Appendix C: Natural Resources

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Fish and Wildlife, New York Heritage Program

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04/07/2023

The attached report from the Environmental Resource Mapper includes information from the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to the location indicated on the map below. This letter, together with the attached report from the Environmental Resource Mapper, is equivalent to, and carries the same validity, as a letter from the New York Natural Heritage Program, including for projects where a Natural Heritage letter is required.

If your location of interest does not fall within an area covered by the Rare Plants and Rare Animals layer or in the Significant Natural Communities layer, then New York Natural Heritage has no records to report in the vicinity of your project site. Submitting a project screening request to NY Natural Heritage is not necessary.

If the attached report lists that your location of interest is in the vicinity of state-listed animals, including state-listed bats, please consult the **EAF Mapper** to obtain a list of the species involved. (You do not have to be filling out an Environmental Assessment Form in order to use the EAF Mapper). Then consult the appropriate **NYSDEC Regional Office** for information on any project requirements or permit conditions.

If the attached report lists unlisted animals, rare plants, or significant natural communities, and if you would like more information on these, please submit a project screening request to **New York Natural Heritage**. For more information, please see the DEC webpage **Request Natural Heritage Information for Project Screening**.

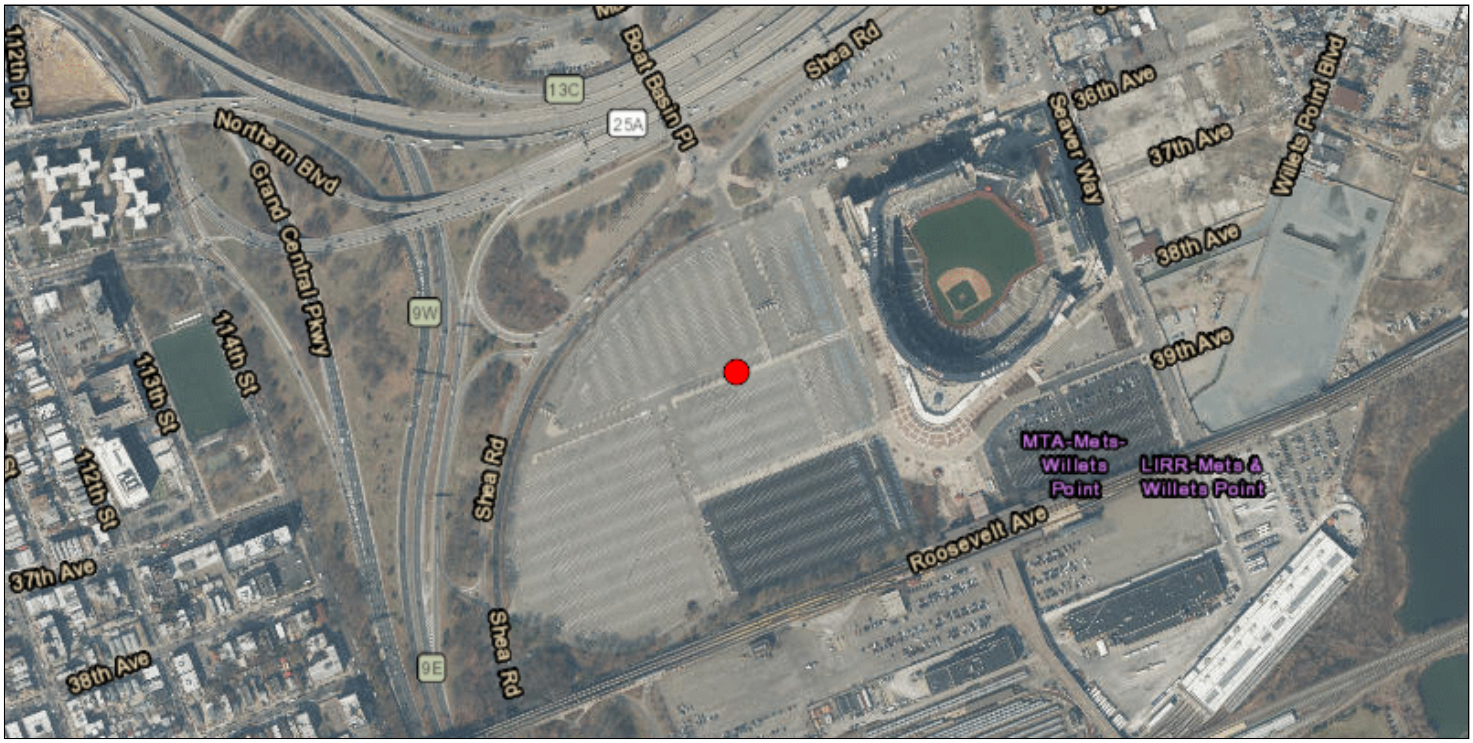
The absence of data does not necessarily mean that rare or state-listed species, significant natural communities, or other significant habitats do not exist on or adjacent to the proposed site. Rather, NYNHP files currently do not contain information that indicates their presence. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted. NYNHP cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other resources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources from a proposed project.

This response applies only to known occurrences of rare or state-listed animals and plants, significant natural communities, and other significant habitats maintained in the NYNHP database.

New York Natural Heritage Program

https://www.nynhp.org/.

Environmental Resource Mapper



The coordinates of the point you clicked on are:

UTM 18	**Easting:**	597190.8130006208	**Northing:**	4512314.857546252
Longitude/Latitude	**Longitude:**	-73.84861103711405	**Latitude:**	40.75606193796274

The approximate address of the point you clicked on is:
Citi Field

County: Queens
City: New York
USGS Quad: FLUSHING

If your project or action is within or near an area with a rare animal, a permit may be required if the species is listed as endangered or threatened and the department determines the action may be harmful to the species or its habitat.

If your project or action is within or near an area with rare plants and/or significant natural communities, the environmental impacts may need to be addressed.

