, state, or local significance, or an historic site of national, state, or local significance? Specify if the use will be physical (an actual taking of the property) or constructive (i.e. activities, features, or attributes of the Section 4 (f) property are substantially impaired.) If the answer is "No," proceed to (F) Farmlands.

Resources protected under Section 4(f) include public parks and recreation areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and management areas of national, state, or local significance. Section 4(f) also applies to historic sites of national, state, or local significance as determined by the official jurisdiction over these historic resources. Such sites include those that are listed or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as those identified by appropriate state or local agencies as having historic significance.

A review of online mapping and field reconnaissance indicates the closest public park or recreation area is Skyway Park, located on E Taft Road, approximately 700 feet west of the closest proposed land release parcels. The adjacent parcels to the east mostly obstruct the view of park goers to see any development on the parcels being slated for release. Between existing trees and buildings patrons of the park should not see a significant change in the views that currently exist. East Taft Road, where Skyway Park is located, is a busy roadway that already produces a large amount of vehicle noise. Please see the section below on the potential of new noise from development and

its potential impacts on the surrounding area. It is unlikely that any potential development of these parcels will cause any impact to the park.

Based on mapping resources (www.wilderness.net and www.nationalatlas.gov), there are no national forests or wilderness areas near the project area. According to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), the Cicero Swamp Wildlife Management Area is approximately 1.5 aerial miles to the northeast of the land release parcels. Due to the lack of proximity to any wildlife management areas no affect is anticipated to any wildlife management areas.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, affords protection of historic sites on or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Based on our consultants' environmental reviews of the parcels (Appendix G & H), no impacts to historic sites will occur.

The actions being undertaken by the airport to re-classify these parcels are covered under exemption 5 per FRN, vol.72 no. 145, pg. 41565. "Actions (or Portions Thereof) Associated With Transfers of Land, Facilities, Title, and Real Properties Through an Enforceable Contract or Lease Agreement Where the Delivery of the Deed Is Required To Occur Promptly After a Specific, Reasonable Condition Is Met, Such as Promptly After the Land Is Certified as Meeting the Requirements of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), and Where the Federal Agency Does Not Retain Continuing Authority To Control Emissions Associated With the Lands, Facilities, Title, or Real Properties [40 CFR 93.153(c)(2)(xix)]"

(2) Is a *De Minimis* impact determination recommended? If "yes", please provide; supporting documentation that this impact will not substantially impair or adversely affect the activities, features, or attributes of the Section 4 (f) property; a Section 106 finding of "no adverse effect" if historic properties are involved; any mitigation measures; a letter from the official with jurisdiction concurring with the recommended *de minimis* finding; and proof of public involvement. (See Section 5.3.3 of 1050.1F Desk Reference). If "No," stop development of this form and prepare a standard Environmental Assessment.

(F) FARMLANDS

Does the project involve acquisition of farmland, or use of farmland, that would be converted to non-agricultural use and is protected by the Federal Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA)? (If **Yes**, attach record of coordination with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), including form AD-1006.)

Reviewing the agricultural districts information provided by NYS Ag and Markets (Appendix I) the closest designated agricultural land is almost 2 miles away from the parcels. The release of these parcels will have no impact on farmland or the use of farmland.

(G) HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, SOLID WASTE, AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

(1) Would the proposed project involve the use of land that may contain hazardous materials or cause potential contamination from hazardous materials? (If Yes, attach record of consultation with appropriate agencies). Explain.

The Authority has owned these properties since 1977 and the parcels have stayed undeveloped/unused for that time. EPA Superfund databases and Cleanups in my Community mapping along with the NYSDEC Environmental Remediation Database were reviewed to determine the presence of any hazardous waste sites. There was no presence of any hazardous waste contamination in the proposed project areas found during the review of these resources.

(2) Would the operation and/or construction of the project generate significant amounts of solid waste? If Yes, are local disposal facilities capable of handling the additional volumes of waste resulting from the project? Explain.

The release from aeronautical use that is being requested would not directly result in any generation of solid waste. Future development has the potential to generate large amounts of solid waste. However, it is unlikely that any development would be significant solid waste generators that are out of line with standard waste volumes generated by commercial development operations. There are 3 disposal facilities in Onondaga county that can accept waste from new development, none of which have capacity issues at this time.

(3) Will the project produce an appreciable different quantity or type of hazardous waste? Will there be any potential impacts that could adversely affect human health or the environment?

The site has the potential to be a gas station or automotive repair shop so there is the possibility that hazardous materials could be present in small amounts. It shall be made clear in the lease agreement that the Tenant will be required to follow all local, state, and federal regulations regarding the use and proper disposal of hazardous materials. Normal operation of any potential development should not cause any significant impacts.

(H) HISTORIC, ARCHITECTURAL, ARCHEOLOGICAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

(1) Describe any impact the proposed project might have on any properties listed in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. (Include a record of your consultation and response with the State or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (S/THPO)).

No historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural resources were identified on the parcels. The New York State Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation department (SHPO) was consulted with for a review of potential impacts to historic and cultural resources (See Appendix J). In their response dated December 16, 2019 they stated, *“Based upon this review, it is the opinion of the New York State SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.”* As such, no archeological resources are expected to be impacted as a result of the proposed potential development.

(2) Describe any impacts to archeological resources as a result of the proposed project. (Include a record of consultation with persons or organizations with relevant expertise, including the S/THPO, if applicable).

N/A

(I) LAND USE

(1) Would the proposed project result in other (besides noise) impacts that have land use ramifications, such as disruption of communities, relocation of residences or businesses, or impact natural resource areas? Explain.

The Sponsor's Proposed Action would not change the current land use; however, it would change the site's development potential. A land release would make the land available for lease or sale as a commercial site. Development of these parcels would not cause the need for any relocation of residents or businesses. Any additional commercial development would not be disrupting communities as the new land use would be consistent with surrounding land uses and consistent with the "general commercial plus" zoning designation of the parcels.

(2) Would the proposed project be located near or create a wildlife hazard as defined in FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33, "Wildlife Hazards On and Near Airports"? Explain.

The release of the parcels will not create a wildlife hazard as defined in FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33. The parcels are outside the airport fence line and do not involve the creation of any land-use practices that would result in a potential wildlife hazard in the airport vicinity, such as water management facilities, wetlands, agricultural activities, or golf courses. Solid waste has the potential to attract wildlife however, any developed business would include proper waste management to deter wildlife.

(2) Include documentation to support sponsor's assurance under 49 U.S.C. § 47107 (a) (10), of the 1982 Airport Act, that appropriate actions will be taken, to the extent reasonable, to restrict land use to purposes compatible with normal airport operations.

The Authority writes lease language on a case-by-case basis once a tenant has been found. As part of the lease the Authority will include language that restricts land use of the parcel to only purposes that are compatible with normal airport operations. Similar language to the following will be included in all new lease agreements:

"Sponsor hereby provides written assurance to the Secretary of Transportation that it will take appropriate action, including the adoption of zoning laws, has been or will be taken to the extent reasonable to restrict the use of land next to or near the airport to uses that are compatible with normal airport operations."

(J) NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY SUPPLY

What effect would the project have on natural resource and energy consumption? (Attach record of consultations with local public utilities or suppliers if appropriate)

The Sponsor's Proposed Action for the release of airport property from aeronautical to non-aeronautical use would not directly affect the demand for rare consumable natural resources and/or energy. An indirect effect of the Sponsor's Proposed Action could increase the use of natural resources and the energy supply demand depending on the future development proposal. Any construction by lessees could result in temporary increases in energy demand. Any potential development could require aggregate, asphalt, and various metals. Additionally, trucks and construction equipment would burn fuel during construction; however, none of these materials are rare or in short supply. New development will require a new electrical connection. However, the zoning designation for these parcels will limit the size of buildings so no large demand is anticipated. Overall, any impact would not be significant.

(K) NOISE AND NOISE-COMPATIBLE LAND USE

Will the project increase noise by DNL 1.5 dB or more for a noise sensitive area that is exposed to noise at or above the DNL 65 dB noise exposure level, or that will be exposed at or above the DNL 65 dB level due to a DNL 1.5 dB or greater increase, when compared to the no action alternative for the same timeframe? (Use AEM as a screening tool and AEDT 2b as appropriate. See FAA Order 1050.1F Desk Reference, Chapter 11, or FAA Order 1050.1F, Appendix B, for further guidance). Please provide all information used to reach your conclusion. If yes, contact your local ADO.

CHA Companies findings from their EA on the 100 Acres of Parcels (57-02-23.0 & 57-02-22.1) located just east of the current properties indicated no adverse effects due to development of property in these locations as indicted below. The study was completed in February of 2021 and submitted to the FAA. The full report is available upon request.

The two primary noise assessment considerations are the noise source and the noise receptor. The existing noise sources are activities at the airport, traffic along E Taft Road, and the surrounding commercial and industrial development. Sensitive noise receptors consist of, but are not limited to, schools, residences, libraries, hospitals and other care facilities. Sensitive noise receptors in the Proposed Action's vicinity are the residential properties along E Taft Road close to the site. No other sensitive areas were identified after a desktop review of surrounding facilities was completed using aerial mapping. According to the 2007 SYR Noise Exposure Map, the parcels proposed for release are not within the 65 DNL contour and new development is not anticipated to change this contour line.

The Sponsor's Proposed Action, release from aeronautical use, would not affect airport activity levels or capacity, and therefore would not influence overall aircraft generated noise. Any future development would be reviewed and approved by the Town of Cicero. No significant adverse impacts are anticipated. Indirect impacts from the Sponsor's Proposed Action are difficult to quantify as the development is unknown. The development of commercial uses could generate noise during the new development's construction and operation. Noise levels and temporary impacts due to construction activities would vary depending on the type of equipment and the operation's duration and time. The **Tables** Below shows noise levels generated by typical construction equipment and levels generated by common sources for comparison.

Noise Levels of Typical Construction Equipment	
EQUIPMENT	TYPICAL NOISE LEVELS (dBA at 50 FEET)
Front Loaders	85
Backhoes, Excavators	80-85

Tractors, Dozers	83-89
Graders, Scrapers	85-89
Trucks	88
Concrete Pumps, Mixers	82-85
Cranes (movable-derrick)	83-88
Pile Driver (impact)	101
Forklifts	76-82
Pumps	76
Generators	81
Compressors	83
Pneumatic Tools	85
Jack Hammers, Rock Drills	98
Compactors	82
Drill Rigs	75-80

Common Noise Levels	
NOISE SOURCE	NOISE LEVELS (dBA)
Jet Engine (at 75 feet)	140
Jet Aircraft (at 300 feet)	130
Rock and Roll Concert	110
Pneumatic Chipper	110
Jointer/Planer	100
Chainsaw	90
Heavy Truck Traffic	80
Business Office	70
Conversational Speech	60
Library	50
Bedroom	40
Secluded Woods	30
Whisper	20

The Town of Cicero Noise Control Law indicates that noise in association with any construction activity should not occur before 7:00 am or after 8:00 pm on weekdays, before 8:00 am or after 8:00 pm on Saturday, or during anytime Sunday. The Authority will comply with all Town laws during any new construction. No significant long term impact will be incurred by surrounding land owners as part of the potential development of these parcels.

(L) SOCIOECONOMICS, ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE, and CHILDREN'S HEALTH and SAFETY RISKS

(1) Would the project cause an alteration in surface traffic patterns, or cause a noticeable increase in surface traffic congestion or decrease in Level of Service?

The proposed parcels for release are located on East Taft Road which is a County road classified as a principal arterial road. Traffic volume was reviewed on the New York State Traffic Data Viewer. The Design Hour Volume (DHV) for that stretch of road, as determined by the NYSDOT, is 1,472. The evening peak is 1,406 with an afternoon peak of 1,130 and a morning peak of 1,048. These volumes suggest that there is capacity to add more commercial business traffic in the area.

Due to the size of the parcels and the zoning restrictions from the Town, it doesn't seem likely anything besides a free-standing single building would be placed on these parcels. A manufacturing facility sited on the largest parcel would inject the most new traffic at one of the highest travel times in the area. Any business that would cause a large group of employees (100-200) to arrive/leave at the same time should perform a traffic study to ensure current traffic patterns can support the increased volume.

(2) Would the project cause induced, or secondary, socioeconomic impacts to surrounding communities, such as changes to business and economic activity in a community; impact public service demands; induce shifts in population movement and growth, etc.?

Any retail or manufacturing business brought to this area would be consistent with the surrounding business in the area. New retail stores, restaurants or manufacturing facilities bring increased economic benefits to the area through increased tax revenue. The new development will also provide local job opportunities for the surrounding communities, some businesses could cause a substantial hiring increase. There is a greater likelihood that the potential new development would have a positive impact on the area than a negative one.

(3) Would the project have a disproportionate impact on minority and/or low-income communities? Consider human health, social, economic, and environmental issues in your evaluation. Refer to DOT Order 5610.2(a) which provides the definition for the types of adverse impacts that should be considered when assessing impacts to environmental justice populations.

The project parcels are within Onondaga County Census Tract 106. Statistics show 5.6% of the population under the poverty line and 11% of the population being classified as a minority per DOT Order 5610.2(a) classifications. This data was taken from the U.S. Census American Community Survey 5-yr estimates from 2018. The proposed projects do not involve the relocation of existing residents or businesses and would not cause any adverse impacts to any populations within the neighboring community. The project parcels are not located in or adjacent to an environmental justice area as identified by the NYSDEC.

(4) Would the project have the potential to lead to a disproportionate health or safety risk to children?

Development of these parcels once released would have no health or safety risk to children in the area. There are no schools or daycare facilities in the vicinity of the parcels. The largest concentration of children would be in the surrounding communities to the north and west of the

parcels however, movement of children in those communities would most likely keep them north of E. Taft Road as no playground facilities are immediately adjacent to the parcels. The closest area having a potential for a group of consolidated children would be at the apartment complex located at 6020 E. Taft Road. As stated previously, no significant increase in traffic is anticipated. In general, no significant health or safety risk will be caused by the potential development.

If the answer is “YES” to any of the above, please explain the nature and degree of the impact. Also provide a description of mitigation measures which would be considered to reduce any adverse impacts.

(M) VISUAL EFFECTS INCLUDING LIGHT EMISSIONS

(1) Would the project have the potential to create annoyance or interfere with normal activities from light emissions for nearby residents?

The surrounding area is commercially zoned with existing businesses in place. The Town of Cicero has regulations outlined in §210-90 of their Town Law that will need to be adhered to if/when the parcels are developed.

(2) Would the project have the potential to affect the visual character of nearby areas due to light emissions?

There are existing businesses with ambient light sources. The community surrounding the parcels are already commercial, with the closest urban/suburban housing being located approximately 200 feet northwest of the closest parcel to be released, where light emissions are already present from commercial properties. The housing mentioned above is Bellewood Gardens apartments located at 5953 E. Taft Road. Currently the apartments have trees wrapping around the south and east of the property providing a screen from commercial lighting. It is possible the trees to west could be removed as part of potential development, however the developers would need to submit a lighting plan for approval so it can be ensured no impacts to the apartment complex would occur. Any visual effects from the development following the implementation of the Proposed Action would be consistent with the surrounding area.

(3) Would the project have the potential to block or obstruct views of visual resources?

According to SHPO and the NYSDEC, no significant bodies of water, mountain ranges or important manmade structures are visible. In addition, the Town of Cicero has height restrictions in their local law referenced earlier to pertaining to site lighting. Any proposed development that may occur on the parcels would not create significant light emissions. In the surrounding areas there are no visual resources to be interfered with by erecting site lighting.

If the answer is “YES” to any of the above, please explain the nature and degree of the impact using graphic materials. Also provide a description of mitigation measures which would be considered to reduce any adverse impacts.

(N) WATER RESOURCES (INCLUDING WETLANDS, FLOODPLAINS, SURFACE WATERS, GROUNDWATER, AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS)

(1) WETLANDS

(a) Does the proposed project involve federal or state regulated wetlands or non-jurisdictional wetlands? (Contact USFWS or appropriate state natural resource agencies if protected resources are affected) (Wetlands must be delineated using methods in the US Army Corps of Engineers 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual. Delineations must be performed by a person certified in wetlands delineation Document coordination with the resource agencies).

Two separate field investigations were performed by C&S Companies and by CHA which found no wetlands on the parcels being considered for release. Please refer to the two separate reports attaches as Appendix G and H. In addition to the investigations please see Appendix K which shows wetlands from the USFW NWI and from the NYSDEC. There are no wetlands in the area, nor do the parcels fall in any NYSDEC 100 buffer areas. Due to the location of the parcels no impact to wetlands will occur.

(b) If yes, does the project qualify for an Army Corps of Engineers General permit? (Document coordination with the Corps).

N/A

(c) If there are wetlands impacts, are there feasible mitigation alternatives? Explain.

N/A

(d) If there are wetlands impacts, describe the measures to be taken to comply with Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands.

N/A

(2) FLOODPLAINS

(a) Would the proposed project be located in, or would it encroach upon, any 100-year floodplains, as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)?

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the airport (Map Number 36067C0207F), indicates that the proposed project areas are located outside of the 100-year floodplain. Please see Appendix L for the FIRM map. The parcels are not in a 100-year floodplain therefore, no impact to floodplains will occur.

(b) If Yes, would the project cause notable adverse impacts on natural and beneficial floodplain values as defined in Paragraph 4.k of DOT Order 5620.2, *Floodplain Management and Protection*?

N/A

(c) If Yes, attach the corresponding FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and describe the measures to be taken to comply with Executive Order 11988, including the public notice requirements.

N/A

(3) SURFACE WATERS

(a) Would the project impact surface waters such that water quality standards set by Federal, state, local, or tribal regulatory agencies would be exceeded or would the project have the potential to contaminate a public drinking water supply such that public health may be adversely affected?

No surface waters are present within or immediately adjacent to the site, and therefore no direct impacts to streams will occur. Adequate measures will be taken to reduce risk of impact in the event of a spill. Additionally, soil erosion and sediment control measures will be put in place during construction to prevent any impairment of surface waters by runoff due to construction activities, consistent with state and FAA requirements. No significant impact to surface waters is anticipated.

(b) Would the water quality impacts associated with the project cause concerns for applicable permitting agencies or require mitigation in order to obtain a permit?

Construction activities that disturb more than one acre are subject to regulation under the NPDES stormwater program. If the proposed projects involve over an acre of soil disturbance, a New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities will be required before the commencement of construction. Should such a permit be issued the lessee will follow all regulation set forth by the agency.

If the answer to any of the above questions is “Yes”, consult with the USEPA or other appropriate Federal and/or state regulatory and permitting agencies and provide all agency correspondence.

(4) GROUNDWATER

(a) Would the project impact groundwater such that water quality standards set by Federal, state, local, or tribal regulatory agencies would be exceeded or would the project have the potential to contaminate an aquifer used for public water supply such that public health may be adversely affected?

No, the release of these properties will not impact groundwater. Proposed development would be commercial in nature and have to comply with Best Management Practices (BMP) for construction to reduce the risk of an environmental incident that could affect groundwater. Some of these BMP's include having dual containment on stand alone fuel tanks, fueling machines in a designated area, maintain spill kits in proper locations, etc.

(b) Would the groundwater impacts associated with the project cause concerns for applicable permitting agencies or require mitigation in order to obtain a permit?

No, these parcels are served by municipal water.

(c) Is the project to be located over an EPA-designated Sole Source Aquifer?

No

If the answer to any of the above questions is “Yes”, consult with the USEPA or other appropriate Federal and/or state regulatory and permitting agencies and provide all agency correspondence as an attachment to this form.

(5) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Would the proposed project affect a river segment that is listed in the Wild and Scenic River System or Nationwide River Inventory (NRI)? (If Yes, coordinate with the jurisdictional agency and attach record of consultation).

There are no Wild and Scenic Rivers or NYS-designated Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers within the vicinity of the proposed project. The lack of any designated resources in the area shows that no impact will be had on wild and scenic rivers.

(O) CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Discuss impacts from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects both on and off the airport. Would the proposed project produce a cumulative effect on any of the environmental impact categories above? Consider projects that are connected and may have common timing and/or location. For purposes of this Form, generally use 3 years for past projects and 5 years for future foreseeable projects.

