Federal Aviation Administration
Great Lakes Region

Condensed Environmental Assessment

The Condensed Environmental Assessment (Condensed EA) is appropriate for Great Lakes Region airport projects when a project:

- Cannot be Categorically Excluded (CATEX),
- Does not have significant impacts, and
- A detailed Environmental Assessment (EA) is not needed.

Proper completion of this document will allow the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and/or State Block Grant States, to determine whether the Condensed EA is appropriate for the proposed project and to support a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

Resource guidance used in preparation of this form comes from the FAA's Order 1050.1F, "Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures" or subsequent revisions. This order incorporates the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as well as the US Department of Transportation's environmental regulations (including FAA Order 5050.4B or subsequent revisions), and other federal statutes and regulations. Accordingly, this form is intended to meet the Federal regulatory requirements of an EA.

This format is appropriate if the proposed project's involvement with, or impacts to, extraordinary circumstances are not notable in number or degree and do not rise to the level of a full EA. **Consult with an Environmental Specialist at the FAA to determine if this form is appropriate for your project.**

To complete this form, the preparer should describe the proposed project and provide information on any potential impacts of the proposed project. It will be necessary for the preparer to have knowledge of the environmental features of the airport. Although some of this information may be obtained from the preparer's own observations, environmental studies or other research may be necessary. Complete consultation with applicable Federal, state, and local resource agencies responsible for protecting specially protected resources prior to submitting this form to the FAA.

This form is not meant to be a stand-alone document. Rather, it is intended to be used in conjunction with the applicable orders, laws, and guidance documents, and in consultation with the appropriate resource agencies.

An appendix that contains all the figures, correspondence, and completed studies (or executive summaries of completed studies) should accompany the completed Condensed EA when submitted to the FAA for final approval.

Federal Aviation Administration - Great Lakes Region
Condensed Environmental Assessment

Project Location:

Airport Name:	Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport			Airport Identifier:	SPI
Address:	1200 Capital Airport Drive				
City:	Springfield	County:	Sangamon	State:	IL

Airport Sponsor Information:

Point of Contact:	Mr. Mark Hanna, A.A.E.				
Address:	1200 Capital Airport Drive				
City:	Springfield	State:	IL	Zip Code:	62707
Telephone Number:	217-788-1060				
Email:	mhanna@flyspi.com				

Condensed EA Preparer Information:

Point of Contact:	Lana Sumner, AICP/Crawford, Murphy and Tilly, Inc.				
Address:	2750 West Washington Street				
City:	Springfield	State:	IL	Zip Code:	62702
Telephone Number:	217-572-1082				
Email:	lsumner@cmtengr.com				

Identify all Attachments to this Condensed EA:

Include aerial photos, maps, plans, correspondence, and completed studies (or executive summaries)

Attachment 1 – Project Exhibits
- Sponsor's Proposed Action
- Floodplain Map

Attachment 2 - Wildlife Hazard Management Plan
Attachment 3 - Cultural Resources Documentation
Attachment 4 – Water Resources Documentation
- Request for Approved Jurisdictional Determination
- Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States Delineation Report (applicable pages)
- Approved Jurisdictional Determination – USACE
- Wetland Impact Evaluation Correspondence

Attachment 5 – Ecological Resources Documentation
- Natural Resources Review Memorandum – IDOT Bureau of Design & Environment (BDE)
- US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Threatened & Endangered Species Concurrence Request
- US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Threatened & Endangered Species No Objection Response-

Attachment 6 – SPI Board Meeting Minutes
- Springfield Airport Authority Regular Meeting Minutes, December 21, 2021

Part I - General Project Identification

PURPOSE AND NEED:

Describe the problem that the project will address and the goals of the project.

The purpose and need of the project are to provide a safe airport operating environment by reducing wildlife hazard attractants as recommended in the Airport's Wildlife Management Plan. Existing habitat, including standing water, provides roosting, perching and foraging habitat for a variety of bird species; and wooded areas provide habitat for denning, hiding cover, and as a corridor for movement for coyotes and deer. The U.S. Department of Agriculture – Wildlife Services (USDA-WS) has recommended regrading low areas that hold water so that they quickly drain within 48 hours and removing all trees and shrubs within the perimeter fence to discourage the use of hazardous wildlife to aircraft.