The presence of a unique geological feature or landform near a project, unto itself, does not trigger a requirement for a NYS DEC permit. Readers are advised, however, that there is the chance that a unique feature may also show in another data layer (ie. a wetland) and thus be subject to permit jurisdiction.

Please refer to the "Need a Permit?" tab for permit information or other authorizations regarding these natural resources.

Disclaimer: If you are considering a project or action in, or near, a wetland or a stream, a NYS DEC permit may be required. The Environmental Resources Mapper does not show all natural resources which are regulated by NYS DEC, and for which permits from NYS DEC are required. For example, Regulated Tidal Wetlands, and Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers, are currently not included on the maps.

EAF Mapper Summary Report

Friday, April 7, 2023 2:17 PM



Disclaimer: The EAF Mapper is a screening tool intended to assist project sponsors and reviewing agencies in preparing an environmental assessment form (EAF). Not all questions asked in the EAF are answered by the EAF Mapper. Additional information on any EAF question can be obtained by consulting the EAF Workbooks. Although the EAF Mapper provides the most up-to-date digital data available to DEC, you may also need to contact local or other data sources in order to obtain data not provided by the Mapper. Digital data is not a substitute for agency determinations.



Part 1 / Question 7 [Critical Environmental Area]	No
Part 1 / Question 12a [National or State Register of Historic Places or State Eligible Sites]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 12b [Archeological Sites]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 13a [Wetlands or Other Regulated Waterbodies]	Yes - Digital mapping information on local and federal wetlands and waterbodies is known to be incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
Part 1 / Question 15 [Threatened or Endangered Animal]	No
Part 1 / Question 16 [100 Year Flood Plain]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 20 [Remediation Site]	Yes

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.

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Location

Queens County, New York



Local office

Long Island Ecological Services Field Office

(631) 286-0485
(631) 286-4003

340 Smith Road

Shirley, NY 11967-2258

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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 species[1] 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 Fisheries[2]).

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.

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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).

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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
Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover Charadrius melodus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red Knot Calidris canutus rufa Wherever found There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii dougallii No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2083	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS

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Seabeach Amaranth	Amaranthus pumilus	Threatened

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8549

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 Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

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 https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.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

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range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Oystercatcher Haematopus palliatus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8935	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31
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.	Breeds Oct 15 to Aug 31
Black Scoter Melanitta nigra This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds elsewhere
Black Skimmer Rynchops niger This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
Black-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus erythropthalmus 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
Black-legged Kittiwake Rissa tridactyla This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds elsewhere

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Blue-winged Warbler Vermivora pinus — Breeds May 1 to Jun 30
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

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.

Chimney Swift Chaetura pelagica — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Common Loon gavia immer — Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 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/4464

Eastern Whip-poor-will Antrostomus vociferus — Breeds May 1 to Aug 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

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

Long-tailed Duck Clangula hyemalis — Breeds elsewhere
This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7238

Prairie Warbler Dendroica discolor — Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

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Purple Sandpiper Calidris maritima — Breeds elsewhere

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

Red Phalarope Phalaropus fulicarius — Breeds elsewhere

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Red-breasted Merganser Mergus serrator — Breeds elsewhere

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Red-headed Woodpecker Melanerpes erythrocephalus — Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

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

Red-throated Loon Gavia stellata — Breeds elsewhere

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Ring-billed Gull Larus delawarensis — Breeds elsewhere

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Royal Tern Thalasseus maximus — Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Ruddy Turnstone Arenaria interpres morinella — Breeds elsewhere

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

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Rusty Blackbird Euphagus carolinus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere
Short-billed Dowitcher Limnodromus griseus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds elsewhere
Surf Scoter Melanitta perspicillata This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds elsewhere
White-winged Scoter Melanitta fusca This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds elsewhere
Willet Tringa semipalmata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5
Wood Thrush Hylocichla mustelina This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

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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.