In 1993 the Airport sold parcel 057.-02-15.2 south of parcel 057.-02-15.1. Parcel 057.-02-15.2 totals 0.71 acres and runs the entire length of the southern boundary of parcel 057.-02-15.1. The land was sold to the Town of Cicero by the City of Syracuse (owner/operator of the airport at that time). Directly to the south of the 0.71 acres is the North Syracuse Fire Department Station #2. Parcel 057.-02-15.2 remains undeveloped except for a small shed that is used by the fire department. No cumulative impacts are anticipated from development of the parcels being requested for release as this property is used as a buffer from existing businesses and partially as access to the fire department. It is reasonable to assume that parcel 057.02-15.2 will not be developed due to its size, current use by the fire department and the owner being the Town of Cicero, NY.

The Airport’s primary projects to be designed and constructed consist of rehabilitation to the taxiways and terminal apron, surface parking lot expansion and terminal expansion. Each new project at the airport campus would involve having a site specific environmental review completed. Due to the location of upcoming projects being so far away from the parcels to be released, it is unlikely any work at the airport would compound any impacts from development of these parcels.

The Authority is currently in the process of applying to have additional parcels surrounding the airport released from aeronautical use as well. The 174th Barracks parcels (57-02-23.0 & 57-02-22.1) are located roughly 1 mile to the east on E. Taft Rd. There is potential that the concurrent development of the parcels could result in cumulative environmental and traffic concerns on E Taft Rd during construction and operations. Assuming all parcels are developed, the 174th Barracks parcels would have very little connection to the parcels being released outside of increasing the socioeconomic benefits discussed earlier. Due to the timelines of each separate release, it is unlikely that multiple properties will be under development at one time.

7. PERMITS

List all required permits for the proposed project. Has coordination with the appropriate agency commenced? What feedback has the appropriate agency offered in reference to the proposed project? What is the expected time frame for permit review and decision?

Developers will be required to pull all necessary permits. Due to these parcels being leased City of Syracuse permits will need to be obtained prior to construction in addition to the Town and County permits. A general list of permits is listed below. This list may vary depending on the type of development that is ultimately approved.

- Town of Cicero Building Permit
 - o Review and issuance will take approximately 45 days
- City of Syracuse Building Permit
 - o Review and issuance will take approximately 45 days
- Onondaga County Plumbing Permit
 - o Review and issuance will take approximately 45 days
- NYSDOT Road Cut Permit
 - o Review and issuance will take approximately 90 days
- NYSDOH Permit for connection to municipal water and sewer
 - o Review and issuance will take approximately 45 days
- NYSDEC SPDES Stormwater Permit for Construction Activity
 - o Review and issuance will take approximately 90 days

8. MITIGATION

Describe those mitigation measures to be taken to avoid creation of significant impacts to a particular resource as a result of the proposed project, and include a discussion of any impacts that cannot be mitigated.

All necessary mitigation steps will be taken to avoid significant impacts to the community and the natural resources around these parcels. Any construction as part of future development will be required to implement best management practices and follow all Local, State and Federal laws. As outlined in section 6 "Environment Consequences", no large-scale mitigation efforts are anticipated. Sufficient investigation of noise, light, solid waste and the natural environment either have been done or will be performed during development to ensure mitigation practices, if needed, are put into place. As stated throughout the body of this report, the airport will impose all measures necessary to ensure any potential development conforms with the surrounding community.

9. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Describe the public review process and any comments received. Include copies of Public Notices and proof of publication.

This draft EA will be available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days should the FAA deem it necessary. According to Section 6-2.2 g. from FAA Order 1050.1F “The FAA or applicant must publish a notice of the draft EA’s availability in local newspapers, other media, and/or on the Internet. This notice must include the following statement:

Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment –including your personal identifying information –may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.” After the public review comment period has concluded the comments will be reviewed and considered by the FAA. Based on these comments the airport will revise our environmental analysis if necessary.

10. LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

- Appendix A Property Map
- Appendix B Parcel Property Descriptions
- Appendix C Correspondence w/Town of Cicero
- Appendix D Project Location
- Appendix E Airport Layout Plan (ALP) and Exhibit ‘A’ Property Map
- Appendix F USFW IPaC
- Appendix G C&S Companies Technical Memo
- Appendix H CHA Technical Memo
- Appendix I NYS Aqs and Markets Map
- Appendix J SHPO Response of No Effect
- Appendix K Wetlands Map
- Appendix L FEMA FIRM Map
- Appendix M Previously Sold Parcel Map

Project Title: Land Release Area #2 (approx. 8.8 ac)

Identifier: KSYR

11. PREPARER CERTIFICATION

I certify that the information I have provided above is, to the best of my knowledge, correct.



04/06/2323

Signature

Date

Tanner DeWolf

Name

Construction Project Manager

Title

Syracuse Regional Airport Authority

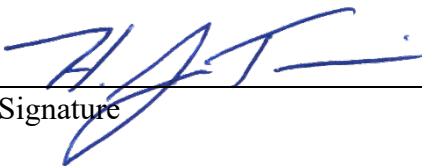
Affiliation

315-980-8246

Phone #

12. AIRPORT SPONSOR CERTIFICATION

I certify that the information I have provided above is, to the best of my knowledge, correct. I also recognize and agree that no construction activity, including but not limited to site preparation, demolition, or land disturbance, shall proceed for the above proposed project(s) until FAA issues a final environmental decision for the proposed project(s), and until compliance with all other applicable FAA approval actions (e.g., ALP approval, airspace approval, grant approval) and special purpose laws has occurred.



04/06/2023

Signature

Date

H. Jason Terreri

Name

Executive Director

Title

Syracuse Regional Airport Authority

Affiliation

315-455-3650

Phone #

Appendix A





Airport Location



Syracuse Hancock International Airport
Onondaga County, New York

Appendix B





Property Description Report For: E Taft Rd, Municipality of Town of Cicero

No Photo Available

Status:	Active
Roll Section:	Wholly Exem
Swis:	312289
Tax Map ID #:	057.-02-12.1
Property #:	
Property Class:	844 - Air transprt
Site:	COM 1
In Ag. District:	No
Site Property Class:	844 - Air transprt
Zoning Code:	-
Neighborhood Code:	22005 - Industrial
School District:	North Syracuse
Total Assessment:	2020 - \$131,500
Property Desc:	Fl 93 E Taft Rd 1138836
Deed Book:	2603
Deed Page:	246
Grid East:	627263
Grid North:	1138802
Total Acreage/Size:	4.46
Land Assessment:	2020 - \$131,500
Full Market Value:	2020 - \$131,500
Equalization Rate:	----

Owners

City of Syracuse Aviation
1000 Col Eileen Collins Blvd
N Syracuse NY 13212

Sales

No Sales Information Available

Utilities

Sewer Type:	Comm/public	Water Supply:	Comm/public
Utilities:	Gas & elec		

Inventory

Overall Eff Year Built:	Overall Condition:	0
Overall Grade:	Overall Desirability:	3

Buildings

AC%	Sprinkler%	Alarm%	Elevators	Basement Type	Year Built	Eff Year Built	Condition	Quality	Gross Floor Area (sqft)	Stories
-----	------------	--------	-----------	---------------	------------	----------------	-----------	---------	-------------------------	---------

Site Uses

Use	Rentable Area (sqft)	Total Units
-----	----------------------	-------------

Improvements

Structure	Size	Grade	Condition	Year
-----------	------	-------	-----------	------

Land Types

Type	Size
Undeveloped	1.00 acres
Residual	3.46 acres

Special Districts for 2020

Description	Units	Percent	Type	Value
CSW13-Onon co san ns	1	0%		0
CWR40-County water	0	0%		0
DR244-Mud creek drg imp	0	0%		0
FP022-Fire prot	0	0%		0
LT309-Non-Lighting Dist	0	0%		0
PLIB1-N onon pub library	0	0%		0
SX186-Cicero cons sewer #6	1	0%		0

Exemptions

Year	Description	Amount	Exempt %	Start Yr	End Yr	V Flag	H Code	Own %
2020	CITY OWNED	\$131,500	0	2009				0

Taxes

Year	Description	Amount
------	-------------	--------

*** Taxes reflect exemptions, but may not include recent changes in assessment.**



Property Description Report For: E Taft Rd, Municipality of Town of Cicero

No Photo Available

Status: Active
Roll Section: Wholly Exem
Swis: 312289
Tax Map ID #: 057.-02-12.3
Property #:
Property Class: 844 - Air transprt
Site: COM 1
In Ag. District: No
Site Property Class: 844 - Air transprt
Zoning Code: -
Neighborhood Code: 22005 - Industrial
School District: North Syracuse
Total Assessment: 2020 - \$68,300
Property Desc: Fl 93
Deed Page: 246
Grid North: 1138755

Total Acreage/Size: 1.93
Land Assessment: 2020 - \$68,300
Full Market Value: 2020 - \$68,300
Equalization Rate: ----
Deed Book: 2603
Grid East: 627868

Owners

City of Syracuse Aviation
 1000 Col Eileen Collins Blvd
 N Syracuse NY 13212

Sales

No Sales Information Available

Utilities

Sewer Type: Comm/public **Water Supply:** Comm/public
Utilities: Gas & elec

Inventory

Overall Eff Year Built: **Overall Condition:** 0
Overall Grade: **Overall Desirability:** 3

Buildings

AC%	Sprinkler%	Alarm%	Elevators	Basement Type	Year Built	Eff Year Built	Condition	Quality	Gross Floor Area (sqft)	Stories
-----	------------	--------	-----------	---------------	------------	----------------	-----------	---------	-------------------------	---------

Improvements

Structure	Size	Grade	Condition	Year
-----------	------	-------	-----------	------

Special Districts for 2020

Description	Units	Percent	Type	Value
CSW13-Onon co san ns	1	0%		0
CWR40-County water	0	0%		0
DR244-Mud creek drg imp	0	0%		0
FP022-Fire prot	0	0%		0
LT309-Non-Lighting Dist	0	0%		0
PLIB1-N onon pub library	0	0%		0
SX186-Cicero cons sewer #6	1	0%		0

Exemptions

Year	Description	Amount	Exempt %	Start Yr	End Yr	V Flag	H Code	Own %
2020	CITY OWNED	\$68,300	0	2009				0

Taxes

Year	Description	Amount
------	-------------	--------

*** Taxes reflect exemptions, but may not include recent changes in assessment.**



Property Description Report For: E Taft Rd, Municipality of Town of Cicero

No Photo Available

Status:	Active
Roll Section:	Wholly Exem
Swis:	312289
Tax Map ID #:	057.-02-15.1
Property #:	
Property Class:	844 - Air transprt
Site:	COM 1
In Ag. District:	No
Site Property Class:	844 - Air transprt
Zoning Code:	-
Neighborhood Code:	22005 - Industrial
School District:	North Syracuse
Total Assessment:	2020 - \$80,300
Property Desc:	Fl 93 1138700
Deed Page:	246
Grid North:	1138728

Total Acreage/Size:	2.41
Land Assessment:	2020 - \$80,300
Full Market Value:	2020 - \$80,300
Equalization Rate:	----
Deed Book:	2603
Grid East:	628687

Owners

City of Syracuse Aviation
1000 Col Eileen Collins Blvd
Syracuse NY 13212-3994

Sales

No Sales Information Available

Utilities

Sewer Type:	Comm/public	Water Supply:	Comm/public
Utilities:	Gas & elec		

Inventory

Overall Eff Year Built:	Overall Condition:	0
Overall Grade:	Overall Desirability:	3

Buildings

AC%	Sprinkler%	Alarm%	Elevators	Basement Type	Year Built	Eff Year Built	Condition	Quality	Gross Floor Area (sqft)	Stories
-----	------------	--------	-----------	---------------	------------	----------------	-----------	---------	-------------------------	---------

Improvements

Structure	Size	Grade	Condition	Year
-----------	------	-------	-----------	------

Special Districts for 2020

Description	Units	Percent	Type	Value
CSW13-Onon co san ns	1	0%		0
CWR40-County water	0	0%		0
DR244-Mud creek drg imp	0	0%		0
FP022-Fire prot	0	0%		0
HY083-Hancock Field Hyd	1	0%		0
LT309-Non-Lighting Dist	0	0%		0
PLIB1-N onon pub library	0	0%		0
SX186-Cicero cons sewer #6	1	0%		0

Exemptions

Year	Description	Amount	Exempt %	Start Yr	End Yr	V Flag	H Code	Own %
2020	CITY OWNED	\$80,300	0	2009				0

Taxes

Year	Description	Amount
------	-------------	--------

*** Taxes reflect exemptions, but may not include recent changes in assessment.**

Appendix C

From: [Steve Procopio](#)
To: [Tanner DeWolf](#)
Subject: RE: Airport Property Zoning Question
Date: Tuesday, September 27, 2022 9:36:46 AM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] DO NOT CLICK links or attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi Tanner,

The zoning of these parcels is General Commercial Plus (GC+). Here is a link to the uses allowed in the district. Let me know if you have any more questions.

<https://ecode360.com/12299899#12299943>

Thanks,
Steve

Steven Procopio
Director of Code Enforcement
Planning & Development Dept.
Town of Cicero
Ph: 315-752-1180 ext. 330
Fax: 315-699-2265
Email: sprocopio@ciceronewyork.net

From: Tanner DeWolf [mailto:DeWolfT@syrairport.org]
Sent: Monday, September 26, 2022 8:39 AM
To: Steve Procopio <sprocopio@ciceronewyork.net>
Subject: Airport Property Zoning Question

Hello Steven –

The airport is in the process of changing the designation of a few parcels we own along East Taft Road from aeronautical use to non-aeronautical use. As part of this project we have to submit a justification to the FAA and discuss what could potentially be built on these parcels. I am looking for some help determining what these parcels would be zoned for and getting a description of what is allowed under their zoning category. I have attached on of the real property screen shots for clarity. I see no zoning code for this property, but I do see a Site code of Com 1. However, looking at your ecode 360 document I don't see a definition of what Com 1 means. We intend to lease this land to commercial entities, just need some clarification on what is allowed by the Town. Thank you for any help you can provide, please reach out if you have questions for me.

Tanner DeWolf
Construction Project manager



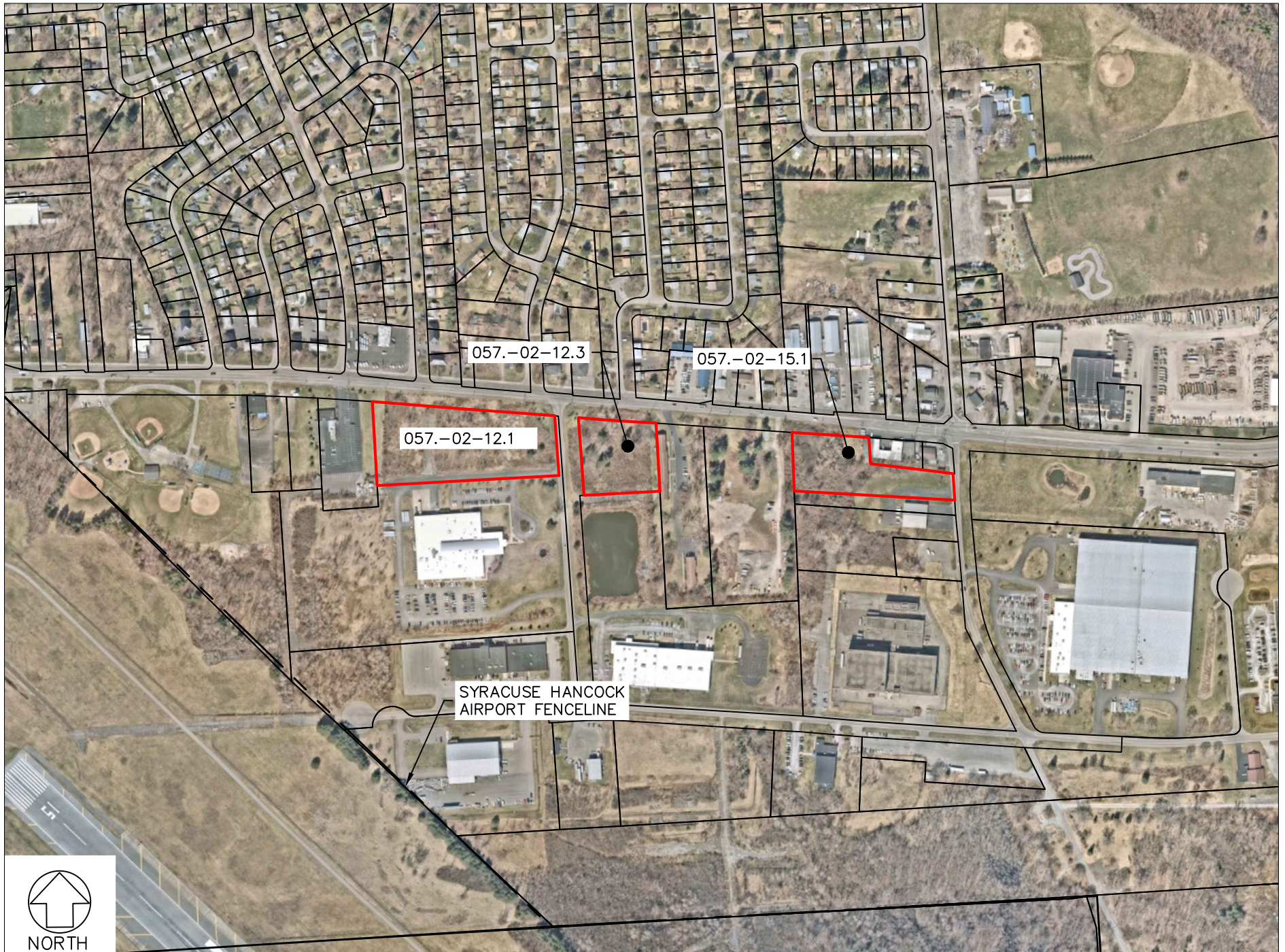
dewolf@syrairport.org
p (315) 455-3674 | c (315) 980-8246

1000 Col. Eileen Collins Blvd. | Syracuse, NY
13212 | flysyracuse.com

WARNING: This email originated outside of Town of Cicero's email system. DO NOT CLICK on links or attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Appendix D





057.-02-12.3

057.-02-15.1

057.-02-12.1

SYRACUSE HANCOCK
AIRPORT FENCELINE



NORTH



PROJECT LOCATION

SYRACUSE HANCOCK
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
ONONDAGA COUNTY

Appendix E



EXISTING PROPERTY TABLE						
Reference Number	Tax Parcel Number	Previous Owner	Acreage	Date of Acquisition	Grant Number or Purchase Information	Purpose of Acquisition
1	058-01-10.0		47.49			Fee/Airport Acquisition
2	058-01-09.0		33.57			Fee/Airport Acquisition
3	058-01-08.0		19.26			Fee/Airport Acquisition
4	058-01-07.0	Gratzer, John	52.28	2002	AIP 3-36-0114-49-97	RW 10L-28R Acquisition
5	058-01-06.0		34.35	1963	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
6	058-01-05.0		10.22	1963	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
7	058-01-02.0		22.93	1977	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
8	058-01-21.0		17.04	1966	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
9	058-01-03.1		10.39	1963	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
10	058-01-04.0		7.34			Fee/Airport Acquisition
11	058-01-14.0		33.08			Fee/Airport Acquisition
12	058-01-20.0		40.91			Fee/Airport Acquisition
13	058-01-13.0		5.01			Fee/Airport Acquisition
14	058-01-11.0		35.07			Fee/Airport Acquisition
15	058-01-16.0		31.46			Fee/Airport Acquisition
16	058-01-15.0		10.81			Fee/Airport Acquisition
17	058-01-12.0		89.71			Fee/Airport Acquisition
18	059-01-42.0		0.25			Fee/Airport Acquisition
19	058-01-17.0		13.14			Fee/Airport Acquisition
20	058-01-18.0		3.76			Fee/Airport Acquisition
21	058-01-19.0		3.18			Fee/Airport Acquisition
22	058-01-22.0		35.82	1955	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
23	118-02-03.1		0.51	1961	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
24	057-02-23.0		82.26			Fee/Airport Acquisition
25	057-02-04.0		171.54	1948	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
26	057-02-12.1		4.46	1977	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
27	057-02-04.9		0.55			Fee/Airport Acquisition
28	057-02-12.3		1.93	1977	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
29	057-02-04.8		2.68			Fee/Airport Acquisition
30	057-02-15.1		2.41	1977	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
31	057-02-04.6		7.85	1963	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
32	057-02-04.5		8.11	1963	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
33	057-02-04.4		1.01	1963	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
34	057-02-04.3		0.62	1963	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
35	057-02-04.2		0.53	1963	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
36	057-02-04.1		2.10	1970	Donation	Fee/Airport Acquisition
37	057-01-07.0		5.60			Fee/Airport Acquisition
38	016-01-03.2	Simanteris, Kathleen	6.00	2002	AIP 3-36-0114-49-97	RW 10L-28R Acquisition
39	016-01-02.0	Zavaglia, Cosimo	14.71	2003	AIP 3-36-0114-49-97	RW 10L-28R Acquisition
40	016-01-01.0	Taylor, Wayne	4.84	2003	AIP 3-36-0114-49-97	RW 10L-28R Acquisition
41	015-01-01.0		683.10	1948	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
42	016-01-03.1	Timberflew Forestry	13.34	2002	AIP 3-36-0114-49-97	RW 10L-28R Acquisition
43	015-01-02.2		296.80	1977	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
44	017-01-10.0		31.26	1965	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
45	015-02-12.4		22.40	1977	AIP 3-36-0014-02-83	Fee/Airport Acquisition
46	015-01-03.0		9.01	1958	Surplus Property Act	Fee/Airport Acquisition
47	015-02-11.1	Gilels Properties Co.	7.71	2002	AIP 3-36-0114-49-97	RW 10L-28R Acquisition
48	017-01-04.0		0.47			Fee/Airport Acquisition
49	015-02-12.1	344 Property Corp.	11.45	2001	Donation	RW 10L-28R Acquisition
50	017-02-04.2		0.60			Fee/Airport Acquisition
51	017-01-09.0		14.50			Fee/Airport Acquisition
52	015-02-22.1	344 Property Corp.	6.29	2001	Donation	RW 10L-28R Acquisition
53	015-02-11.2		9.75	1977	AIP 3-36-0014-02-83	Fee/Airport Acquisition
54	015-02-12.5		2.20	1977	AIP 3-36-0014-02-83	Fee/Airport Acquisition
55	015-02-05.0		1.15	1977	AIP 3-36-0014-02-83	Fee/Airport Acquisition
56	057-02-22.1	Zavaglia, Cosimo	15.99	2003	AIP 3-36-0114-49-97	RW 10L-28R Acquisition

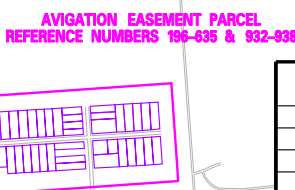
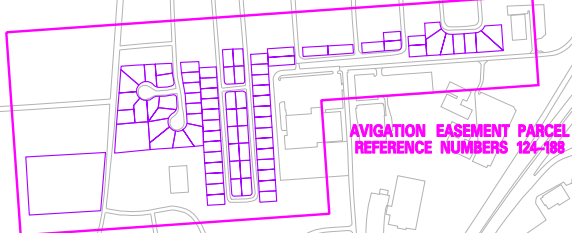
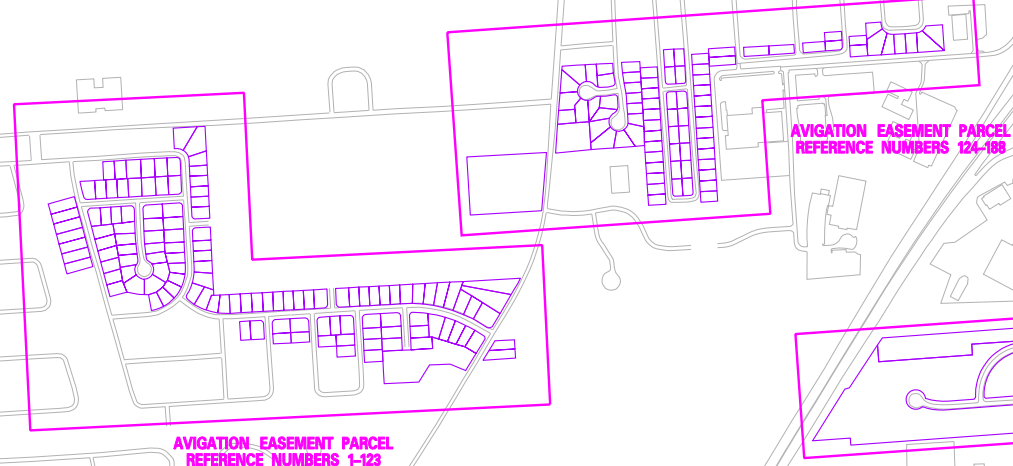
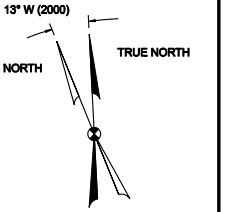
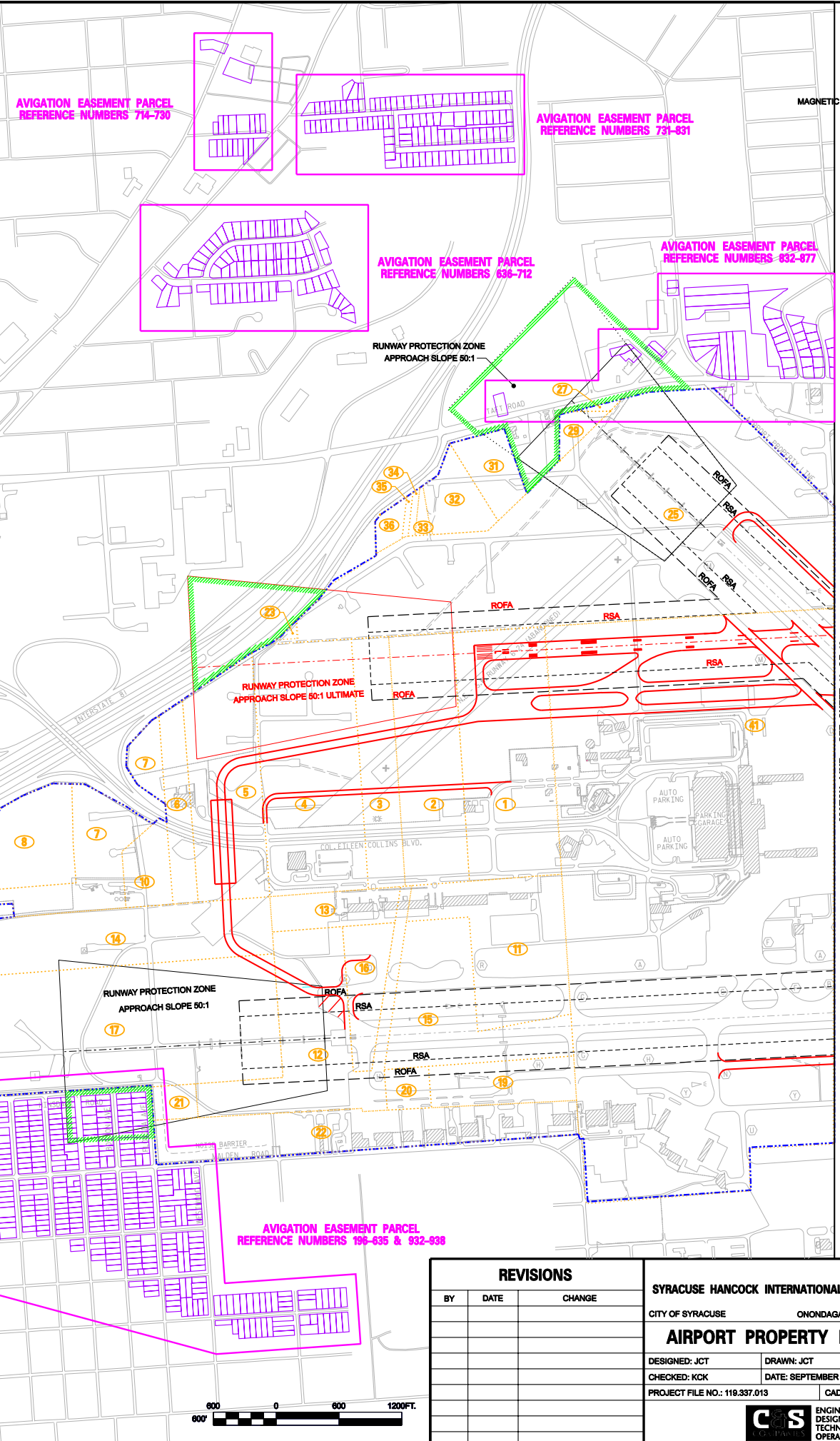
LEGEND

- EDGE OF EXISTING PAVEMENT
- EDGE OF FUTURE PAVEMENT
- AIRPORT PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING BUILDING
- FENCE
- PROPOSED ACQUISITION
- PARCEL LINE
- AIRPORT REFERENCE POINT
- FEE SIMPLE
- EASEMENT

NOTES

- GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES REFERRED TO NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983:

	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
EXISTING ARP	N43°06' 40.273"	W76°06' 22.718"
FUTURE ARP	N43°06' 48.839"	W76°06' 20.658"
RW 10R END	N43°06' 29.620"	W76°07' 34.150"
RW 28L END	N43°06' 33.508"	W76°05' 32.912"
RW 15 END	N43°07' 16.434"	W76°06' 48.207"
RW 33 END	N43°06' 25.126"	W76°05' 33.277"
RW 10L END	N43°07' 05.664"	W76°07' 17.480"
RW 28R END	N43°07' 08.651"	W76°05' 16.257"
- AREA = 2000.8 ACRES (TITLE IN FEE SIMPLE)
AREA = 393 ACRES (EASEMENT)
- THIS MAP WAS PREPARED FROM CERTAIN DEEDS AND PLANS OF RECORD, IS NOT INTENDED TO INDICATE AN ACTUAL BOUNDARY SURVEY AND IS SUBJECT TO ANY STATE OF FACTS AN ACCURATE AND UP-TO-DATE ABSTRACT OF TITLE WILL REVEAL.
- ACREAGES LISTED IN TABLES WERE DERIVED FROM DEEDS AND PLANS OF RECORD, WERE NOT FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT COINCIDE WITH THE ACREAGE CALCULATED BY SCALING THIS DRAWING.



REVISIONS		
BY	DATE	CHANGE

SYRACUSE HANCOCK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
CITY OF SYRACUSE ONONDAGA COUNTY, NY

AIRPORT PROPERTY MAP

DESIGNED: JCT DRAWN: JCT
CHECKED: KCK DATE: SEPTEMBER 2006

PROJECT FILE NO.: 119.337.013 CADD FILE NO.: 1981ap011.dgn

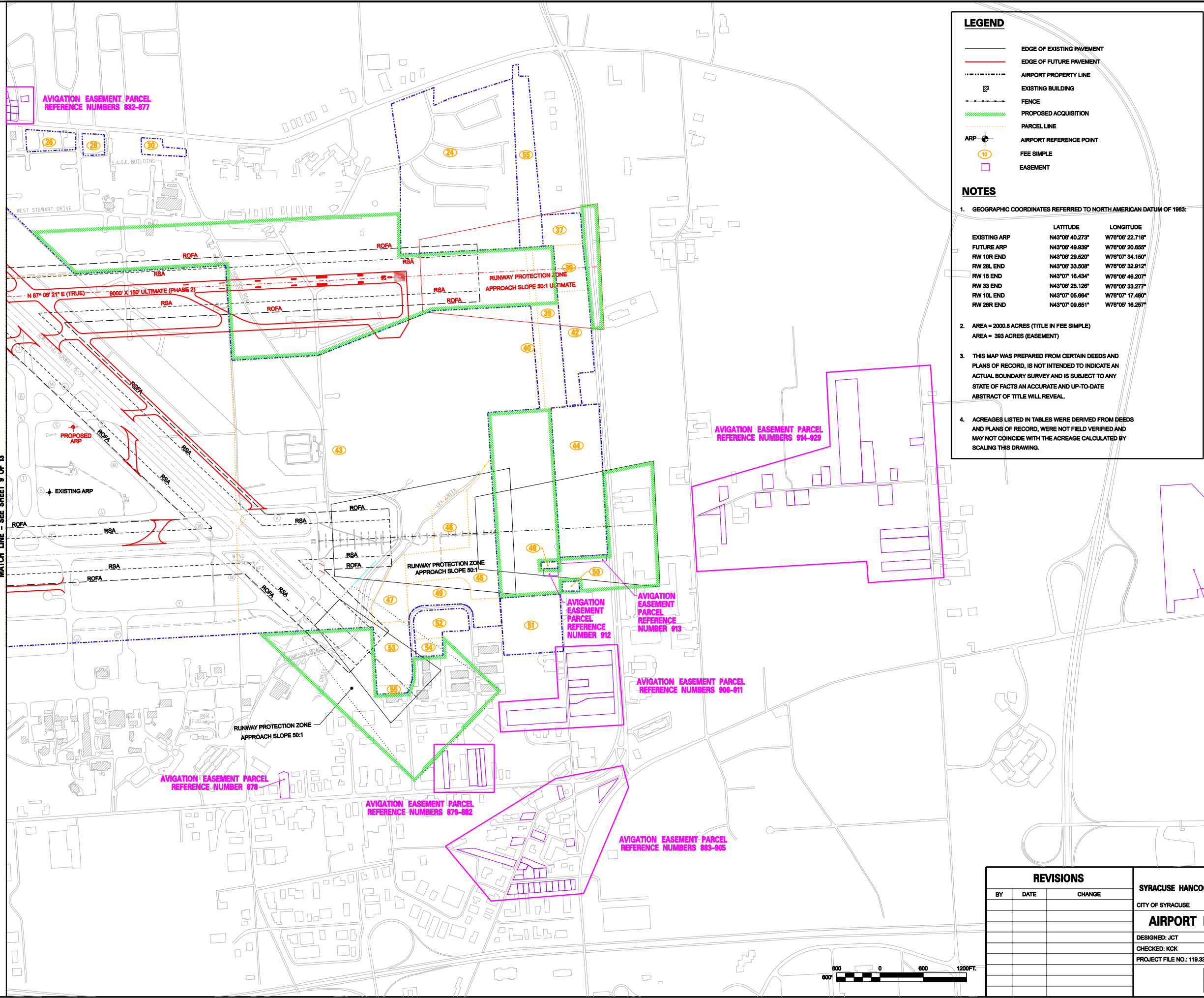
CS ENGINEERS DESIGN BUILD TECHNICAL RESOURCES OPERATIONS

SHEET 11 OF 15



MATCH LINE - SEE SHEET 10 OF 13

MATCH LINE - SEE SHEET 9 OF 13



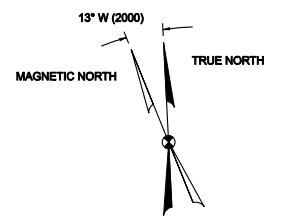
LEGEND

- EDGE OF EXISTING PAVEMENT
- EDGE OF FUTURE PAVEMENT
- - - AIRPORT PROPERTY LINE
- ▨ EXISTING BUILDING
- FENCE
- PROPOSED ACQUISITION
- PARCEL LINE
- ARP
- AIRPORT REFERENCE POINT
- FEE SIMPLE
- EASEMENT

NOTES

- GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES REFERRED TO NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983:

	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
EXISTING ARP	N43°08' 40.273"	W76°06' 22.718"
FUTURE ARP	N43°08' 49.938"	W76°06' 20.656"
RW 10R END	N43°06' 29.620"	W76°07' 34.150"
RW 28L END	N43°06' 33.508"	W76°06' 32.912"
RW 15 END	N43°07' 16.434"	W76°06' 48.207"
RW 33 END	N43°06' 25.126"	W76°06' 33.277"
RW 10L END	N43°07' 05.664"	W76°07' 17.480"
RW 28R END	N43°07' 09.851"	W76°06' 18.257"
- AREA = 2000.8 ACRES (TITLE IN FEE SIMPLE)
AREA = 393 ACRES (EASEMENT)
- THIS MAP WAS PREPARED FROM CERTAIN DEEDS AND PLANS OF RECORD, IS NOT INTENDED TO INDICATE AN ACTUAL BOUNDARY SURVEY AND IS SUBJECT TO ANY STATE OF FACTS AN ACCURATE AND UP-TO-DATE ABSTRACT OF TITLE WILL REVEAL.
- ACREAGES LISTED IN TABLES WERE DERIVED FROM DEEDS AND PLANS OF RECORD, WERE NOT FIELD VERIFIED AND MAY NOT COINCIDE WITH THE ACREAGE CALCULATED BY SCALING THIS DRAWING.



REVISIONS			SYRACUSE HANCOCK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT		
BY	DATE	CHANGE	CITY OF SYRACUSE	ONONDAGA COUNTY, NY	
			AIRPORT PROPERTY MAP		
DESIGNED: JCT		DRAWN: JCT			SHEET 12 OF 15
CHECKED: KCK		DATE: SEPTEMBER 2006			
PROJECT FILE NO.: 119.337.013		CADD FILE NO.: 1981ap011.dgn			
			ENGINEERS DESIGN BUILD TECHNICAL RESOURCES OPERATIONS		



Appendix F



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New York Ecological Services Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385

Phone: (607) 753-9334 Fax: (607) 753-9699

<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

In Reply Refer To:

January 24, 2022

Consultation Code: 05E1NY00-2022-SLI-1045

Event Code: 05E1NY00-2022-E-03952

Project Name: Taft Road Parcels

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

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). This list can also be used to determine whether listed species may be present for projects without federal agency involvement. 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 ESA, 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 ECOS-IPaC site at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list. If listed, proposed, or candidate species were identified as potentially occurring in the project area, coordination with our office is encouraged. Information on the steps involved with assessing potential impacts from projects can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

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 (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the Services wind

energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) 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: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

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 ESA. 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
-

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:

New York Ecological Services Field Office

3817 Luker Road

Cortland, NY 13045-9385

(607) 753-9334

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E1NY00-2022-SLI-1045

Event Code: Some(05E1NY00-2022-E-03952)

Project Name: Taft Road Parcels

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: Release of parcels off airport property for development.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@43.124720550000006,-76.10621505617988,14z>



Counties: Onondaga County, New York

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Massasauga (=rattlesnake) <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2202	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.

Appendix G



C&S Companies
499 Col. Eileen Collins Blvd.
Syracuse NY 13212
p: (315) 455-2000
f: (315) 455-9667
www.cscos.com

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

To: Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
From: Bryan A. Bayer, PWS, CE
Date: February 5, 2020
File: O68
Re: Syracuse Regional Airport Authority, Syracuse Hancock International Airport, Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York

A rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) habitat assessment was performed by a Professional Wetland Scientist (PWS)/Certified Ecologist (CE) from C&S Engineers, Inc., (C&S) on February 3, 2020 within the Syracuse Regional Airport Authority anticipated limits of disturbance at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport (SYR). The Area of Investigation (AOI) is comprised of a 4.5-acre area within SYR property (See Attachment A, Figure 1). This technical memorandum is prepared to discuss the findings of the field investigation.

Existing Vegetative Communities

In March 2014, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) published a report entitled *Ecological Communities of New York State*¹, Second Edition (*Ecological Communities*) as part of the New York Natural Heritage Program inventory. The report is a revised and expanded version of the original 1990 version that lists and describes ecological systems, subsystems, and communities within New York State. The classification was developed to help assess and protect biological diversity of the state. An assessment of the vegetative cover types within the proposed project area was conducted consistent with the representative characteristics presented in *Ecological Communities*.

Based on review of aerial photography and information collected during C&S's site visit, the AOI is comprised of terrestrial systems including successional northern hardwoods, successional southern hardwoods, successional shrublands, and paved roads. *Ecological Communities* defines forested upland habitats as "a subsystem that includes upland communities with more than 60% canopy cover of trees (greater than 5m tall); these communities occur on substrates with less than 50% rock outcrop or shallow soil over the bedrock."

¹ Edinger, G.J., D.J. Evans, S. Gebauer, T.G. Howard, D.M. Hunt, and A.M. Olivero (editors). 2014. *Ecological Communities of New York State*. Second Edition. Accessed on October 9, 2017. Available at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/wildlife_pdf/ecocomm2014.pdf

Successional northern hardwoods as defined in *Ecological Communities* are described below:

- **Successional northern hardwoods:** A hardwood or mixed forest that occurs on sites that have been cleared or otherwise disturbed. Characteristic trees and shrubs include any of the following: quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), big-tooth aspen (*P. grandidentata*), balsam poplar (*P. balsamifera*), paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), gray birch (*B. populifolia*), pin cherry (*Prunus pensylvanica*), black cherry (*P. serotina*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), with lesser amounts of white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), green ash (*F. pennsylvanica*), and American elm (*Ulmus americana*). White pine dominated examples are known from upstate New York. This is a broadly defined community and several seral and regional variants are known. Specific vegetation observed on site includes a dominance of quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 3-10 inches. Non-dominant vegetation includes green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) (DBH 12 inches), staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*) (DBH 30 inches), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) (DBH 12-25 inches), red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) (DBH 10-12 inches), wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), and black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) (DBH 2-3 inches).