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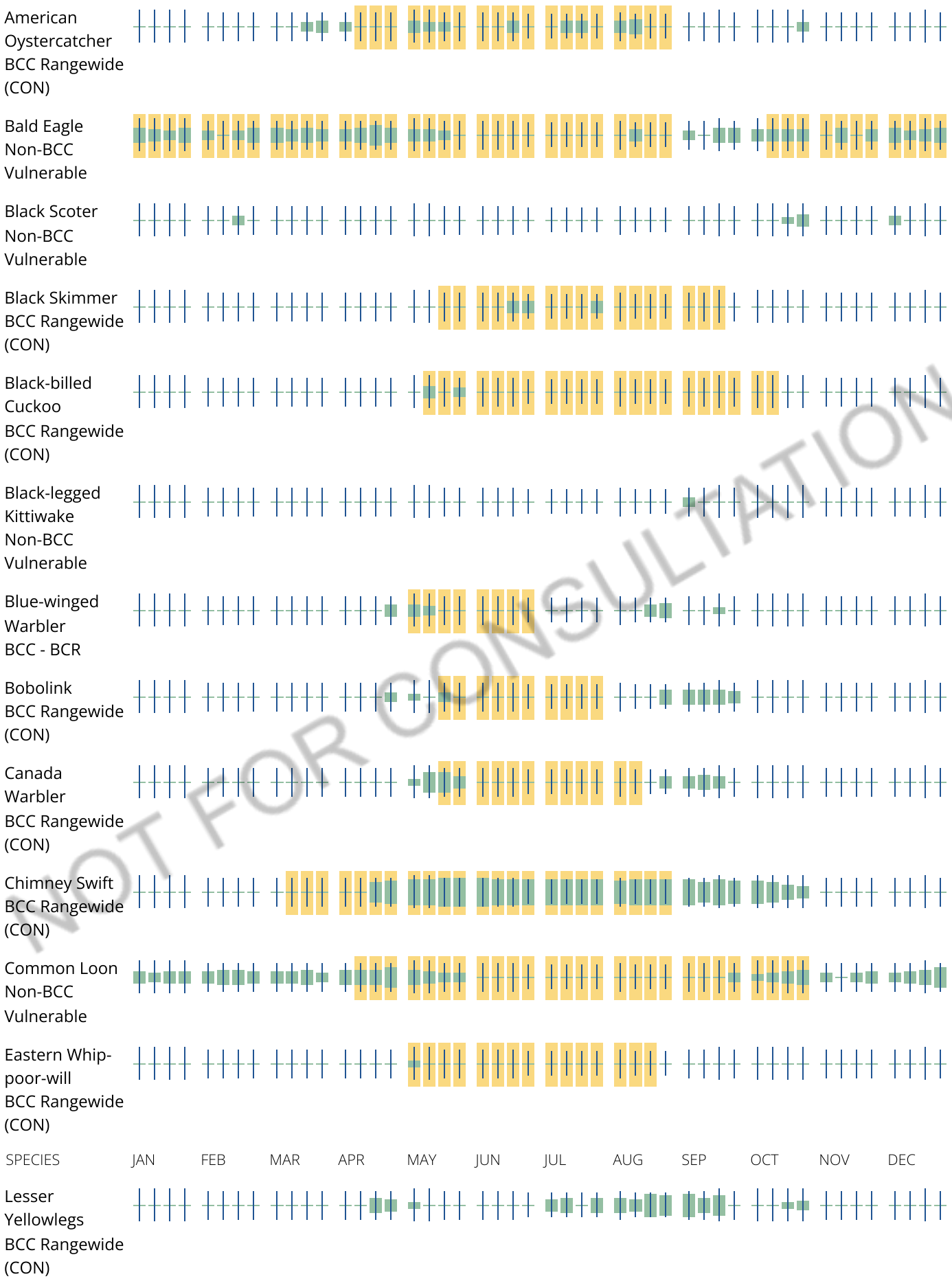
▪ probability of presence ▪ breeding season | survey effort – no data

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



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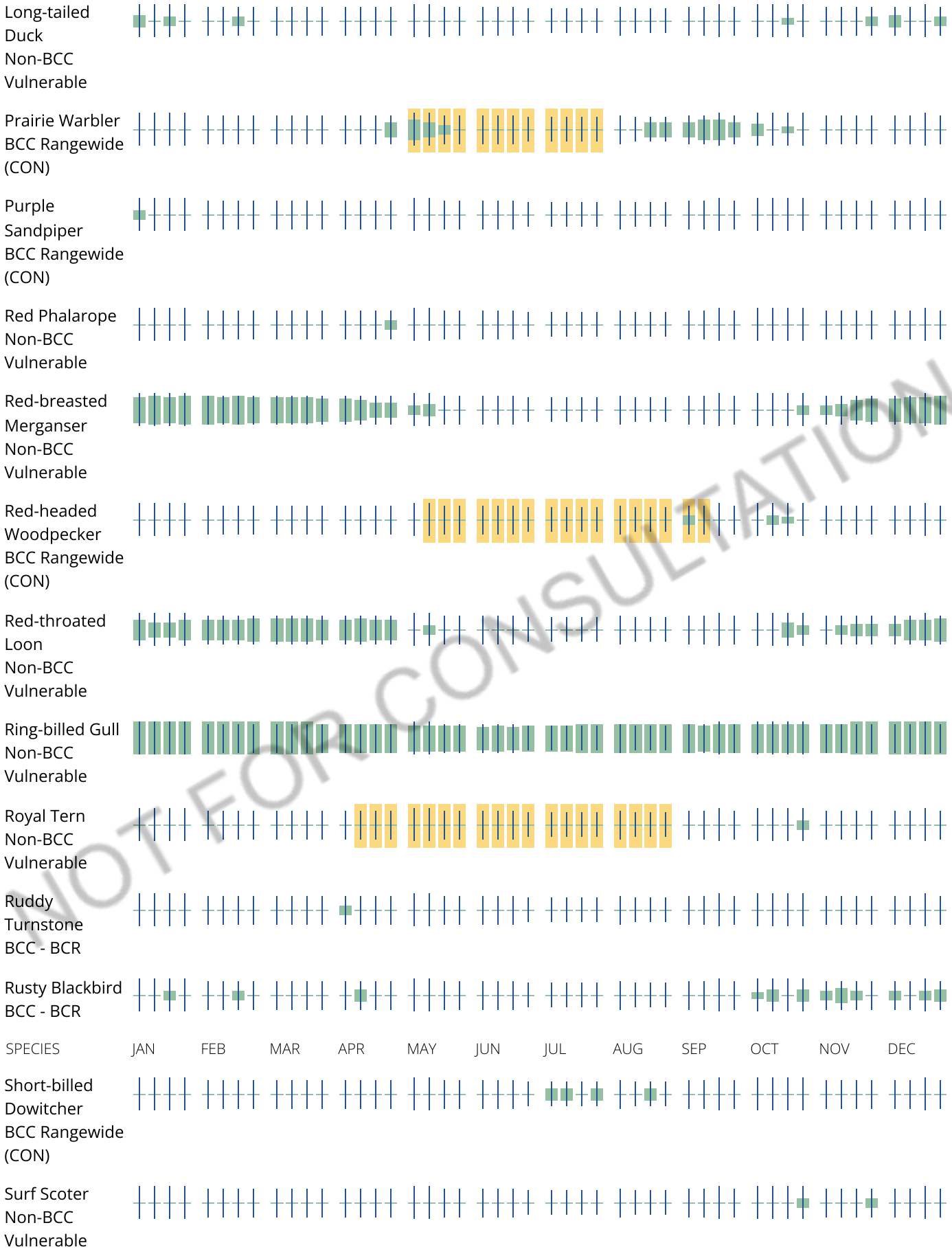

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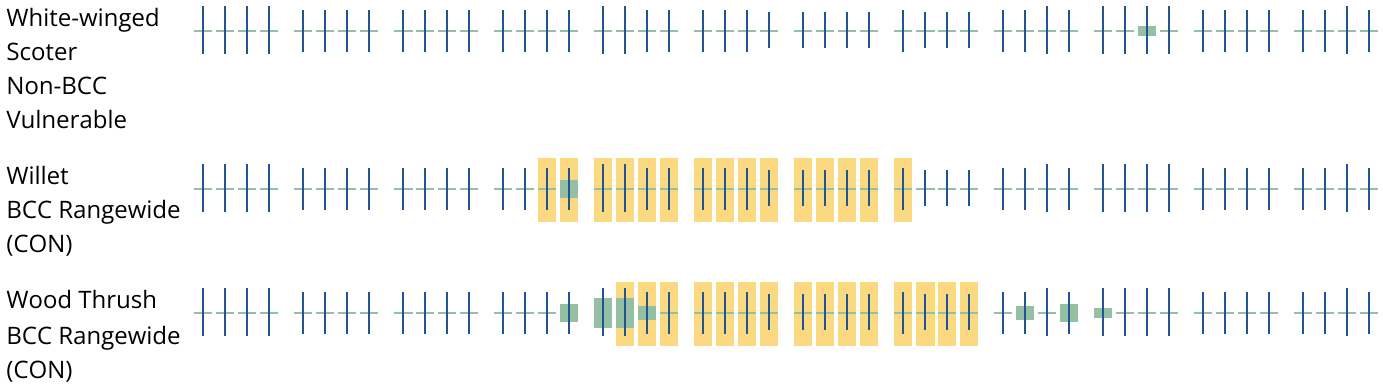

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

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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.

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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 (NWI)

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.

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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 tuberficid 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



Hard Rock HOTEL & CASINO

NEW YORK
AT METROPOLITAN PARK

OWNER:
QUEENS FUTURE, LLC
5701 STIRLING ROAD
Davie, FL 33314

EXECUTIVE ARCHITECTS/CODE / FIRE + LIFE SAFETY:
STV
225 PARK AVENUE SOUTH
NEW YORK, NY 10003

DESIGN ARCHITECT:
SHoP ARCHITECTS
233 BROADWAY 11TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10279

M E P ENGINEER/ STRUCTURAL ENGINEER/ VERTICAL TRANSPORTATION ENERGY/ SUSTAINABILITY/ LEED ENGINEER:
BURO HAPPOLD
100 BROADWAY, 23TH FLOOR
NEWYORK, NY 10005

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:
FIELD OPERATIONS
4 BRYANT PARK, 11TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10018

TRAFFIC / TRANSPORTATION / ROADWAY DESIGN:
VHB
1 PENN PLAZA, SUITE 715
NEW YORK, NY 10019

CIVIL / GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER:
LANGAN
21 PENN PLAZA
360 WEST 31ST STREET, 8TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10001

PARKING CONSULTANT:
WALKER CONSULTANTS
49 WEST 38TH STREET, 9TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10018

LIGHTING:
L`OBSERVATOIRE
120 WALKER STREET 7TH FLOOR EAST
NEW YORK, NY 10013

LEGEND

- LIMIT OF WORK
- LEGISLATION BOUNDS
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- TREE IN POOR HEALTH
- TREE IN POOR HEALTH, TO BE REMOVED
- TREE PROTECTION FENCING

TOTAL EXISTING TREES: 857

APPROX. PROPOSED PROTECTED TREES: 282

PROPOSED REMOVED TREES: 575

TREES IN POOR HEALTH: 34

TOTAL TREES IN POOR HEALTH + TO BE REMOVED: 17

NOTES:

1) THE TREES DOCUMENTED IN THIS PLAN COME FROM A COMBINATION OF SOURCES, INCLUDING TREE PLANS PROVIDED BY THE NEW YORK METS. EXACT TREE LOCATIONS ARE NOT KNOWN.

2) TREE PROTECTION DETAILS AND FENCING PER NYC PARK STANDARD.

3) THIS PLAN AND REMOVAL COUNT ARE SUBJECT TO REVISION BASED ON FINAL SITE DESIGN

No:	Date:	Revision:
	06/26/2024	EIS INFORMATIONAL SKETCH
	01/31/2024	50% SCHEMATIC DESIGN
	12/22/2023	RFA ISSUANCE

D.O.B NUMBER:

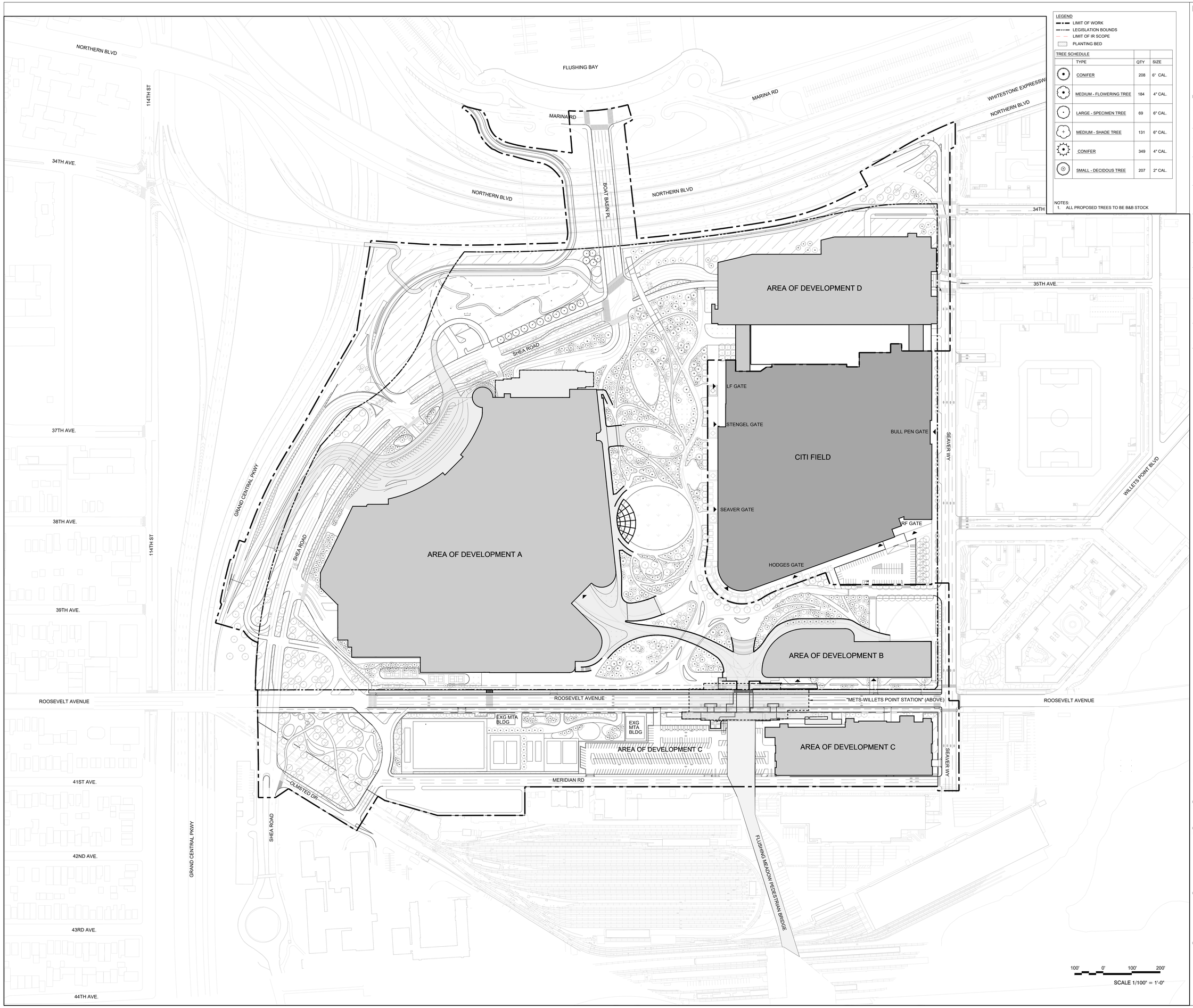
SCALE:

KEY PLAN:

DRAWING TITLE:
TREE REMOVAL & PROTECTION PLAN

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE: 06/26/2024
PROJECT No:
DRAWN BY: JS/SM
CHECKED BY: MG
DRAWING No:
L-SI-181
FILE LOCATION:



LEGEND

- LIMIT OF WORK
- LEGISLATION BOUNDS
- LIMIT OF IR SCOPE
- PLANTING BED

TREE SCHEDULE

	TYPE	QTY	SIZE
	CONIFER	208	6" CAL.
	MEDIUM - FLOWERING TREE	184	4" CAL.
	LARGE - SPECIMEN TREE	69	6" CAL.
	MEDIUM - SHADE TREE	131	6" CAL.
	CONIFER	349	4" CAL.
	SMALL - DECIDOUS TREE	207	2" CAL.

NOTES:
1. ALL PROPOSED TREES TO BE B&B STOCK

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NEW YORK, NY 10279

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NEW YORK, NY 10013

NOTE: TREE COUNTS, PLACEMENT, AND CALIPER SUBJECT TO REVISION BASED ON FINAL SITE DESIGN. THE FINAL LANDSCAPE DESIGN WILL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE MINIMUM TREE REPLACEMENT RATIOS.

No:	Date:	Revision:
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	01/31/2024	50% SCHEMATIC DESIGN
	12/22/2023	RFA ISSUANCE

D.O.B NUMBER:

SCALE:

KEY PLAN:



DRAWING TITLE:

TREE PLANTING PLAN

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE:	06/26/2024
PROJECT No:	
DRAWN BY:	JUSM
CHECKED BY:	MG
DRAWING No:	L-SI-180
FILE LOCATION:	

CONCEPT UNDERSTORY SCHEDULE					
	MIX	QTY	SIZE	SPACING	NOTES
	SHRUB MIX	53,525 SF	50% 15 GAL 30% 25 GAL 20% 30 GAL	24" O.C. 36" O.C. 48" O.C.	MIXTURE OF DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN SPECIES. MIN. 5 CANES
	MEADOW MIX	52,099 SF	4" POT	12" O.C.	
	ORNAMENTAL MIX	257,918 SF	4" POT	12" O.C.	
	WOODLAND MIX	218,132 SF	4" POT	12" O.C.	
	SODDED LAWN	206,278 SF			
	VINE PLANTING	2,556 LF	50% 3 GAL 50% 5 GAL	18" O.C. 24" O.C.	

CONCEPT UNDERSTORY SCHEDULE - IR					
	MIX	QTY	SIZE	SPACING	NOTES
	SHRUB MIX - IR	8,136 SF	50% 15 GAL 30% 25 GAL 20% 30 GAL	24" O.C. 36" O.C. 48" O.C.	MIXTURE OF DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN SPECIES. MIN. 5 CANES
	ORNAMENTAL MIX - IR	9,095 SF	4" POT	12" O.C.	