Successional southern hardwoods as defined in *Ecological Communities* are described below:

- **Successional southern hardwoods:** a hardwood or mixed forest that occurs on sites that have been cleared or otherwise disturbed. Characteristic trees and shrubs include any of the following: American elm (*Ulmus americana*), slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), box elder (*Acer negundo*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), gray birch (*Betula populifolia*), hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and choke-cherry (*Prunus virginiana*). Certain introduced species are commonly found in successional forests, including black locust (*Robinia pseudo-acacia*), tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), and buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*). Specific vegetation observed on site includes a dominance of black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) (DBH 1-2 inches). Non-dominant vegetation includes buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*).

Successional shrubland as defined by *Ecological Communities* are described below:

- **Successional shrubland:** A shrubland that occurs on sites that have been cleared (for farming, logging, development, etc.) or otherwise disturbed. This community has at least 50% cover of shrubs. Specific vegetation observed on site includes a dominance of grey dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*) and honey suckle (*Lonicera tatarica*, *L. morrowii*, *L. maackii*). Non-dominant vegetation included silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*), mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), Canada goldenrod (*Alliaria petiolata*), and knapweed (*Centaurea* spp.).

Paved/unpaved roads as defined in *Ecological Communities* are described below:

- **Paved road/path:** A road or pathway that is paved with asphalt, concrete, brick, stone, etc. There may be sparse vegetation rooted in cracks in the paved surface.

Photographs depicting the site have been included as Attachment B.

RTE Habitat Assessment

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) utilizes the Information, Planning and Conservation (IPaC) system as a tool for streamlining the environmental review process. The IPaC system provides a species list that identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of the study area and/or may be affected by the proposed project. According to the USFWS IPaC System Official Species List dated February 5, 2020 (See Attachment C), two federally listed species are known to occur in the vicinity of the proposed project area: Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) (endangered) and eastern massasauga (*Sistrurus c. catenatus*) (threatened). USFWS online service also provides the IPaC Resource List that describes migratory birds known to occur within the vicinity of proposed projects. The IPaC Resource List indicates that bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocophalus*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) occur near the project; eagles are afforded protection under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) and New York State Environmental Conservation Law. Lastly and according to the IPaC system, there are no critical habitats located within the property and no other Federally threatened or endangered species, or environmentally-sensitive habitat areas were identified.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Environmental Resource Mapper (ERM) website provides generalized locations of animal and plant species listed as endangered or threatened known to occur within the vicinity of an action. The ERM uses the New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP) Database with respect to rare species. It is an interactive mapping application that depicts NYNHP data with added buffering; the buffering is species dependent and is intended to conceal precise locations of protected species and establish a range where each individual species may occur. Projects that overlap ERM buffer areas require further coordination with NYNHP. In the event ERM rare species buffers do not encompass part or all of a project location, NYNHP indicates that there no further coordination is necessary and it can be assumed there are no known records of endangered species within the vicinity of a project. The ERM (See Attachment C) indicates there are no known records of endangered species that may be impacted by project activities.

Below is a description of the project's potential to impact species identified in the USFWS IPaC Resource List:

Indiana Bat

Indiana bats are listed as endangered at both the state and federal level, and many details of the species ecology are contained in the draft recovery plan prepared by USFWS². These bats over-winter in caves and mines and migrate to summer habitat as early as mid-April in New York. Suitable winter habitat (hibernacula) includes underground voids such as caves or abandoned mines where winter temperature remains below 50° Fahrenheit (10°C) and above freezing, and are relatively stable. Suitable summer habitat for the Indiana bat consists of trees greater than 2.5 inches in diameter at breast height (dbh), with cracks, crevices, or exfoliating bark³.

² U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2007. Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalis*) Draft Recovery Plan: First Revision. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Snelling, MN. 258 pp.

³ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). May 2017. Indiana Bat Project Review Fact Sheet, New York Field Office. 4 pp.

During summer, groups of females, their dependent pups, and occasional males form groups called maternity colonies. Maternity colonies may be spread among multiple trees with individual bats changing roosts every few days. Trees used by large portions of a maternity colony for all or part of the summer are termed primary roosts. Trees used by smaller numbers of bats for short periods of time are called alternate roosts. Primary roost trees are typically large dead or dying trees with exfoliating bark that usually receive direct sunlight for more than half the day; habitats most typical for primary roosts include riparian zones, bottomland and floodplain forests, forested wetlands, and upland communities at elevations less than 900 feet above mean sea level (North American Vertical Datum of 1988)⁴. Males tend to roost individually or in small numbers in trees with exfoliating bark, cracks, and crevices. Throughout the summer, Indiana bats forage in semi-open to closed (open understory) forested habitats, forest edges (i.e. fencerow, maintained right-of-way corridor), and riparian areas. Most bats leave their summer areas by October and return to the caves.

The USFWS IPaC (see Attachment C) indicates that the project is within the range of Indiana bats. The 2007 draft recovery plan specifies that the nearest hibernacula is located in Jamesville, Onondaga County approximately 9-miles southeast of the AOI. Correspondence with the NYNHP reveals that there are no known summer occurrences (i.e. primary roosts, capture sites) for Indiana bat within the vicinity of the project. However, given that the project is within the range of the species, the possibility exists for this species to use the site during the summer months.

The AOI contains early successional habitat. No potential roost trees were observed on site. The understory on site is significantly cluttered, and therefore foraging opportunities are limited. Given the project is not located near a known roosting location, maternity colony, and is greater than 9-miles from the nearest hibernacula, no significant impacts to Indiana bats will occur. Regardless, in order to avoid the potential take of Indiana bats during construction activities, tree clearing activities should occur between October 31 and March 31.

Eastern massasauga

The preferred habitat of the eastern massasauga (hereafter referred to as “massasauga”) throughout its range is wet areas including wet prairies, marshes and low areas along rivers and lakes. The closest known population to the project is located in Cicero Swamp Wildlife Management Area (Cicero Swamp) according to the Status Assessment for Eastern Massasauga (*Sistrurus c. catenatus*) prepared by the USFWS and dated 1998⁵. Cicero Swamp is located approximately 1.3-miles (at its closest proximity) northeast of the project.

In central New York, the primary habitat used by massasauga consists of boggy, forested wetlands with open areas of low growing vegetation⁶. During summer months, massasauga

⁴ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2007. Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalis*) Draft Recovery Plan: First Revision. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Snelling, MN. 258 pp.

⁵ Szymaski, 1998. Status Assessment for Eastern Massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus*). USFWS. Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Unpublished. 71pp.

⁶ NYSDEC, Undated. Eastern Massasauga Fact Sheet. Available on-line at: <https://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7154.html>. Accessed March 14, 2018.

may also use adjacent uplands including forests and fields⁷. Massasauga hibernate from late October through late April in wet areas, often under sphagnum hummocks⁸. Studies undertaken in New York indicate that gravid females use specific wetland habitats that provide microhabitat conditions supporting thermoregulation and cryptic cover⁹.

Wetland areas do not occur within or immediately adjacent the proposed project. A site visit completed on February 3, 2020 indicated that the site and area within the immediate vicinity do not contain primary massasauga habitat.

The massasauga population in Cicero Swamp has been widely studied and is primarily found within a peatland shrubland area located in the northwest corner of the swamp. This core area supports gestation of gravid females and overwintering likely for the entire population. During the active season (summer months), gravid females remain within this core area where as non-gravid females and male adult massasauga will use the surrounding swamp, upland forests, and fields.

Based on estimated home ranges of massasauga in Cicero Swamp, the snakes are not expected to move great distances from the core area. For instance, the greatest mean range length of non-gravid females is estimated at 0.75 miles, males 0.5 miles, and gravid females 0.18 miles. The Project is located greater than 2.8 miles from the core area in Cicero Swamp. As such, massasauga are not anticipated to occur in suitable habitats near the project. Therefore, the project is not anticipated to affect the species.

Bald Eagle

Although the bald eagle was removed from the federal list of threatened and endangered species by the FWS on July 9, 2007 (FWS, 2007a), bald eagles are still federally protected under the BGEPA, MBTA, and Lacey Act. They are also state-listed as threatened in New York and therefore protected under New York regulation (NYCRR Part 182).

According to the USFWS, bald eagles have specific requirements for nesting, foraging, and wintering habitat. Eagles typically select areas with low human disturbance, suitable forest structure, and abundant prey. Because fish are important prey, nests are nearly always associated with fishable waters and built in tall pine, spruce, fir, cottonwood, oak, poplar, or beech trees. Eagles prey on fish, large birds and mammals and may also feed on carrion, especially in winter. In winter, eagles congregate at areas having ice-free waters, seclusion from human activity, large trees with stout, easily accessible branches, and protection from strong winds.

Bald eagles may occur within the vicinity of the proposed project area, and they are known to use nearby Oneida Lake and Onondaga Lake. However, the ERM indicates there are no

⁷ USFWS, 2016. Eastern Massasauga, *Sistrurus catenatus*. Available on-line at: <https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/reptiles/eama/pdf/EMRFactSheetSept2016.pdf>. Accessed March 14, 2018.

⁸ Szymaski, 1998. Status Assessment for Eastern Massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus*). USFWS. Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Unpublished. 71pp.

⁹ Shoemaker, 2007. Habitat manipulation as a viable strategy for the conservation of the massasauga rattlesnake in New York State. SUNY ESF. Unpublished. 110 pp.

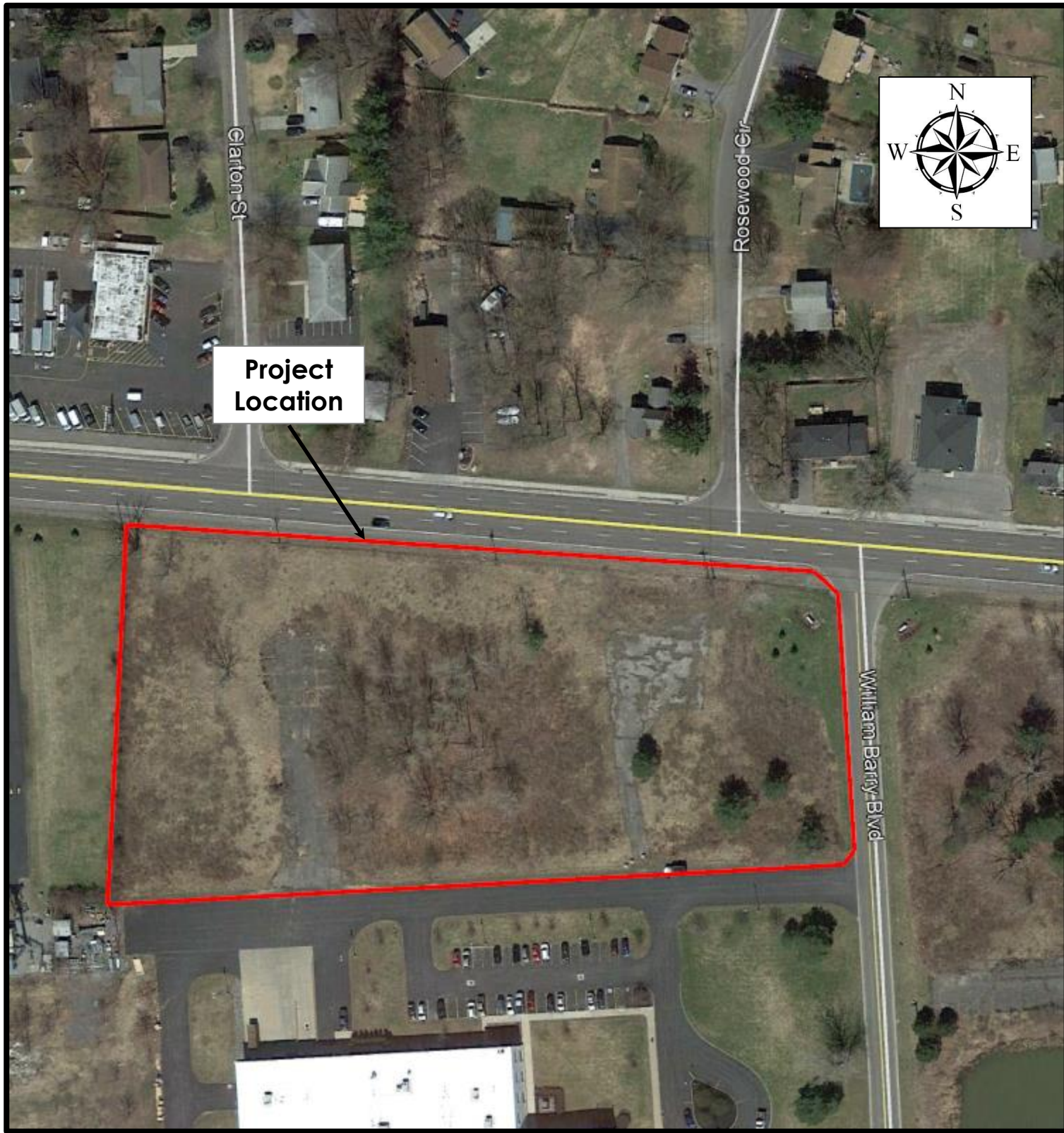
known significant wintering areas, or nest sites within the vicinity of the project. In addition, no bald eagle nests were observed during field surveys. Therefore, no impacts to bald eagles will occur as a result of the proposed project.

Golden Eagle

Golden eagles were extirpated as a breeder in the 1970s due to hunting, loss of habitat, and contamination. Though no current active nest sites are known in New York, this species is observed during migration season. The preferred habitat of this species is remote mountainous areas with open habitat. Prior to the 1970s, nesting pairs occurred in the Adirondacks of New York. According to the NYSDEC golden eagle fact sheet, this species feeds primarily on live mammals found in upland habitats.

The project site is not considered preferred nesting habitat for this species. In addition, no golden eagle nests occur within the vicinity of the project. No impacts to this species will occur as a result of this project.

Attachment A
Figure



Source: Google Maps

Not to Scale

Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel
Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York



Figure 1
Project Location Map

Attachment B
Site Photographs

Photo Documentation

Project: Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel
Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York



Photo 1 – Photo of successional southern hardwoods.



Photo 2 – Photo of successional northern hardwoods.

Attachment C
RTE Information

IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Onondaga County, New York



Local office

New York Ecological Services Field Office

(607) 753-9334

(607) 753-9699

3817 Luker Road

Cortland, NY 13045-9385

<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

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

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

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information.
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

Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis*

Endangered

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949>

Reptiles

NAME

STATUS

Eastern Massasauga (=rattlesnake) *Sistrurus catenatus*
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2202>

Threatened

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

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 Golden-plover *Pluvialis dominica*

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

Breeds elsewhere

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 Dec 1 to Aug 31

Black-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399>

Breeds May 15 to Oct 10

Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*

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

Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis*

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

Breeds May 20 to Aug 10

Cerulean Warbler *Dendroica cerulea* Breeds Apr 20 to Jul 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974>

Dunlin *Calidris alpina arcticola* Breeds elsewhere

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

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* Breeds Jan 1 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.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680>

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679>

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

Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus* Breeds elsewhere

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480>

Snowy Owl *Bubo scandiacus* Breeds elsewhere

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

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina* Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

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

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.

Survey Effort (|)

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

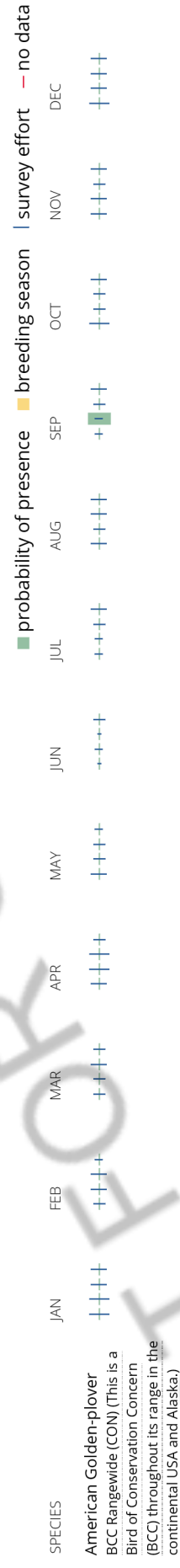
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

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

Survey Timeframe

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



<p>Bald Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable (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>Black-billed Cuckoo BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)</p>																		
<p>Bobolink BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)</p>																		
<p>Canada Warbler BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)</p>																		
<p>Cerulean Warbler BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)</p>																		
<p>Dunlin BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)</p>																		
<p>Golden Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable (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>Lesser Yellowlegs BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)</p>																		

SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Ruddy Turnstone BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
Short-billed Dowitcher BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska)	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
Snowy Owl BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska)				++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	
Wood Thrush BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska)	++++	++++	++++	++++						++++	++++	++++

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 [AKN Phenology 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 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.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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](#).

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercfid 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.



Environmental Resource Mapper



Search

Tools

Layers and Legend

- All Layers
- ★ Unique Geological Features
- Waterbody Classifications for Rivers/Streams fi
- Waterbody Classifications for Lakes
- State Regulated Freshwater Wetlands (Outside of the Adirondack Park) fi
- State Regulated Wetland Checkzone fi
- Significant Natural Communities
- Natural Communities Near This Location fi
- Rare Plants or Animals

Other Wetland Layers

Reference Layers

Tell Me More...

Need A Permit?

Contacts

Appendix H





Technical Memorandum

To: Syracuse Regional Airport Authority

From: Cole Scrivner, AWB

Date: December 22, 2021

Project: 074561

Re: Rare, Threatened & Endangered Species Habitat Assessment & Wetland Screening:
Syracuse Regional Airport Authority, Syracuse Hancock International Airport, Syracuse,
Onondaga County, New York

A rare, threatened and endangered (RTE) habitat assessment and wetland screening was performed by an Associate Wildlife Biologist (AWB) and Wetland Scientist (WS) from CHA Consulting Inc. (CHA) on December 22, 2021 within the Syracuse Regional Airport Authority anticipated limits of disturbance at the Syracuse Hancock International Airport (SYR). The Area of Investigation (AOI) is comprised of two parcels (28 and 30) totaling approximately 4.5-acres within the SYR property (See Attachment A, Figures 1 & 2). This technical memorandum is prepared to discuss the findings of the field investigation.

All vegetation cover types within the Project Parcels were identified consistent with the representative characteristics presented in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) *Ecological Communities of New York State*¹, Second Edition as part of the New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP) inventory.

Vegetative Communities

Parcel 28 Existing Vegetative Communities

Based on the review of orthoimagery and information collected during CHA's site visit, parcel 28 is comprised of terrestrial systems including successional shrubland, mowed lawn and paved road/path. The *Ecological Communities of New York State* defines shrubland habitats as a "community dominated by woody perennial shrubs, with more than 50% canopy cover of shrubs, and less than 25% canopy cover of trees."

- **Successional shrubland:** This parcel was dominated by shrubs with scattered trees. The dominant shrubs on site consisted of morrow's honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*), staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), and gray dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*). Nondominant vegetation included quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*), and northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*). The dominant species in the tree canopy consisted of scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) and quaking aspen.

¹ Edinger, G.J., D.J. Evans, S. Gebauer, T.G. Howard, D.M. Hunt, and A.M. Olivero (editors). 2014. *Ecological Communities of New York State*. Second Edition. Accessed on December 23, 2021. Available at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/wildlife_pdf/ecocomm2014.pdf



- Paved road/path: The southern end of parcel 28 consisted of a paved path/roadway that had spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*) growing from the cracks in the paved surface.
- Mowed lawn: The northwest corner of the parcel consisted of mowed lawn with scattered trees. This community consisted of Kentucky blue grass (*Poa pratensis*), common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) and English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). The scattered trees in this community were blue spruce (*Picea pungens*). This area is maintained periodically.

Photographs depicting the site have been included as Attachment B.

Parcel 30 Existing Vegetative Communities

Based on the review of orthoimagery and information collected during CHA's site visit, parcel 30 is comprised of terrestrial systems including successional shrubland, successional old field, mowed lawn and successional northern hardwoods.