NOTES:
1. INCLUDE BULBS FOR 25% OF TOTAL SF OF PLANTED AREA, SET AT 6" O.C.
2. INCLUDE IRRIGATION FOR ALL PLANTED AREAS
3. INCLUDE PLANTING ALLOWANCE FOR 25% OF TOTAL AREA IN IR SCOPE:
   - 60% OF AREA TO BE PLANTING IN GRADE (OVER STRUCTURE). INCLUDE 3'-6" DEEP HORTICULTURAL SOIL, IRRIGATION, AND DRAINAGE
   - 40% OF AREA TO BE IN CUSTOM WEATHERED STEEL RAISED PLANTERS. INCLUDE 3'-0" DEEP HORTICULTURAL SOIL, IRRIGATION, AND DRAINAGE

CONCEPT PLANTED/SOFSCAPE		
		QTY
	TOTAL PLANTED/ SOFTSCAPE AREA	807,739 SF

WILLETS GREEN WOODLAND SPECIES

TREES	
Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharum*
Allegheny Serviceberry	*Amelanchier laevis*
American Hornbeam	*Carpinus caroliniana*
Common Hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis*
Appalachian Red Eastern Redbu	*Cercis canadensis*
Flowering Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Emerald Sentinel Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*
Tupelo	*Nyssa sylvatica*

UNDERSTORY	
Virginia Sweetspire	*Itea virginica*
Witch Hazel	*Hamamelis virginiana*
Kalmia latifolia	*Kalmia latifolia*
Lindera benzoin	*Lindera benzoin*
Oak Leaf Hydrangea	*Hydrangea quercifolia*
Common Witch Hazel	*Hamamelis virginiana*
Canadian Anemone	*Anemone canadensis*
Thimbleweed	*Anemone virginiana*
Wild Ginger	*Asarum canadense*
White Wood Aster	*Eurybia divaricata*
Raydon's Favorite Fall Aster	*Symphyotrichum oblongifolia*
Jack Frost Siberian Bugloss	*Brunnera macrophylla*
Brome-like Sedge	*Carex bromoides*
Bristleleaf Sedge	*Carex eburnea*
Bunny Blue Spreading Sedge	*Carex laxiculmis*
Pennsylvania Sedge	*Carex pensylvanica*
Japanese Forest Grass	*Hakonechloa macra*
American Alumroot	*Heuchera americana*
Palace Purple Crevice Alumroot	*Heuchera micrantha*
Allegheny Spurge	*Pachysandra procumbens*
Woodland Phlox	*Phlox divaricata*
Jacob's Ladder	*Polemonium reptans*
Bowman's Root	*Porteranthus trifoliatus*
Creeping Raspberry	*Rubus calycinoides*
False Solomon's-Seal	*Smilacina racemosa*
Foamflower	*Tiarella cordifolia*

NORTH SHEA GARDEN SPECIES

TREES	
Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharum*
Allegheny Serviceberry	*Amelanchier laevis*
Whitespire Gray Birch	*Betula populifolia*
Common Hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis*
Flowering Dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Emerald Sentinel Juniper	*Juniperus scopulorum*

UNDERSTORY	
Arctic Fire Red Twig Dogwood	*Cornus sericea*
Strawberry-Bush	*Euonymus americanus*
Dwarf Fothergilla	*Fothergilla gardenii*
Red Sprite Winterberry	*Ilex verticillata*
Mary Milton	*Magnolia virginiana*
White Wood Aster	*Eurybia divaricata*
Jack Frost Siberian Bugloss	*Brunnera macrophylla*
Brome-like Sedge	*Carex bromoides*
Bunny Blue Spreading Sedge	*Carex laxiculmis*
Pennsylvania Sedge	*Carex pensylvanica*
Blue Jasmine	*Clematis crispa*
Anemone Clematis	*Clematis montana*
Solitary Clematis	*Clematis integrifolia*
Virgin's Bower	*Clematis virginiana*
Bonfire Cushion Spurge	*Euphorbia griffithii*
Cranesbill	*Geranium spp.*
Japanese Forest Grass	*Hakonechloa macra*
American Alumroot	*Heuchera americana*
Palace Purple Crevice Alumroot	*Heuchera micrantha*
Major Wheeler Trumpet Honeys	*Lonicera sempervirens*
Bowman's Root	*Porteranthus trifoliatus*
Columbine	Aquilegia spp.
Swamp Milkweed	Asclepias incarnata
Butterfly Milkweed	Asclepias tuberosa
Purple Coneflower	Echinacea purpurea
Black Eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta
Solidago sempervirens	Solidago
Blue Wild Indigo	Baptisia australis
New England Aster	Symphyotrichum novi-belgii

SOUTHFIELD PARK SPECIES

TREES	
White Oak	*Quercus alba*
Swamp Oak	*Quercus bicolor*
Willow Oak	*Quercus phellos*
White Pine	*Pinus strobus*
American Holly	*Ilex opaca*

ORNAMENTAL TREE	
Ornamental Cherry Tree	*Prunus spp.*
Crab Apples	*Malus spp.*

UNDERSTORY	
Spice Bush	*Lindera benzoin*
Northern Bayberry	*Myrica pensylvanica*
Red Columbine	*Aquilegia canadensis*
Cardinal Flower	*Lobelia cardinalis*
Black Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Prairie Dropseed	*Sporobolus heterolepis*
Black Cohosh	*Actaea racemosa*
Fringeleaf Wild Petunia	*Ruellia humilis*
Joe Pye Weed	*Eutrochium spp.*

VINES	
Coral Honeysuckle	*Lonicera sempervirens*
Trumpet Vine	*Campsis radicans*

SHEA ROAD SPECIES

TREES	
White Pine	*Pinus strobus*
Eastern Hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis*
Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*
Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*

UNDERSTORY	
American Holly	*Ilex opaca*
Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*
Rhododendron 'Karen'	*Rhododendron spp.*
Heuchera sp	*Heuchera spp.*
Christmas Ferns	*Polystichum acrostichoides*
Wild Ginger	*Asarum canadense*
Geranium macrorrhizum	*Geranium macrorrhizum*
Japanese Forest Grass	*Hakonechloa macra*
Hostas	*Hosta spp.*
Mahonia	*Mahonia spp.*
Hollywood Juniper	*Juniperus chinensis*
Little Bluestem	*Schizachyrium scoparium*
Switchgrass	*Panicum virgatum*
Purple Coneflower	*Echinacea purpurea*
Black Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Beach Plum	*Prunus maritima*

VINES	
Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Dutchman's Pipe	*Aristolochia spp.*
Trumpet Vine	*Campsis radicans*
Coral Honeysuckle	*Lonicera sempervirens*

PORK CHOP HILL SPECIES

TREES	
Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*

UNDERSTORY	
Little Bluestem	*Schizachyrium scoparium*
Switchgrass	*Panicum virgatum*
Big Bluestem	*Andropogon gerardii*
Black-Eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*
Purple Coneflower	*Echinacea purpurea*
Wild Bergamot	*Monarda fistulosa*
New England Aster	*Symphyotrichum novae-angi*
Common Milkweed	*Asclepias syriaca*
New York Ironweed	*Vernonia noveboracensis*
Joe Pye Weed	*Eutrochium fistulosum*

SCREEN MIX SPECIES

TREES	
White Pine	*Pinus strobus*
Eastern Hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis*

UNDERSTORY	
American Holly	*Ilex opaca*
Mountain Laurel	*Kalmia latifolia*
Rhododendron 'Karen'	*Rhododendron spp.*
Heuchera sp	*Heuchera spp.*
Christmas Ferns	*Polystichum acrostichoides*
Wild Ginger	*Asarum canadense*
Geranium macrorrhizum	*Geranium macrorrhizum*
Japanese Forest Grass	*Hakonechloa macra*
Hostas	*Hosta spp.*
Mahonia	*Mahonia spp.*

NORTHFIELD PARK SPECIES

TREES	
Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*
White Pine	*Pinus strobus*
Eastern Hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis*

UNDERSTORY	
Serviceberry	*Amelanchier alnifolia*
American Holly	*Ilex opaca*
Daffodils	*Narcissus spp.*
Crocus	*Crocus spp.*

VINES	
Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Dutchman's Pipe	*Aristolochia spp.*
Trumpet Vine	*Campsis radicans*
Coral Honeysuckle	*Lonicera sempervirens*

SOUTH SHEA SUN GARDEN SPECIES

TREES	
Maple Autumn Blaze	*Acer × freemanii*
Staghorn Sumac	*Rhus typhina*
Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Japanese Maple	*Acer palmatum*
Hopp's Red Willow	*Salix alba var.*
Amber Ghost	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Crimson Carol	*Acer rubrum*
Cupressus Moonshot	*Cupressus spp.*
Colorado Blue Spruce	*Picea pungens*
Picea Omorica Nana	*Picea omorika*

UNDERSTORY	
Hinoki Cypress Dwarf	*Chamaecyparis obtusa*
Dogwood Red Twig	*Cornus sericea*
Pussy Willow	*Salix discolor*
Echinacea	*Echinacea spp.*
Swamp Milkweed	*Asclepias incarnata*
Yucca	*Yucca spp.*
Switch Grass	*Panicum virgatum*
Little Blue Stem Dwarf	*Schizachyrium scoparium*

SOUTH GATEWAY DISTRICT SPECIES

TREES	
White Oak	*Quercus alba*
Swamp Oak	*Quercus bicolor*
Willow Oak	*Quercus phellos*
White Pine	*Pinus strobus*
Blue Spruce	*Picea pungens*
London Plane Tree	*Platanus × acerifolia*
American Elm	*Ulmus americana*

ORNAMENTAL TREE	
Fringe Tree	*Chionanthus virginicus*
Ornamental Cherry Tree	*Prunus spp.*
Crab Apples	*Malus spp.*
Redbud	*Cercis canadensis*
Ornamental Plum	*Prunus spp.*
Sweet Bay Magnolia	*Magnolia virginiana*