- Successional shrubland: This community was the most dominant across Parcel 30. The dominant shrubs on site consisted of morrow's honeysuckle, common buckthorn, gray dogwood and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). Nondominant vegetation included hawthorn species (*Crataegus sp.*), black raspberry, northern red oak and black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*).
- Successional northern hardwoods: This community was dominated by black locust, common buckthorn, northern red oak and red maple with lesser occurrences of American hornbeam, gray birch, eastern cottonwood and quaking aspen. This community was more prevalent in the southeast portion of the parcel.
- Successional old field: This community occurs along E. Taft Road directly to the west of the Worksnwood furniture store. This community is dominated by English ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), Kentucky blue grass, Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) and flat-topped goldenrod (*Euthamia graminifolia*) with lesser occurrences of Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*), dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*), timothy grass (*Phleum pratense*) and evening primrose (*Oenothera biennis*).
- Mowed lawn: This community occurs along General Irwin Blvd. directly north of the North Syracuse Fire Department Station 2. This community is dominated by Kentucky bluegrass and ground ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*) with lesser occurrences of perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*).

Photographs depicting the site have been included as Attachment C.

Parcel 28 & 30 RTE Habitat Assessment

The United States Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) System was assessed to determine what impacts, if any, would occur to endangered, threatened, or rare species as a result of the proposed project. Official species lists (Attachment D) were obtained for both parcel 28 and 30 from the New York Ecological field office on December 20, 2021 (Consultation Codes: 05E1NY00-2022-SLI-0757 & 05E1NY00-2022-SLI-0758).

The reports suggest that the proposed Project Parcels may be inhabited by a total of two (2) federally protected species and one (1) federal candidate species. The federally protected species include the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and the eastern massasauga rattlesnake (*Sistrurus catenatus*). The federal candidate



species listed is the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*). According to the reports, the Project Parcels do not contain any critical habitat areas. Additionally, the USFWS online service also provides the IPaC Resource lists that describe migratory birds known to occur within the vicinity of proposed projects. A total of six (6) migratory bird species may inhabit the proposed Project Parcels, including bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), black-billed cuckoo (*Cucyzyus erythrophthalmus*), bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), Canada warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*), Cerulean warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*) and wood thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*). Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the New York State Environmental Conservation Law.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Environmental Resource Mapper (ERM) website provides generalized locations of rare, threatened and endangered species known to occur within the vicinity of a project location. The ERM uses the New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP) database for threatened and endangered species. Both parcel 28 and 30 were reviewed using this online mapping tool and neither parcel is located in a polygon designated as “Significant Natural Communities” or “Rare Plants and Animals” (Attachment D). Therefore, no further coordination is necessary, and it can be assumed there are no known records of threatened or endangered species within the Project Parcels.

Below are descriptions of the project’s potential to impact species identified in the USFWS IPaC Trust Resource and Official Species lists:

Indiana Bat²: The Indiana bat is listed as endangered under New York State and federal law.

Indiana bats have been documented using caves (and their associated sinkholes, fissures, and other karst features), as well as anthropogenic features such as mines and tunnels as winter hibernation habitat (i.e. hibernacula).

Suitable summer habitat for Indiana bats consists of a wide variety of forested/wooded habitats where they roost, forage, and travel, and may also include some adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands and adjacent edges of agricultural fields, old fields and pastures. This includes forests and woodlots containing potential roosts (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥ 5 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) (12.7 centimeters) that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or hollows), as well as linear features such as fencerows, riparian forests, and other wooded corridors. These wooded areas may be dense or loose aggregates of trees with variable amounts of canopy closure. Individual trees may be considered suitable habitat when they exhibit characteristics of a potential roost tree and are located within 1,000 feet (305 meters) of another forested/wooded habitat.

Both parcel 28 and 30 consists of predominantly successional shrubland with minimal forested communities. Therefore, both parcels lack the woodland habitat preferred by Indiana bats for roosting. Within both Project Parcels, there were a total of eleven 8 to 40-inch diameter at breast height (dbh) snags. All were observed to have exfoliating bark and cavities; therefore, these trees have potential to be summer roosting structures.

All snags were ≥ 5 inches dbh with loose peeling bark or trees with loose peeling bark that could provide roosting structure. Therefore, potential suitable habitat is present. It is unlikely, however, that Indiana bats would utilize the Project Parcels due to the minimal forest communities and the lack of riparian habitat.

² United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service. March 2020. *Range-Wide Indiana Bat Survey Guidelines*. 65 pp.



Eastern massasauga rattlesnake: The eastern massasauga generally breeds during May or June although breeding can take place anywhere between late April through September. Young are born from mid-August to September.³

The eastern massasauga tends to exploit a variety of wetland habitats that include: bogs, fens, shrub swamps, wet meadows, marshes, moist grasslands, wet prairies, and flood plain forests. These habitats are generally used during the spring, fall, and winter months. In the summer they tend to migrate to drier upland habitats that range from forest openings, old fields, agricultural lands, and prairies. The presence of water that does not freeze during the winter is critical suitable hibernaculum for this species.

The main food source for this species comprises of small mammals such as: voles, moles, jumping mice, and shrews. Occasionally they will prey upon other snakes, birds, and frogs.⁴

The Project Parcels contain the following habitats: successional shrubland, successional northern hardwoods, successional old field, mowed lawn and paved road/path. The parcels were observed to have no wetlands on site and do not have open water that would be suitable habitat during the winter months. Therefore, this site would not constitute as habitat for the eastern massasauga rattlesnake.

Monarch butterfly⁵: During the breeding season, monarchs lay their eggs on their obligate milkweed host plant (primarily *Asclepias* spp.), and larvae emerge after two to five days. Larvae develop through five larval instars (intervals between molts) over a period of 9 to 18 days, feeding on milkweed and sequestering toxic cardenolides as a defense against predators. The larva then pupates into chrysalis before encasing 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 two to five weeks; overwintering adults enter reproductive diapause (suspended reproduction) and live six to nine months.

Significant concentrations of milkweed do not occur within the Project Parcels. Randomly scattered milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.) plants may occur along the adjacent roads and adjacent properties. No milkweed plants were observed within the parcels. The remaining suitable habitat for milkweed in the Project Parcels is minimal to none considering the small extent of open field habitats. Therefore, a significant impact to monarch butterflies is not anticipated.

Bald eagle: According to the NYNHP⁶, bald eagles are typically found near large bodies of water, such as bays, rivers and lakes that support a healthy population of fish and waterfowl, their primary food source. Generally, bald eagles tend to avoid areas with human activities. They will perch in either deciduous or coniferous trees. Large, heavy nests are usually built near water in tall pine, spruce, fir, cottonwood, oak, poplar or beech trees. Non-breeding adults and wintering birds are known to have communal roost sites. During the winter, the roost sites may be farther away from food sources. This may be due to the need for a more sheltered, warmer area. Feeding areas during the winter months usually have a high concentration of fish and waterfowl and open water.

³ Eastern Massasauga Fact Sheet. n.d. SEQR - NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation. <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7154.html>, Accessed 27 December 2021.

⁴ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. June 2018. Eastern massasauga *Sistrurus catenatus*. Available from: <https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/>, Accessed December 27, 2021.

⁵ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2020. Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*) Species Status Assessment Report. V2.1 96 pp + appendices.

⁶ New York Natural Heritage Program. 2021. Online Conservation Guide for *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. Available from: <https://guides.nynhp.org/bald-eagle/>. Accessed December 27, 2021.



The Project Parcels do not have large trees suitable to support a bald eagle nest, and the Project Parcels are located immediately adjacent to a very busy street and within proximity of the SYR. Therefore, use of the Project Area for nesting is unlikely. The Project Parcels do not serve as a winter concentration area. If bald eagles were to use the Project Parcels, it would likely be on a transient basis while foraging or perching.

Black-billed cuckoo: The black-billed cuckoo is listed as a protected bird in New York State and receives federal protection under the MBTA.

According to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology⁷, black-billed Cuckoos are birds of woodlands and thickets, including aspen, poplar, birch, sugar maple, hickory, hawthorn, and willow.

The successional shrubland within the Project Parcels are too small for the habitat requirements and provides marginal nesting habitat for this species. Therefore, if this species were to use the Project Parcels, it would likely be on a transient basis while foraging or as a stopover during migration.

Bobolink: The bobolink is listed as a protected bird in New York State and receives federal protection under the MBTA.

According to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology⁸, bobolinks breed in open areas across the northern United States and southern Canada, preferring large fields with a mixture of grasses and broad-leaved plants like legumes and dandelions. They formerly nested mainly in tallgrass and mixed prairie of the midwestern United States and south-central Canada. They now also nest in eastern hayfields and meadows, which became available as eastern forests were cleared, and west of the Great Plains in recently irrigated habitats.

The Project Parcels provide no habitat for bobolinks. Although there is some open mowed lawn present, it is extremely fragmented and not of sufficient size, as this species is very size specific in its habitat requirements.

Canada warbler: The Canada warbler is listed as a protected bird in New York State and receives federal protection under the MBTA.

According to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology⁹, Canada Warblers breed in mixed conifer and deciduous forest with a shrubby and mossy understory often near water. They frequent forest slopes filled with rhododendrons in the southern Appalachian Mountains, aspen and poplar forests in Canada, and forested wetlands in the central part of their range.

The Project Parcels do not provide suitable habitat for Canada warblers because the dominant community type of the parcels is successional shrubland not forested.

Cerulean warbler: The Cerulean warbler is listed as special concern in New York State and receives federal protection under the MBTA.

⁷ Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2019. All About Birds. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Black-billed_Cuckoo/lifehistory. Accessed December 27, 2021.

⁸ Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2019. All About Birds. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. <https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Bobolink/lifehistory>. Accessed December 27, 2021.

⁹ Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2019. All About Birds. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Canada_Warbler/lifehistory. Accessed December 27, 2021.



According to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology¹⁰, Cerulean Warblers breed in large tracts of older deciduous forests with tall trees.

The Project Parcels do not provide suitable habitat for Cerulean warblers because the dominant community type of the parcels is successional shrubland not forested.

Wood thrush: The wood thrush is listed as a protected bird in New York State and receives federal protection under the MBTA.

According to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology¹¹, wood thrushes breed throughout mature deciduous and mixed forests in eastern North America. They nest somewhat less successfully in fragmented forests and even suburban parks where there are enough large trees for a territory. Ideal habitat includes trees over 50 feet tall, a moderate understory of saplings and shrubs, an open floor with moist soil and decaying leaf litter, and water nearby.

The Project Parcels does not provide suitable habitat for wood thrushes because the required forested breeding habitat is not present.

Wetland Screening Assessment

CHA conducted a wetland screening assessment for Parcels 28 and 30 by performing a desktop screening and a field investigation.

Prior to visiting the project corridor, various maps and other sources of background information were reviewed. These are provided as Attachment A and include:

- United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map (Figure 2),
- NYSDEC Freshwater Wetland Maps (Figure 3),
- United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map (Figure 4),
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey for Onondaga County, New York (Figure 5).

The results of the desktop screening revealed the following:

The Project Parcels appear on both the Cicero and Syracuse East USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps (Figure 2). Both parcel 28 and 30 are located along E. Taft Road in the town of Cicero, Onondaga County.

Based on the New York State mapped resources (freshwater wetlands map) and field review, there is no NYSDEC wetlands or streams on either parcel (28 & 30) (Figure 3).

Based on the NWI map, there are no mapped resources within the Project Parcels (see Figure 4)

Based on the NRCS Soil Survey, three unique soil series are mapped within the Project Parcels as depicted in Figure 5. None of the mapped soils occurring on the Project Parcels contain hydric components.

¹⁰ ¹⁰ Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2019. All About Birds. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Cerulean_Warbler/lifehistory. Accessed December 27, 2021.

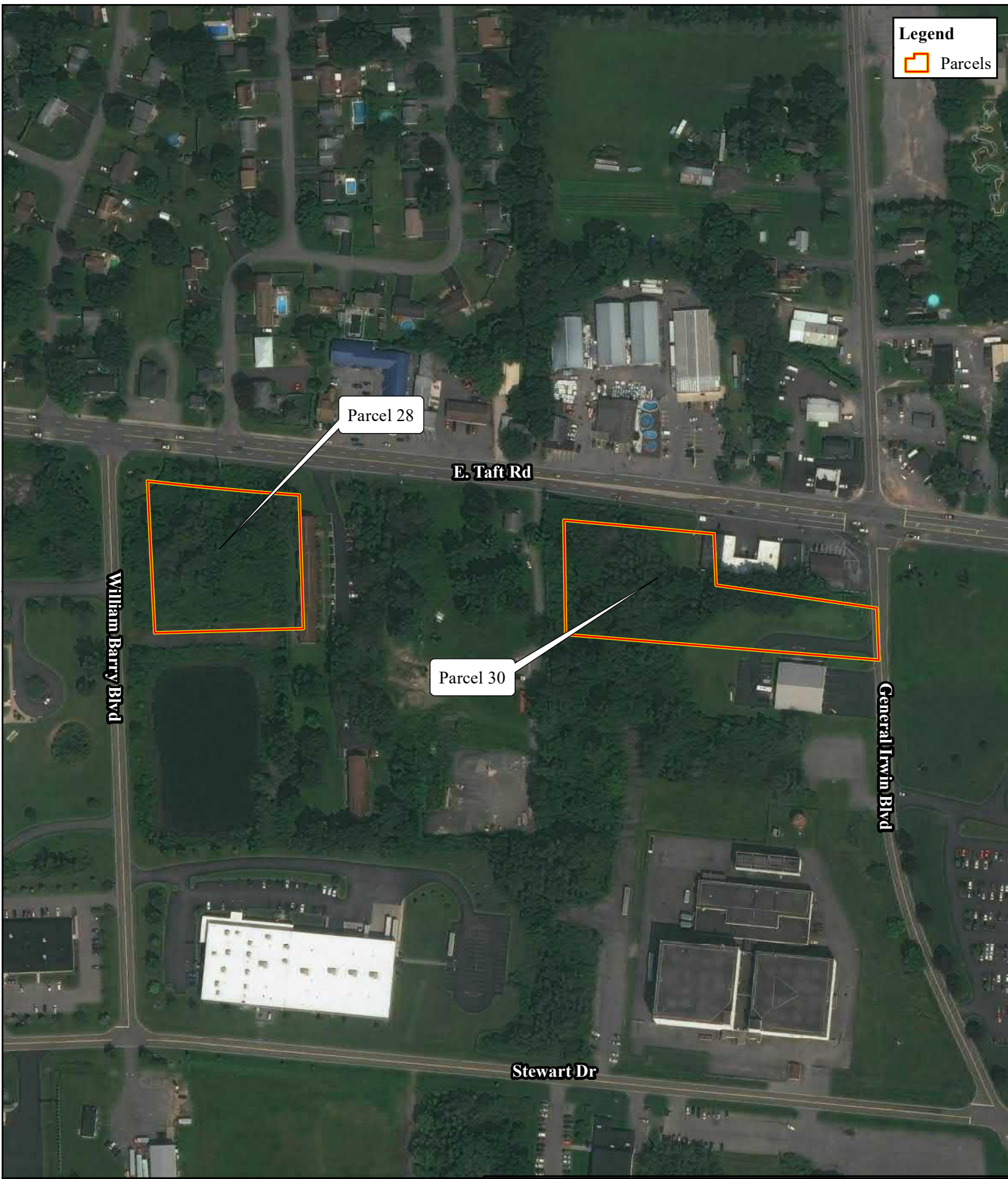
¹¹ Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2019. All About Birds. Cornell Lab of Ornithology, Ithaca, New York. https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Wood_Thrush/lifehistory. Accessed December 27, 2021.



During the site visit, CHA evaluated the site conditions in accordance with the procedures provided in the USACE Wetland Delineation Manual (1987), and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region, Version 2.0 (January 2012), the "Routine Wetland Determination" method. The results of the field investigation revealed that neither site contains wetland.

Attachment A
Parcel Resource & Location Maps

Legend
Parcels



Date Saved: 12/27/2021 • Author: Cole Scrivner



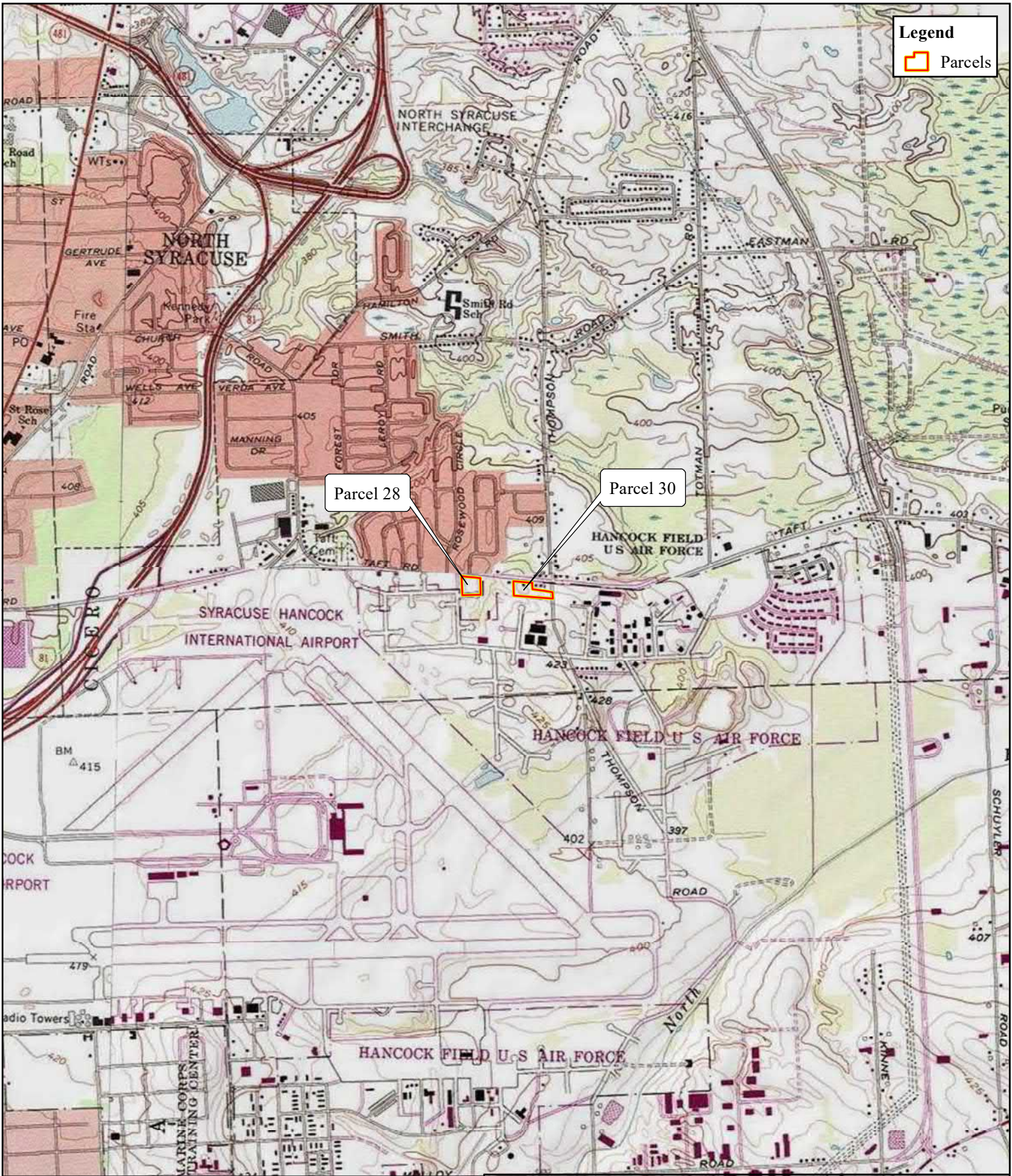
Scale 1" = 250'

CHA Project No.
074561

Figure 1: Project Location Map

Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcels 28 & 30
Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY

*Service Layer Credits: Aerial Photos/Streets Layer
Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS,
AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community*



Date Saved: 12/27/2021 • Author: Cole Scrivner



Scale 1" = 2,000'


CHA Project No.
074561

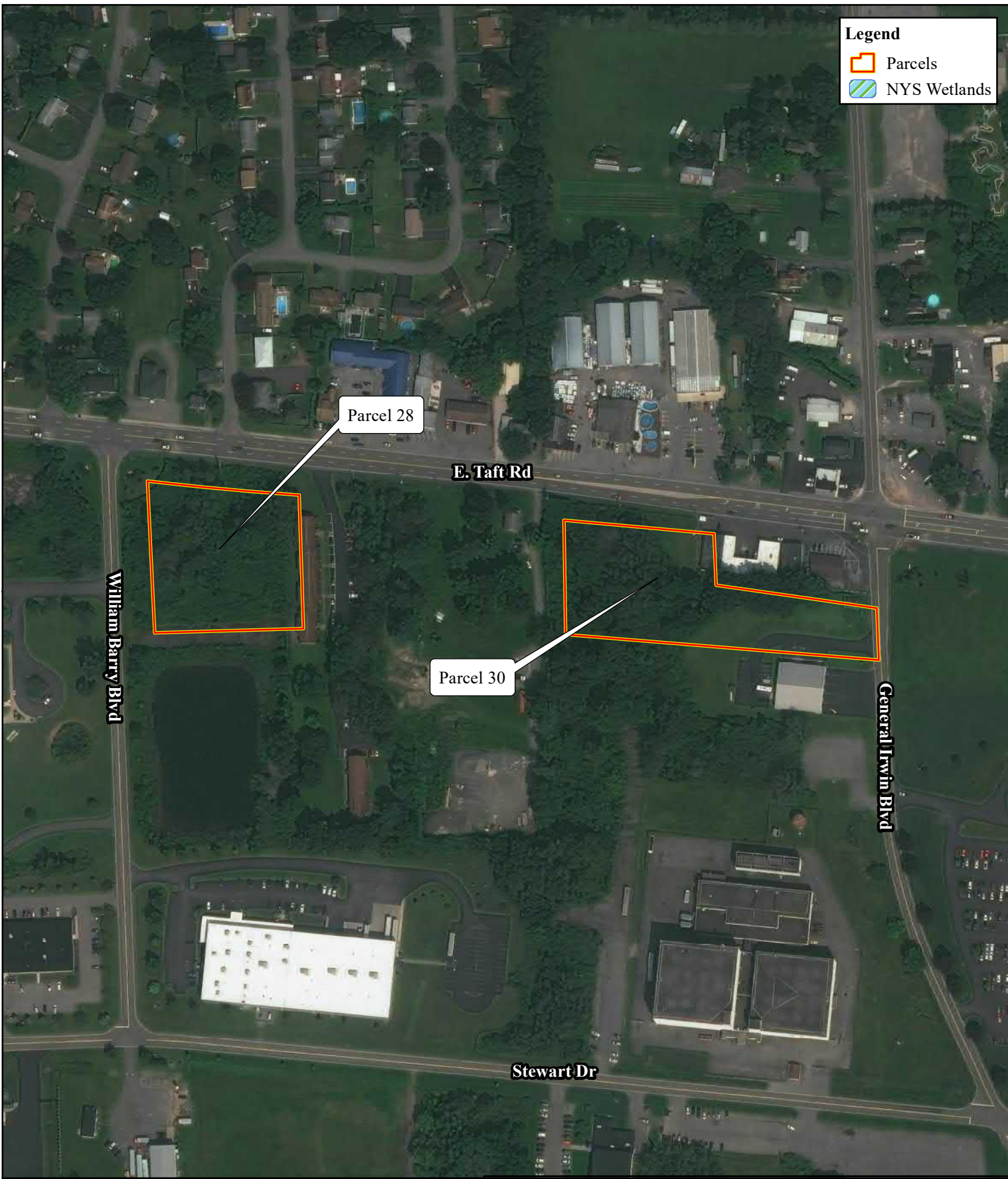
Figure 2: USGS Project Location Map

Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcels 28 & 30
Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY

Service Layer Credits: Aerial Photos/Streets Layer
Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Legend

-  Parcels
-  NYS Wetlands



Date Saved: 12/28/2021 • Author: Cole Scrivner



Figure 3: NYS Wetlands Map
 Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
 Taft Road Parcels 28 & 30
 Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY



Scale 1" = 250'

CHA Project No.
 074561

*Service Layer Credits: Aerial Photos/Streets Layer
 Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS,
 AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community. Wetland data courtesy of the NYSDEC*



Legend

-  Parcels
-  NWI Wetlands

Parcel 28

E. Taft Rd

William Barry Blvd

Parcel 30

General Irwin Blvd

PFO1/SS1C

Stewart Dr

Date Saved: 12/28/2021 • Author: Cole Scrivner

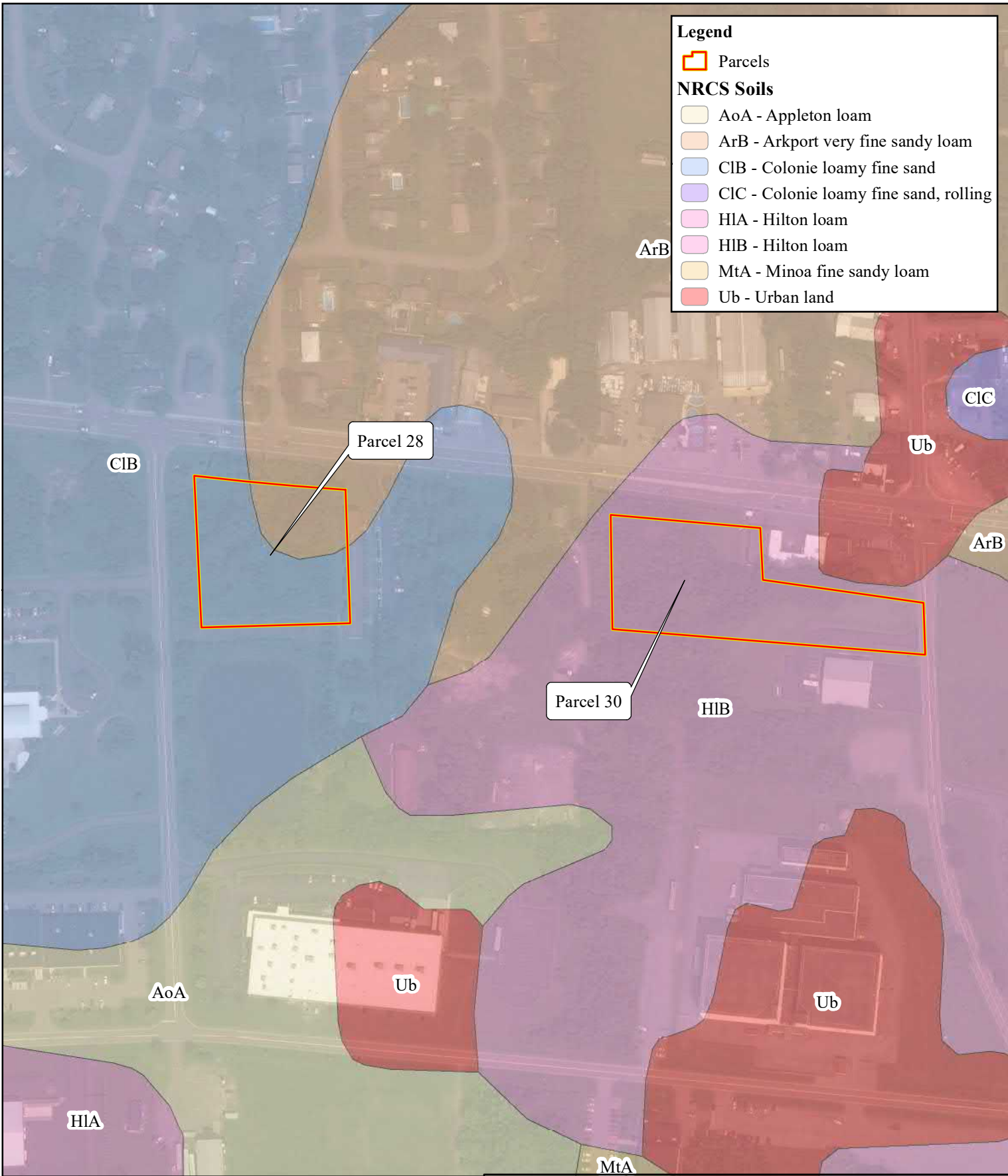


Figure 4: USFWS NWI Wetland Map
 Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
 Taft Road Parcels 28 & 30
 Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY










Scale 1" = 250'

CHA Project No.
 074561

*Service Layer Credits: Aerial Photos/Streets Layer
 Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and
 the GIS User Community. Wetland data courtesy of the National Wetlands Inventory produced by the USFWS*



Legend

-  Parcels
- NRCS Soils**
-  AoA - Appleton loam
-  ArB - Arkport very fine sandy loam
-  CIB - Colonie loamy fine sand
-  CIC - Colonie loamy fine sand, rolling
-  HIA - Hilton loam
-  HIB - Hilton loam
-  MtA - Minoa fine sandy loam
-  Ub - Urban land

Date Saved: 12/28/2021 • Author: Cole Scrivner



Scale 1" = 250'

CHA Project No.
074561

Figure 5: NRCS Soil Map
Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcels 28 & 30
Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY

Service Layer Credits: Aerial Photos/Streets Layer
Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and
the GIS User Community Soil Data Courtesy of the Natural Resource Conservation Service

Attachment B
Parcel 28 Photographs

Parcel 28

Legend

Project Location

1 Photo number and location

Photo direction

Soils plot taken

Snags (potential habitat)

E Taft Rd

William Barry Blvd

E Dover Ave



14-15

17-18

11-13

16

10

9

8

5-7

4

3

Soils

2

1



100 ft

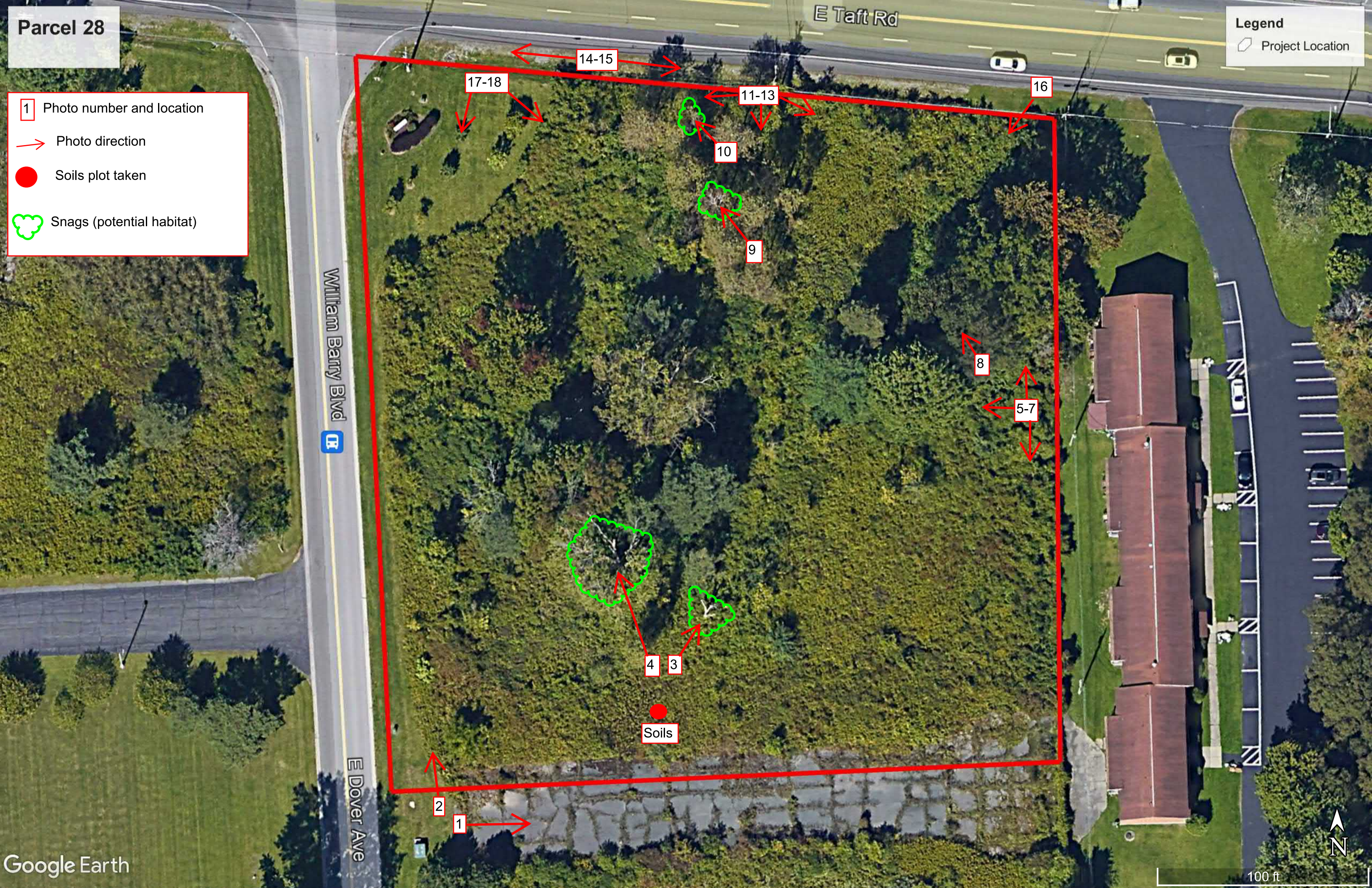




Photo 1 – View of paved road/path, facing east.



Photo 2 – View of successional shrubland, facing northeast.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 28
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**



Photo 3 – View of a 15-inch dbh snag with cavities and loose bark, potential summer roosting habitat for Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*). Photo facing



Photo 4 – View of a 40-inch dbh snag with cavities and loose bark, potential summer roosting habitat for Indiana bat. Photo facing northwest.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 28
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**



Photo 5 – View of successional shrubland, facing south.



Photo 6 – View of successional shrubland, facing west.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 28
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**



Photo 7 – View of successional shrubland, facing north.



Photo 8 – View of a deep cavity within a 70-inch dbh tree, potential summer roosting habitat for Indiana bat. Photo facing north.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 28
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**



Photo 9 – View of a 12-inch dbh snag with cavities and loose bark, potential summer roosting habitat for Indiana bat. Photo facing northwest.



Photo 10 – View of a 10-inch dbh snag with cavities and loose bark, potential summer roosting habitat for Indiana bat. Photo facing west.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 28
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**



Photo 11 – View of successional shrubland, facing west.



Photo 12 – View of successional shrubland, facing southwest.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 28
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**



Photo 13 – View of successional shrubland, facing southeast.



Photo 14 – View of upland roadside swale, facing west.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 28
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**



Photo 15 – View of upland roadside swale, facing east.



Photo 16 – View of successional shrubland, facing southwest.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 28
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**



Photo 17 – View of successional shrubland, facing southeast.



Photo 18 – View of mowed lawn, facing south.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 28
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**

Attachment C
Parcel 30 Photographs

Parcel 30

1 Photo number and location
➔ Photo direction
● Soils taken at this location
☁ Snags (Potential Habitat)

Legend
📍 Project Location
© Glass Doctor of Sy





Photo 1 – View of mowed lawn, facing west.



Photo 2 – View of successional northern hardwoods, facing northwest.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 30
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**



Photo 3 – View of successional northern hardwoods, facing northwest.



Photo 4 – View of successional shrubland, facing west.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 30
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**



Photo 5 – View of successional shrubland, facing south.



Photo 6 – View of a 16-inch dbh snag with cavities and loose bark, potential summer roosting habitat for Indiana bat. Photo facing northwest.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 30
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**



Photo 7 – View of a 16-inch dbh snag with cavities and loose bark, potential summer roosting habitat for Indiana bat. Photo facing northwest.



Photo 8 – View of a 10-inch dbh snag with cavities and loose bark, potential summer roosting habitat for Indiana bat. Photo facing west.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 30
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**

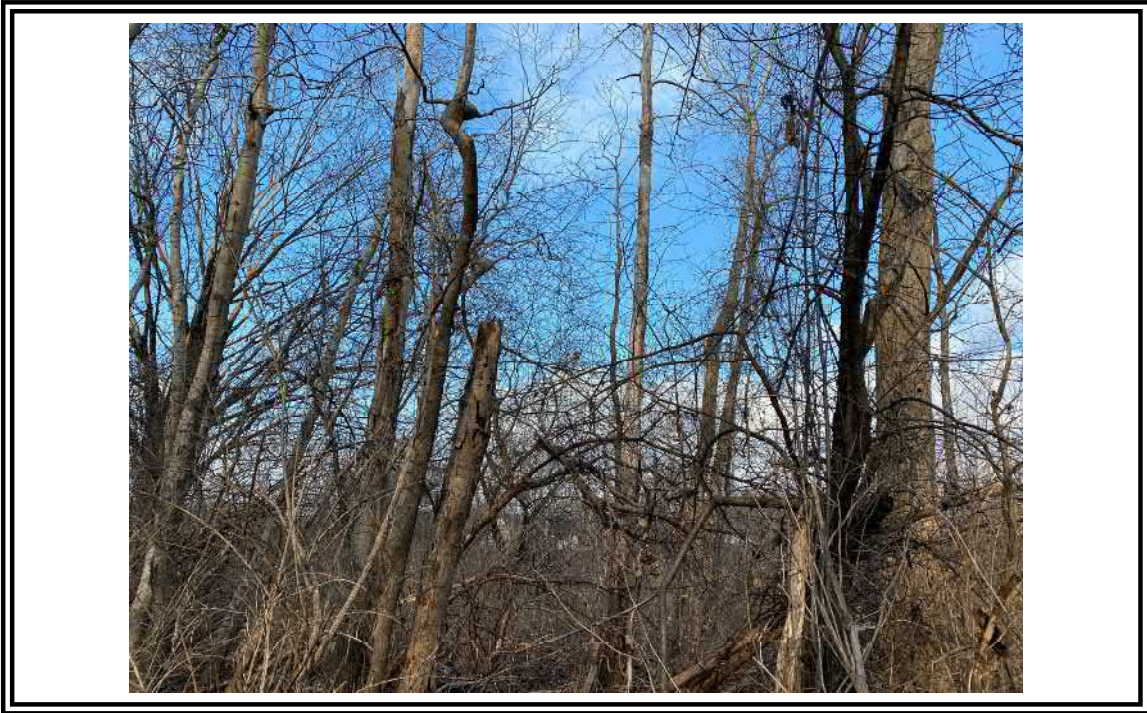


Photo 9 – View of two 10-inch and one 8-inch dbh snags with cavities and loose bark, potential summer roosting habitat for Indiana bat. Photo facing northwest.



Photo 10 – View of successional old field, facing west.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 30
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**



Photo 11 – View of successional old field, facing southwest.



Photo 12 – View of a 40-inch dbh snag with cavities and loose bark, potential summer roosting habitat for Indiana bat. Photo facing southwest.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 30
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**



Photo 13 – View of successional shrubland, facing south.



Photo 14 – View of successional shrubland, facing southeast.



SITE PHOTOGRAPHS 12-22-2021

**Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
Taft Road Parcel 30
Syracuse, Onondaga Co., NY**

Attachment D

Endangered, Threatened and Rare
Species Correspondence

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

Parcel 28 - Habitat Assessment for Land Release

LOCATION

Onondaga County, New York




DESCRIPTION

Some(Syracuse Airport Land Release)

Local office

New York Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (607) 753-9334

 (607) 753-9699

3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385

<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

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. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
------	--------

Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949>

Reptiles

NAME

STATUS

Eastern Massasauga (=rattlesnake) *Sistrurus catenatus*

Threatened

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2202>

Insects

NAME

STATUS

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*

Candidate

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743>

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

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.)

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Breeds Dec 1 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.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Black-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*

Breeds May 15 to Oct 10

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399>

Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*

Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

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

Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis*

Breeds May 20 to Aug 10

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

Cerulean Warbler *Dendroica cerulea*

Breeds Apr 20 to Jul 20

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974>

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*

Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

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

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.