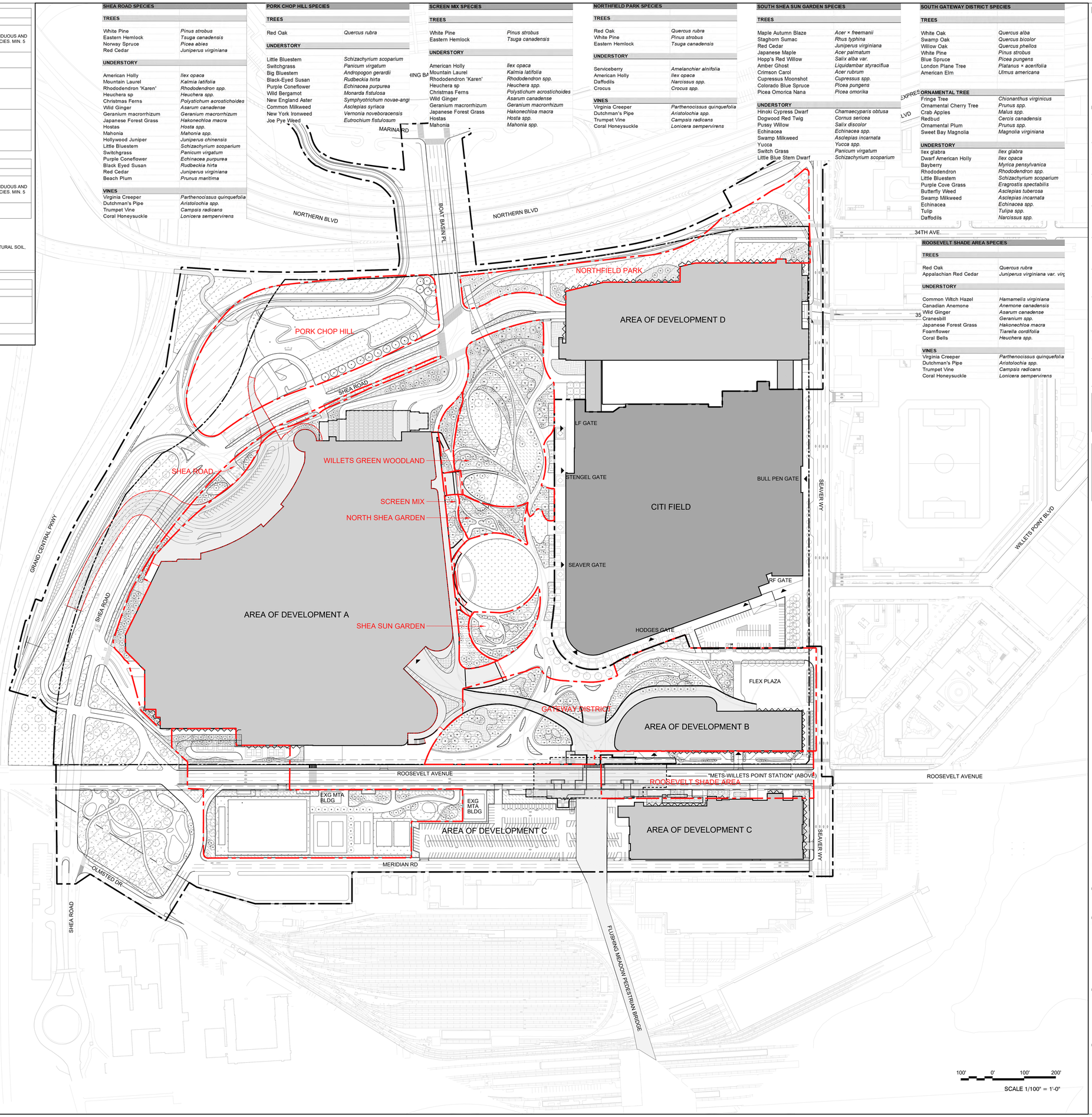
UNDERSTORY	
Ilex glabra	*Ilex glabra*
Dwarf American Holly	*Ilex opaca*
Bayberry	*Myrica pensylvanica*
Rhododendron	*Rhododendron spp.*
Little Bluestem	*Schizachyrium scoparium*
Purple Cove Grass	*Eragrostis spectabilis*
Butterfly Weed	*Asclepias tuberosa*
Swamp Milkweed	*Asclepias incarnata*
Echinacea	*Echinacea spp.*
Tulip	*Tulipa spp.*
Daffodils	*Narcissus spp.*

ROOSEVELT SHADE AREA SPECIES

TREES	
Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*
Appalachian Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana var. virg*

UNDERSTORY	
Common Witch Hazel	*Hamamelis virginiana*
Canadian Anemone	*Anemone canadensis*
Wild Ginger	*Asarum canadense*
Cranesbill	*Geranium spp.*
Japanese Forest Grass	*Hakonechloa macra*
Foamflower	*Tiarella cordifolia*
Coral Bells	*Heuchera spp.*

VINES	
Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Dutchman's Pipe	*Aristolochia spp.*
Trumpet Vine	*Campsis radicans*
Coral Honeysuckle	*Lonicera sempervirens*



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LEGEND
- LIMIT OF WORK
- LEGISLATION BOUNDS
- LIMIT OF IR SCOPE

NOTE: THE SPECIES TO BE PLANTED WILL INCLUDE BUT NOT NECESSARILY ALL OF THE LISTED SPECIES. THE SPECIES TO BE PLANTED WILL INCLUDE THE LISTED PLANTS OR SIMILAR NATIVE OR NATIVE-ADAPTIVE PLANTS, BASED ON AVAILABILITY. PLANTING SUBJECT TO REVISION BASED ON FINAL SITE DESIGN.

No:	Date:	Revision:
	06/26/2024	EIS INFORMATIONAL SKETCH
	01/31/2024	50% SCHEMATIC DESIGN
	12/22/2023	RFA ISSUANCE

D.O.B NUMBER:

SCALE:

KEY PLAN:

DRAWING TITLE:
PLANTING PLAN

SEAL & SIGNATURE:

DATE: 01.30.2024
PROJECT No:
DRAWN BY: JL/SM
CHECKED BY: MG
DRAWING No:
L-SI-185
FILE LOCATION:

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Environmental Permits, Region 2
47-40 21st Street, Long Island City, NY 11101
P: (718) 482-4997 | F: (718) 482-4975
www.dec.ny.gov

July 31, 2024

David Kennedy
VHB, Inc.
100 Motor Parkway
Hauppauge, NY 11788

Re: DEC Wetlands Jurisdictional Determination No. 2-6302-00857/00004
Queens Future, LLC – Block 1787, Lot 1; Block 2018, Lot 1500
Citi Field Development Site
Queens, NY

Dear David Kennedy,

In response to your application received by NYSDEC requesting a jurisdictional determination for work to be done in adjacent areas to the Citi Field baseball stadium, as shown on site plans prepared by NYC Dept of Parks and Recreation, titled "NYSDEC Limits of Disturbance Exhibit," drawing SK 01, dated March 11, 2024, and received by NYSDEC on May 16, 2024, is not within the jurisdiction of the NYSDEC under the Tidal Wetlands Act (Article 25 of the Environmental Conservation Law). Therefore, a NYSDEC freshwater wetlands permit is not required to construct the referenced project.

Additionally, the referenced project is not within the jurisdiction of the Freshwater Wetlands Act (Article 24 of the Environmental Conservation Law) or the Coastal Erosion Hazard Areas (Article 34 of the Environmental Conservation Law). Therefore, a NYSDEC freshwater wetlands permit or coastal erosion hazard areas permit is not required for this project.

If you have any further questions, please email DEP.R2@dec.ny.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Watts III
Regional Permit Administrator