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

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

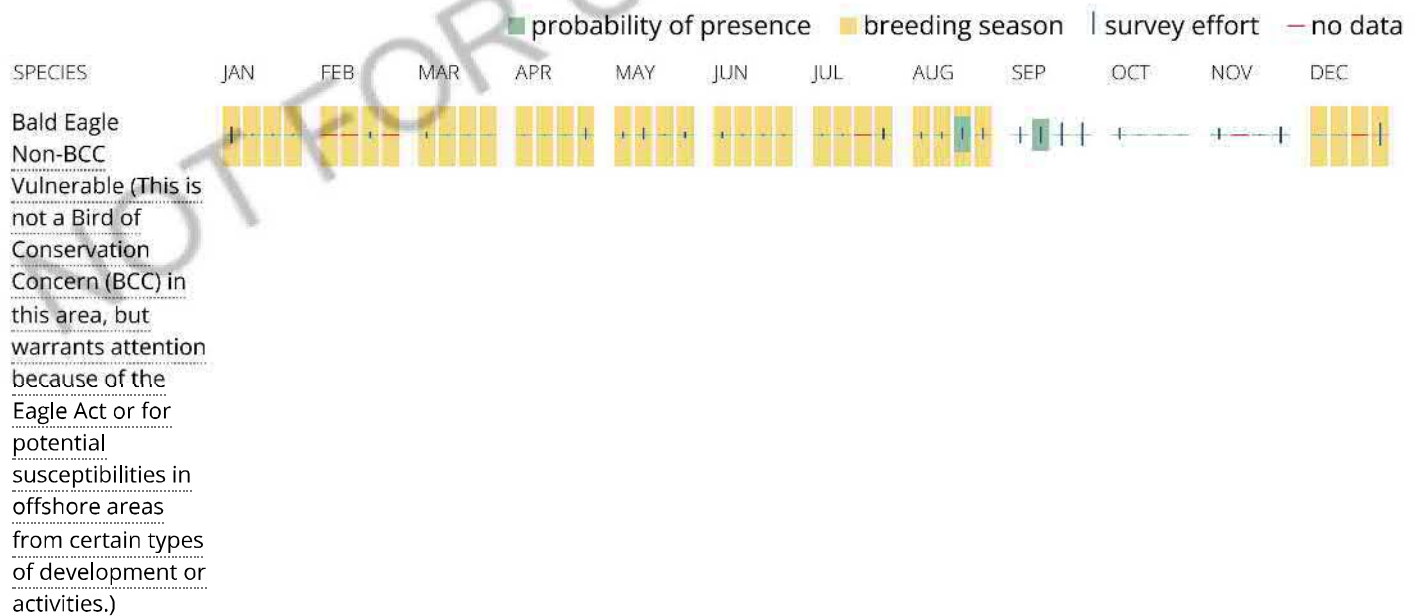
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

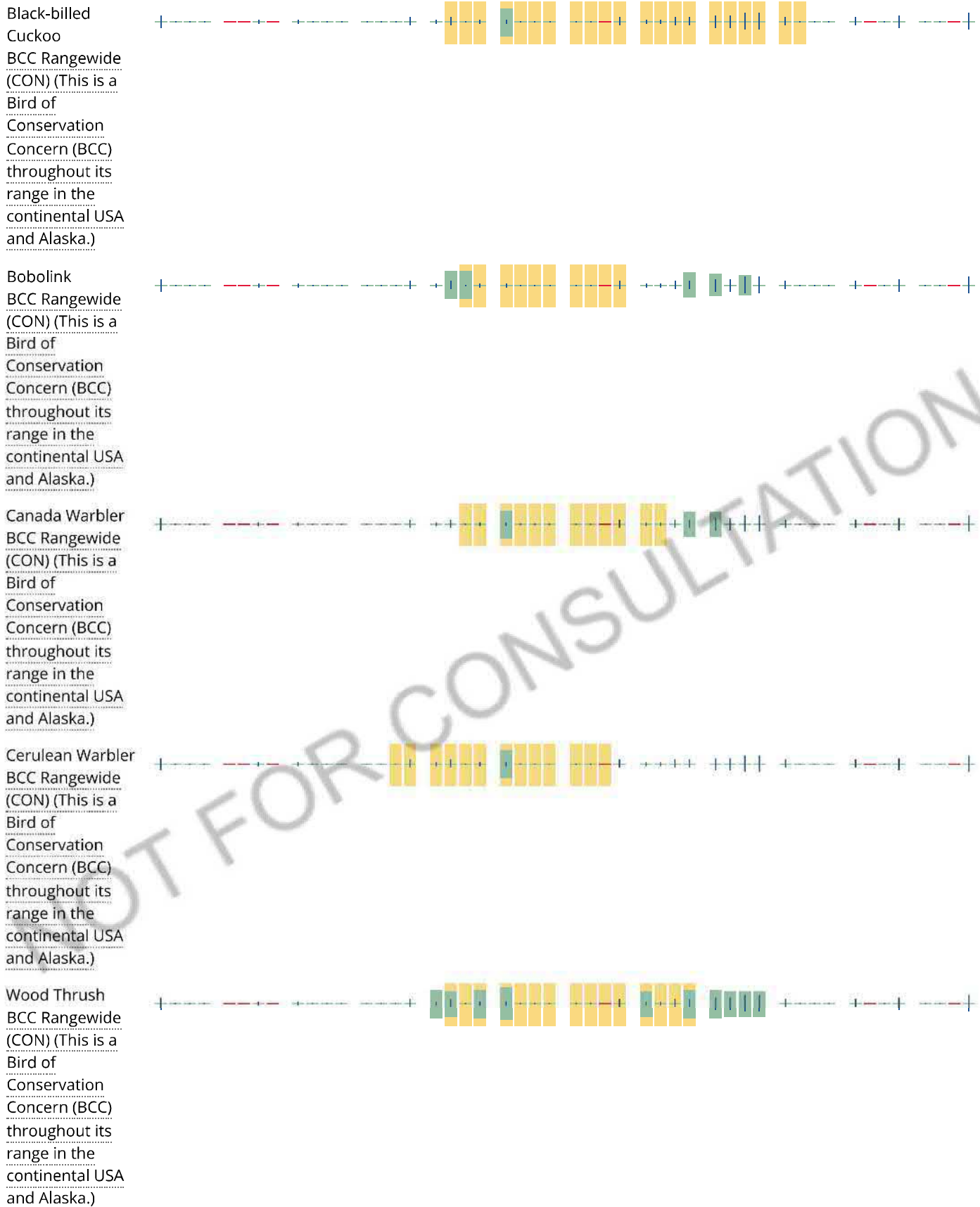
No Data (—)

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

Survey Timeframe

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





Tell me more about 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 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 [AKN Phenology 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 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.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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

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

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters.

Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New York Ecological Services Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385

Phone: (607) 753-9334 Fax: (607) 753-9699

<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

In Reply Refer To:

December 20, 2021

Consultation Code: 05E1NY00-2022-SLI-0757

Event Code: 05E1NY00-2022-E-02934

Project Name: Parcel 28 - Habitat Assessment for Land Release

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

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). This list can also be used to determine whether listed species may be present for projects without federal agency involvement. 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 ESA, 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 ECOS-IPaC site at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list. If listed, proposed, or candidate species were identified as potentially occurring in the project area, coordination with our office is encouraged. Information on the steps involved with assessing potential impacts from projects can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

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 (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the Services wind

energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) 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: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

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 ESA. 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

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:

New York Ecological Services Field Office

3817 Luker Road

Cortland, NY 13045-9385

(607) 753-9334

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E1NY00-2022-SLI-0757

Event Code: Some(05E1NY00-2022-E-02934)

Project Name: Parcel 28 - Habitat Assessment for Land Release

Project Type: ** OTHER **

Project Description: Syracuse Airport Land Release

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@43.12449895,-76.103927131241,14z>



Counties: Onondaga County, New York

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Massasauga (=rattlesnake) <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2202	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.

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

Parcel 30 - Habitat Assessment Land Release

LOCATION

Onondaga County, New York



DESCRIPTION

Some(Syracuse Airport Land Release)

Local office

New York Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (607) 753-9334

📞 (607) 753-9699

3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385

<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

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. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
------	--------

Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949>

Reptiles

NAME

STATUS

Eastern Massasauga (=rattlesnake) *Sistrurus catenatus*

Threatened

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2202>

Insects

NAME

STATUS

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*

Candidate

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743>

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

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.)

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Breeds Dec 1 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.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Black-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*

Breeds May 15 to Oct 10

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399>

Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*

Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

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

Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis*

Breeds May 20 to Aug 10

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

Cerulean Warbler *Dendroica cerulea*

Breeds Apr 20 to Jul 20

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974>

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*

Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

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

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.

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

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

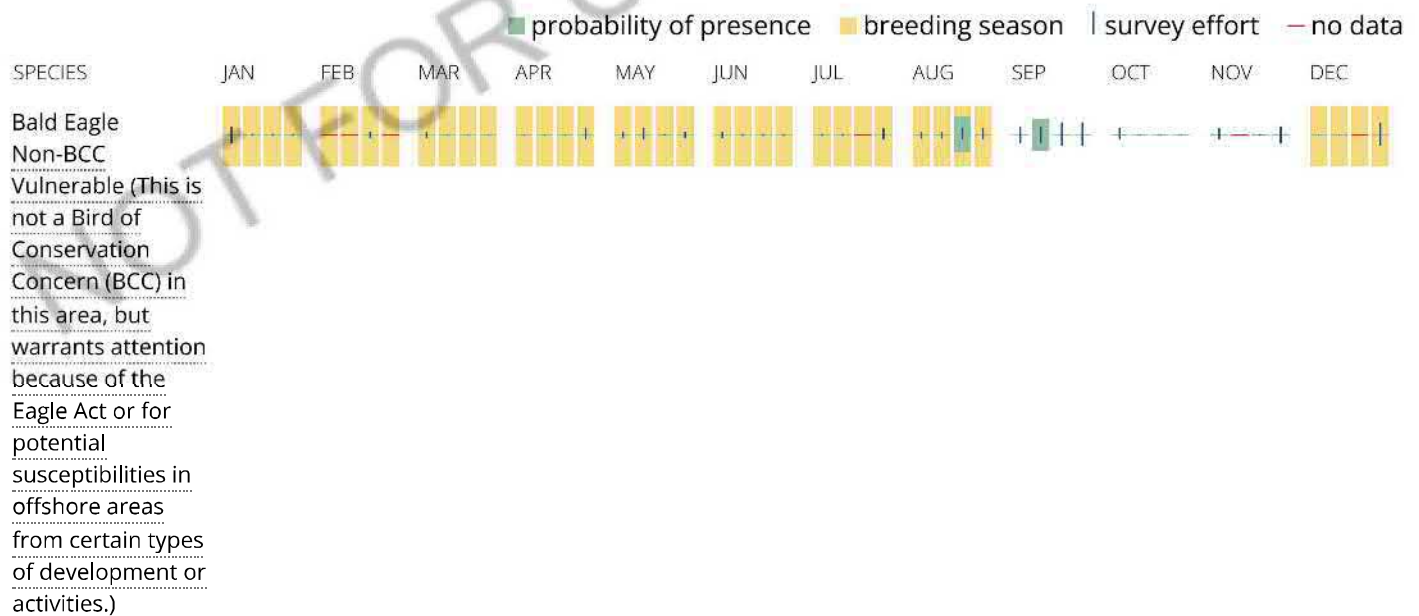
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

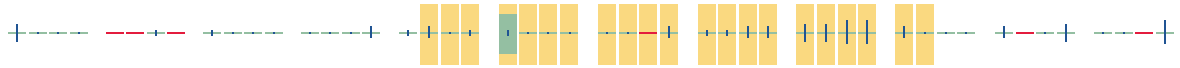
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

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



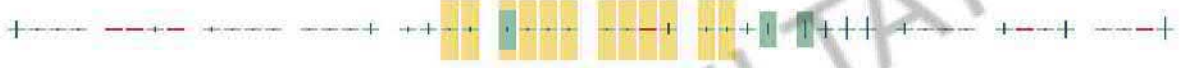
Black-billed Cuckoo
 BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



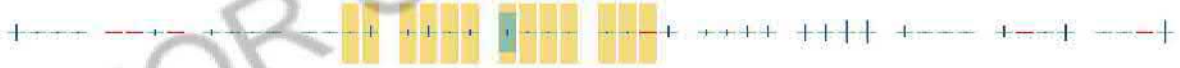
Bobolink
 BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



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



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



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



DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION

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 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 [AKN Phenology 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 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.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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

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

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters.

Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
New York Ecological Services Field Office
3817 Luker Road
Cortland, NY 13045-9385

Phone: (607) 753-9334 Fax: (607) 753-9699

<http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

In Reply Refer To:

December 20, 2021

Consultation Code: 05E1NY00-2022-SLI-0758

Event Code: 05E1NY00-2022-E-02937

Project Name: Parcel 30 - Habitat Assessment Land Release

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

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). This list can also be used to determine whether listed species may be present for projects without federal agency involvement. 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 ESA, 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 ECOS-IPaC site at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list. If listed, proposed, or candidate species were identified as potentially occurring in the project area, coordination with our office is encouraged. Information on the steps involved with assessing potential impacts from projects can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/nyfo/es/section7.htm>

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 (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the Services wind

energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) 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: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

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 ESA. 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

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:

New York Ecological Services Field Office

3817 Luker Road

Cortland, NY 13045-9385

(607) 753-9334

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E1NY00-2022-SLI-0758

Event Code: Some(05E1NY00-2022-E-02937)

Project Name: Parcel 30 - Habitat Assessment Land Release

Project Type: ** OTHER **

Project Description: Syracuse Airport Land Release

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@43.12435995,-76.10051875236556,14z>



Counties: Onondaga County, New York

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Indiana Bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Massasauga (=rattlesnake) <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2202	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.



Environmental Resource Mapper

Base Map: Satellite with Labels [Using this map](#)

Search

Tools

Layers and Legend

Mussel Screening Streams

Significant Natural Communities

Natural Communities Near This Location

Rare Plants or Animals

Base Flood Elevation Plus 72/75 Inches Sea-level Rise

Limit to Moderate Wave Action

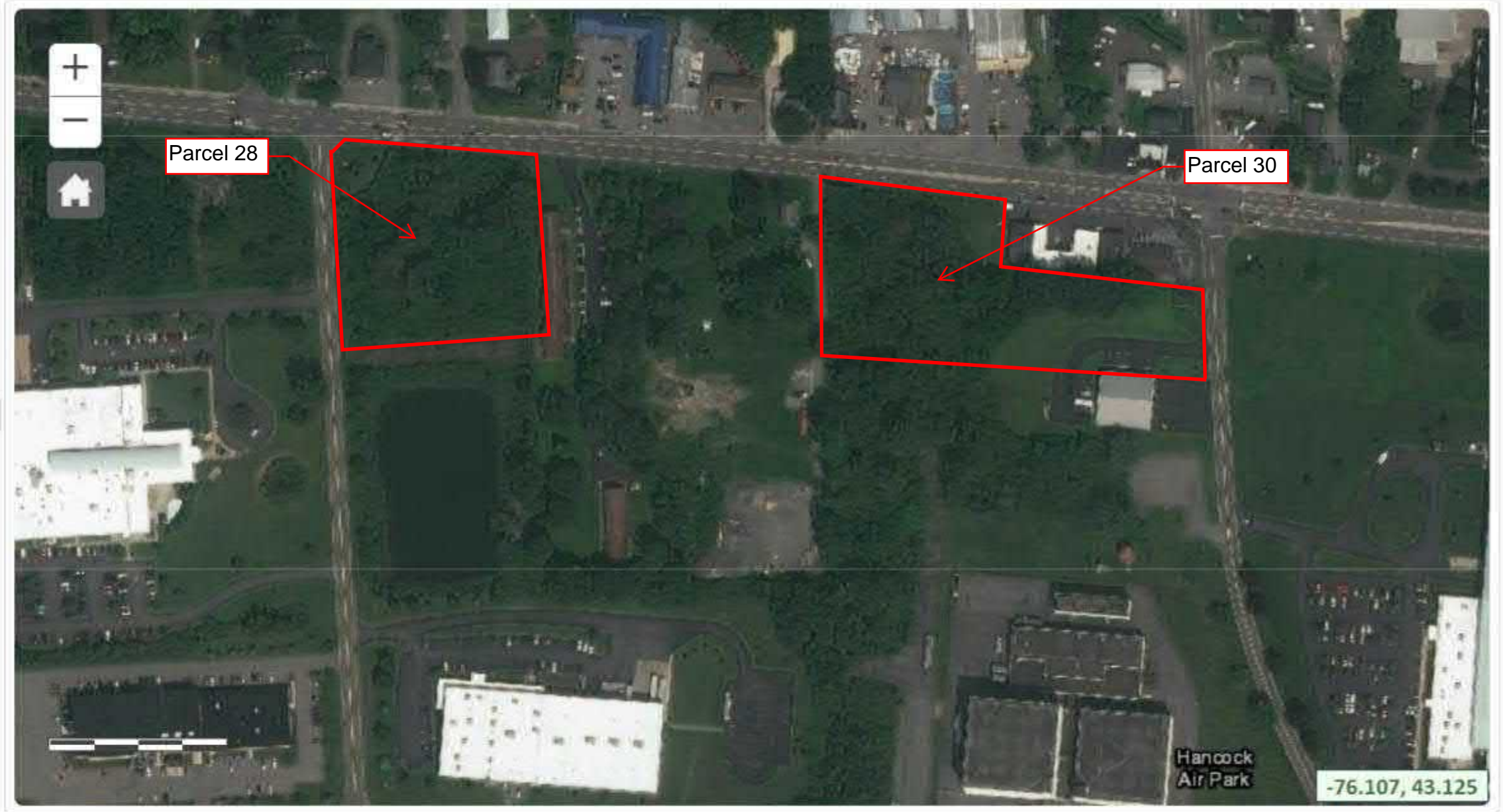
Other Wetland Layers

Reference Layers

Tell Me More...

Need A Permit?

Contacts



Appendix I

Syracuse Regional Airport Authority



DRAWING NOTES

This drawing is a planning exhibit and is not intended to serve as an Engineering document.

Syracuse Regional Airport Authority does not guarantee the accuracy of the drawing to scale. Please use caution when referencing this drawing.

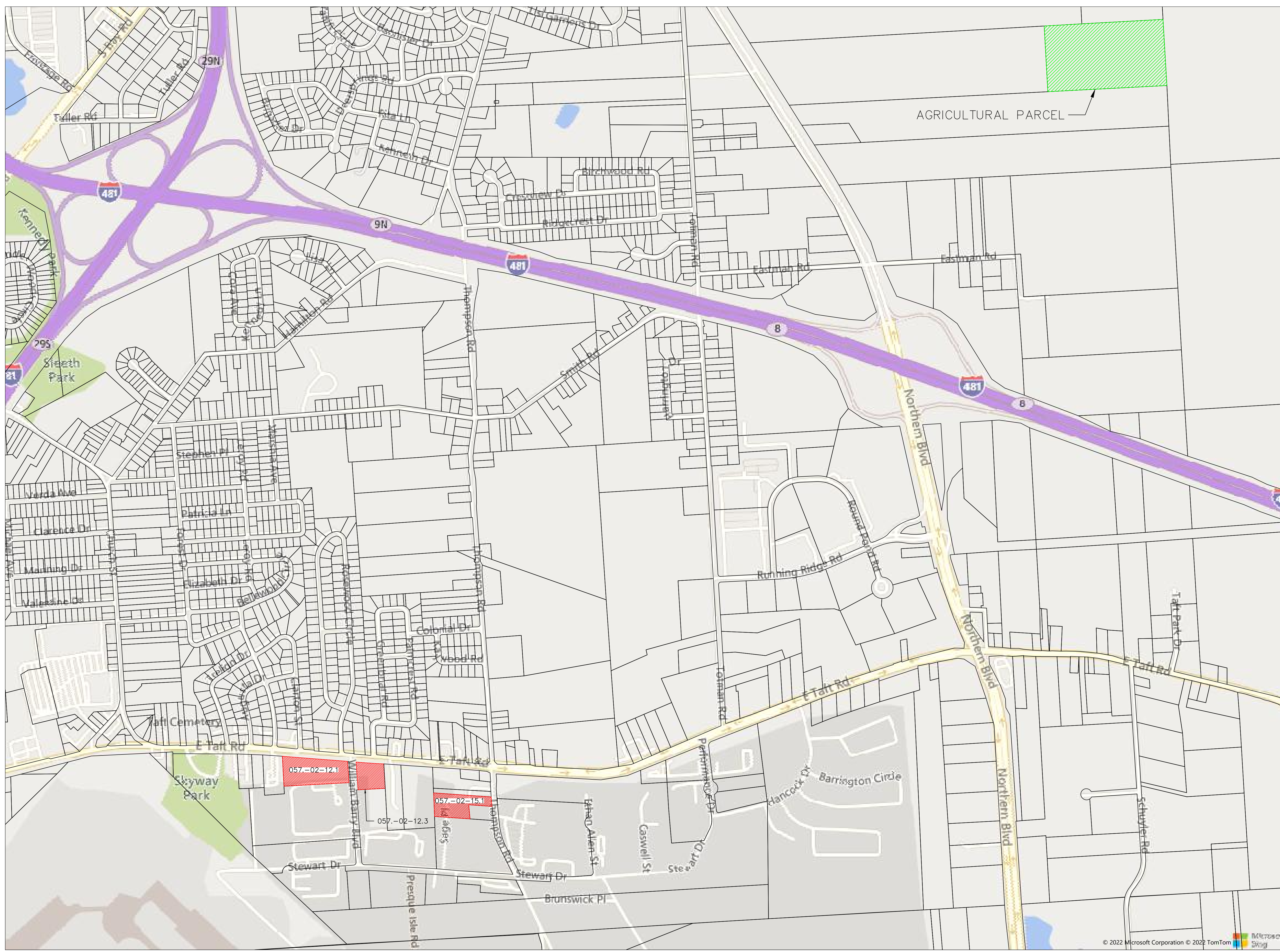
All design drawings submitted to the Syracuse Regional Airport Authority must meet CAD standards set herewith.

No.	Revisions	Date	Initials

Drawn On: October 4, 2022
 Drafted By: T. DEWOLF
 Approved By:

Project Info
 Name: Arjun Nair
 Department: Planning & Development
 AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT MAP

Sheet Set
 Scale: 1" = 500'



L:\0-Construction Projects\All Other Projects\2020 Land Release Request of Aeronautical Use\FAA Documents\Parcel Applications\Taft Road Parcels (06-38)\Short EAVg_Parcel_Map.dwg

Appendix J



**Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

December 16, 2019

Brian Dorman
Director of Planning & Development
Syracuse Regional Airport Authority
1000 Col. Eileen Collins Blvd.
Syracuse, NY 13202

Re: FAA
Taft Road Parcel Land Release Request for Development
Town of Cicero, Onondaga County, NY
19PR08397

Dear Brian Dorman:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

Based upon this review, it is the opinion of the New York SHPO that no historic properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

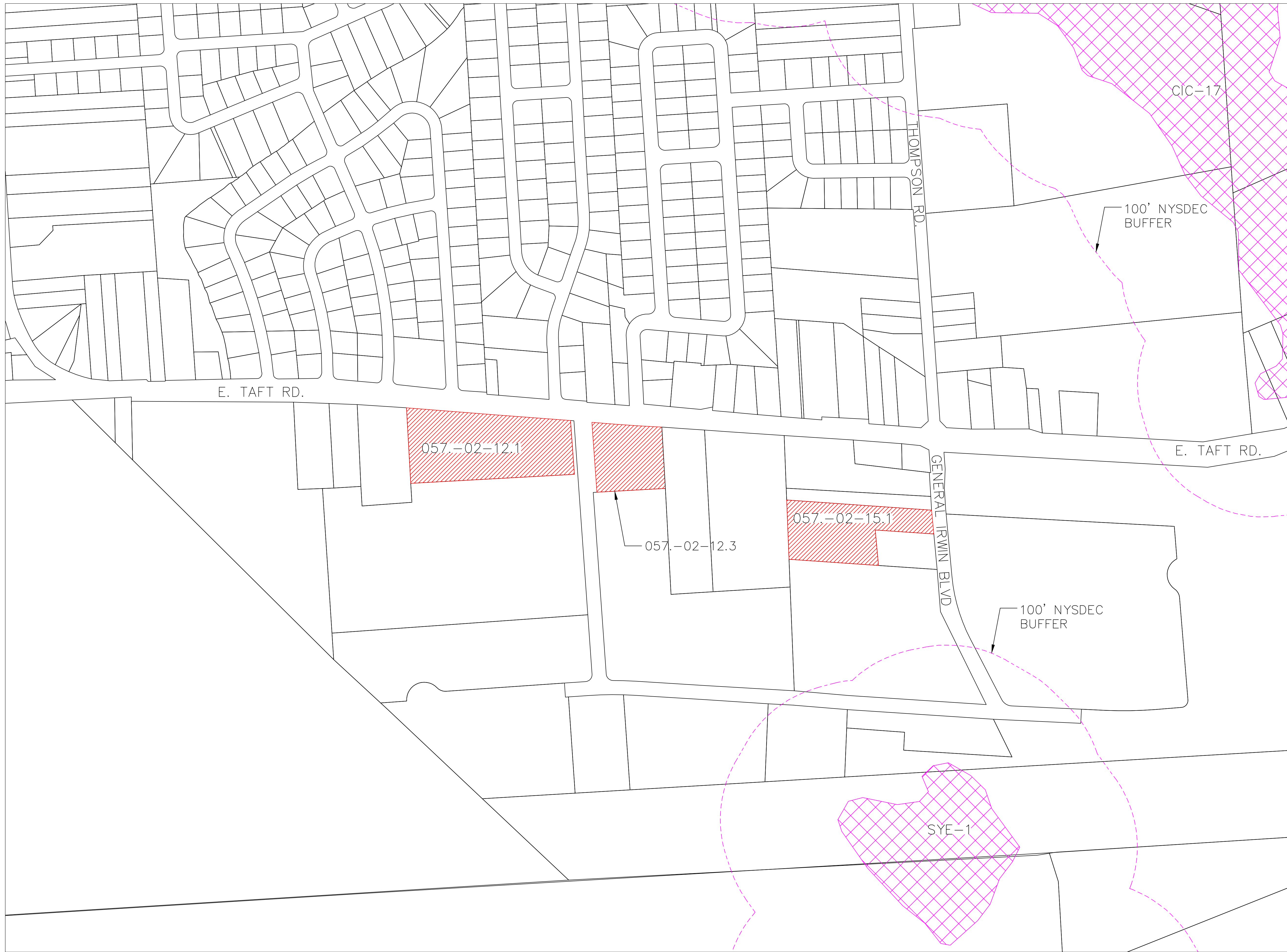
Sincerely,

R. Daniel Mackay

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Division for Historic Preservation

Appendix K

L:\0-Construction Projects\All Other Projects\2020 Land Release Request of Aeronautical Use\FAA Documents\Parcel Applications\Tait Road Parcels (06-38)\Short EAVg_Parcel_Map.dwg



Syracuse Regional Airport Authority



DRAWING NOTES

This drawing is a planning exhibit and is not intended to serve as an Engineering document.

Syracuse Regional Airport Authority does not guarantee the accuracy of the drawing to scale. Please use caution when referencing this drawing.

All design drawings submitted to the Syracuse Regional Airport Authority must meet CAD standards set herewith.

No.	Revisions	Date	Initials

Drawn On: October 4, 2022
 Drafted By: T. DEWOLF
 Approved By:

Project Info
 Name: Arjun Nair
 Department: Planning&Development
 NYSDEC WETLANDS MAP

Sheet Set
 Scale: 1" = 200'

Appendix L

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The community map repository should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations (BFEs)** and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS Report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study Report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The projection used in the preparation of this map was New York State Plane Central Zone (FIPS zone 3102). The horizontal datum was NAD 83, GRS 1980 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same vertical datum. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov> or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, NNGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
(301) 713-3242

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at (301) 713-3242, or visit its website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov>.

Base map information shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) was derived from digital orthophotography provided by the New York Office of Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Coordination from photography dated April 2006.

The **profile baselines** depicted on this map represent the hydraulic modeling baselines that match the flood profiles in the FIS report. As a result of improved topographic data, the **profile baseline**, in some cases, may deviate significantly from the channel centerline or appear outside the SFHA.

Based on updated topographic information, this map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations** and **floodplain delineations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables for multiple streams in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on the map. Also, the road to floodplain relationships for unrevised streams may differ from what is shown on previous maps.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels, community map repository addresses, and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

For information on available products associated with this FIRM visit the **Map Service Center (MSC)** website at <http://msc.fema.gov>. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. Many of these products can be ordered or obtained directly from the MSC website.

If you have **questions about this map**, how to order products, or the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call the **FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX)** at 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov/business/ifip>.

This digital FIRM was produced through a unique cooperative partnership between the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and FEMA. As part of the effort, NYSDEC has joined in a Cooperative Technical Partnership agreement to produce and maintain FEMA's digital FIRMs.



LEGEND

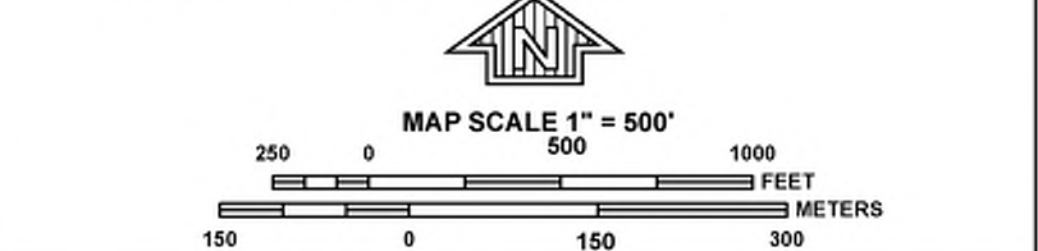
- SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD. The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.
- ZONE AE** No Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH** Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
- ZONE AR** Special Flood Hazard Areas formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently identified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
- ZONE A99** Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE V** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE
- The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.
- OTHER FLOOD AREAS
- 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.
- OTHER AREAS**
- ZONE X** Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
- ZONE D** Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.
- COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS
- OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)
- CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.
- 1% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
- 0.2% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Area Zones and boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths, or flood velocities.
- Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
- Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

*Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

- Cross section line
- Transect line
- 45° 02' 08", 93° 02' 12" Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) Western Hemisphere
- 3100000 FT 5000-foot ticks: New York State Plane Central Zone (FIPS Zone 3102), Transverse Mercator projection
- 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 18
- Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
- River Mile
- MAP REPOSITORIES
- Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index
- EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP November 4, 2016
- EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0226F

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

(ALL JURISDICTIONS)

PANEL 226 OF 520

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
CICERO, TOWN OF	360572	0226	F
DEWITT, TOWN OF	360973	0226	F
SALINA, TOWN OF	360591	0226	F

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
36067C0226F

EFFECTIVE DATE
NOVEMBER 4, 2016

Federal Emergency Management Agency

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The **community map repository** should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations (BFEs)** and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS Report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study Report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The projection used in the preparation of this map was New York State Plane Central Zone (FIPS zone 3102). The horizontal datum was NAD 83, GRS 1980 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same vertical datum. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov> or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, NNGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
(301) 713-3242

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at (301) 713-3242, or visit its website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov>.

Base map information shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) was derived from digital orthophotography provided by the New York Office of Cyber Security and Critical Infrastructure Coordination from photography dated April 2006.

The **profile baselines** depicted on this map represent the hydraulic modeling baselines that match the flood profiles in the FIS report. As a result of improved topographic data, the **profile baseline**, in some cases, may deviate significantly from the channel centerline or appear outside the SFHA.

Based on updated topographic information, this map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations** and **floodplain delineations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables for multiple streams in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on the map. Also, the road to floodplain relationships for unrevised streams may differ from what is shown on previous maps.

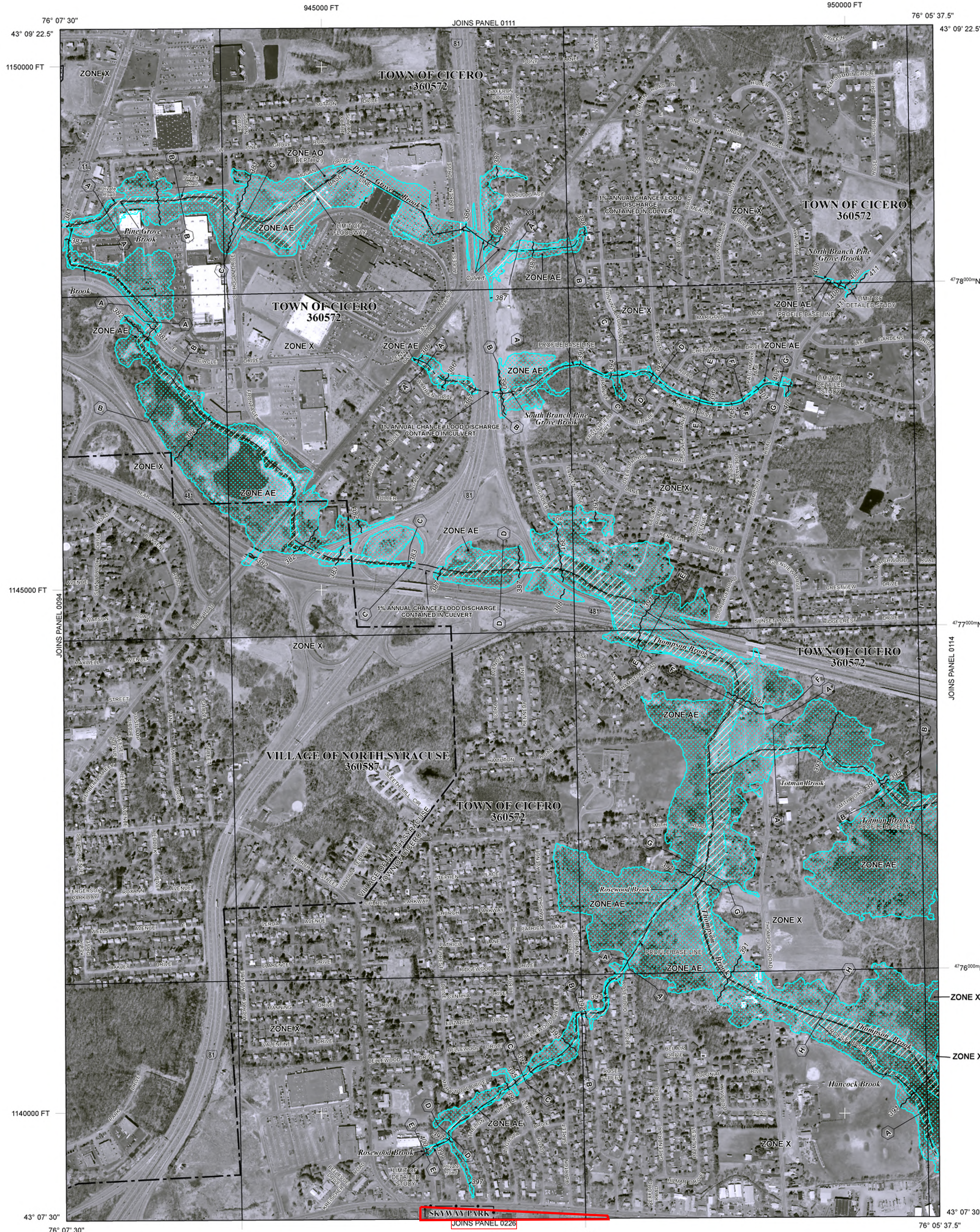
Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels, community map repository addresses, and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

For information on available products associated with this FIRM visit the **Map Service Center (MSC)** website at <http://msc.fema.gov>. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. Many of these products can be ordered or obtained directly from the MSC website.

If you have questions about this map, how to order products, or the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call the **FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX)** at 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov/business/ifmp>.

This digital FIRM was produced through a unique cooperative partnership between the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and FEMA. As part of the effort, NYSDEC has joined in a Cooperative Technical Partnership agreement to produce and maintain FEMA's digital FIRMs.



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD
The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, AV, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

- ZONE AE** No Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE** Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
- ZONE AR** Special Flood Hazard Areas formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently destroyed. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
- ZONE A99** Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE V** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE
The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

- 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.
- OTHER AREAS**
- ZONE X** Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
- ZONE D** Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS
CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)
Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Area Zones and boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths, or flood velocities.

- 1% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
- 0.2% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Area Zones and boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths, or flood velocities.
- Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
- Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

*Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

- ⊙ ⊙ Cross section line
- ⊖ ⊖ Transect line
- 45° 02' 08", 93° 02' 12" Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) Western Hemisphere
- 3100000 FT 5000-foot ticks: New York State Plane Central Zone (FIPS Zone 3102), Transverse Mercator projection
- 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 18
- DX5510 X Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
- M.1.5 River Mile

MAP REPOSITORIES
Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
November 4, 2016

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0113F

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
ONONDAGA COUNTY,
NEW YORK
(ALL JURISDICTIONS)

PANEL 113 OF 520
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

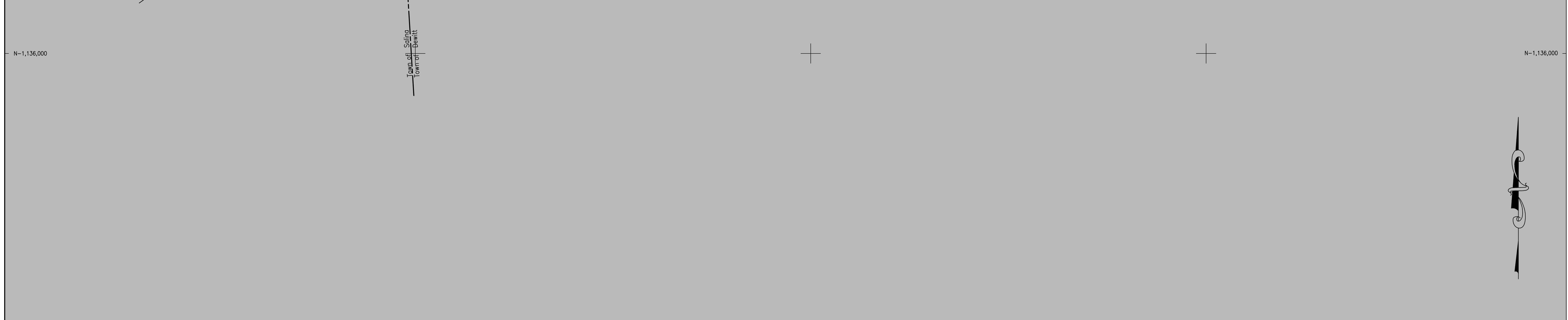
COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
CICERO, TOWN OF	360572	0113	F
NORTH SYRACUSE, VILLAGE OF	360587	0113	F

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
36067C0113F
EFFECTIVE DATE
NOVEMBER 4, 2016
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Appendix M





ONONDAGA COUNTY FINANCE DEPARTMENT
PREPARED MARCH 1, 2018

DATE	BLOCK	REVISION	DATE	BLOCK	REVISION

SPECIAL DISTRICT INFORMATION			
SCHOOL	NORTH SYRACUSE CENTRAL	DRAINAGE	MUD CREEK
FIRE	CICERO FIRE PROTECTION		
WATER	COUNTY WATER		
WATER	SMITH ROAD AREA WATER		
WATER	TAFI ROAD WATER		
HYDRANT	WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT 3		
HYDRANT	BELLINGER TRACT-CHURCH ST. EXT.		
SANITARY	ONONDAGA COUNTY SANITARY		

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT LINE	---AG---	PARK DISTRICT LINE	---P---
AMBULANCE DISTRICT LINE	---A---	REFUSE DISTRICT LINE	---R---
DRAINAGE DISTRICT LINE	---D---	SANITARY DISTRICT LINE	---SD---
FIRE DISTRICT LINE	---F---	SCHOOL DISTRICT LINE	---SC---
HYDRANT DISTRICT LINE	---H---	SEWER DISTRICT LINE	---S---
LIGHTING DISTRICT LINE	---L---	WATER DISTRICT LINE	---W---

LEGEND	
PROPERTY PARCEL LINE	-----
ORIGINAL LOT LINE	-----
ROAD OR RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE	-----
STREAM	~~~~~
RAILROAD TRACK	+++++
COUNTY LINE	-----
TOWN LINE	-----
VILLAGE LINE	-----
BLOCK BOUNDARY	-----
STREAM AND PARCEL LINE	-----

PARCEL NUMBER	24
DEED AREA	(D)
CALCULATED AREA	(C)
DEED DIMENSION	(d)
SCALED DIMENSION	(s)
DEED LOT NUMBER	5
BLOCK NUMBER	24
DEED BLOCK NUMBER	24
PROPERTY CONNECTION SYMBOL	---
ADJACENT SECTION MAP	25

SCALE : 1" = 400'
 400' 0' 400'
 GRAPHIC SCALE
 FOR TAXING PURPOSES ONLY
 NOT TO BE USED FOR CONVEYANCE

SECTION MAP 57
 TOWN OF CICERO
 ONONDAGA COUNTY, NY