PROPOSED ACTION (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE):

Describe the preferred alternative in detail, including how the project fits into the airport layout plan.

The proposed project includes land clearing and grubbing of approximately 9.5 acres of forested area located in the southwest quadrant of the Airport and regrading the area to drain. The Sponsor's Proposed Action exhibit, located in **Attachment 1**, depicts the proposed project limits.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Describe alternatives considered, including the Do-Nothing Alternative

No Action (Do-Nothing) Alternative: The No Action Alternative would leave the existing forested habitat and low-lying standing water in the southwest quadrant of the Airport in place. There are no other reasonable alternatives to the proposed project that would satisfy the need.

Explain in detail the reason for eliminating each non-preferred alternative.

The No Action (Do-Nothing) Alternative does not address the need for the project. While this alternative would avoid wetland impacts, it would not meet the project's purpose and need, which is a result of the Airport's ongoing wildlife management efforts to continue to provide safe airfields. The No Action Alternative would not address the USDA-WS recommendations for managing wildlife hazards at the Airport that are intended to provide safe airfield operating environment. As such, the No Action Alternative has been dismissed.

AIRPORT DESCRIPTION:

Fill out the following information if the proposed project includes any changes to the existing airport design

	Existing		Proposed	
Runway:				
Length:		ft.		ft.
Width:		ft.		ft.
Pavement Strength:				
NAVAIDS:				Federally Owned: Y N
Approach Minimums:				
Critical Aircraft (e.g. B-II) :				
RPZ Area:				

If the airport has multiple runways, this section should be filled out for each runway.

Remarks: Not applicable.

LAND ACQUISITION:

	Amount (acres)	
Land Use Types	**Permanent**	**Easement**
Residential		
Commercial		
Agricultural		
Forest		
Wetlands		
Other:		
TOTAL		

Remarks: No land is proposed to be acquired; as such, this section is not applicable.

PROJECT SCHEDULE:

Discuss the proposed schedule for the project, including permits and construction.

The proposed project would be initiated upon approval of this Condensed EA (CEA) and following receipt of all required permits and other approvals.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT:

Succinctly describe existing environmental conditions of the potentially affected area.

The proposed project is located in the southwest quadrant of the Airport in a low-lying forested area that includes six (6) ephemeral streams and a small (0.02 acres) wetland area. The land use adjacent to the proposed project area is primarily agricultural, with the airfield and mowed turf to the north, a wooded lot to the west, and light residential to the southwest.

Part II – Environmental Consequences

Air Quality

	Yes	No
Is the project in an air quality nonattainment or maintenance area?		X
If Yes, is the:		
Project listed on Presumed to Conform List		
Project accounted for in State Implementation Plan		
Project emissions below applicable *de minimis* levels		
Does the project require an air quality analysis?		X
Does the project require an air quality analysis for construction impacts?		X

Remarks: The proposed project is in an attainment area and would not increase aircraft operations at the Airport.

Coastal Areas

	Yes	No
Is the project located in a Coastal Barrier Resource System?		X
Is the project located in a Coastal Zone Management Program?		X
If Yes, Is a consistency finding required?		

Remarks: Sangamon County, Illinois is not adjacent to either the Atlantic or Gulf Coast or any of the Great Lakes and does not contain any designated coastal barriers.
Illinois does not contain any designated coastal zone areas.

Compatible Land Use

	Yes	No
Will proposed action comply with local/regional development patterns for the area?	X	
Is the proposed project located near or will it create a wildlife hazard as defined in FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33, "Wildlife Hazards on or Near Airports"?	X	
Has coordination with USDA Wildlife Services occurred?	X	
Is a Wildlife Assessment required (needed)?		X

Remarks: The proposed project is located in an area that includes potential wildlife hazards that would be removed as recommended in the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan (WHMP), prepared by the USDA-WS. A copy of the 2017 WHMP is included as **Attachment 2**.

Construction Impacts

Will construction of the proposed project:	Yes	No
Increase ambient noise levels due to equipment operation	X	
Degrade local air quality due to dust, equipment exhaust, or burning debris	X	
Deteriorate water quality when erosion or pollutant runoff occur	X	
Disrupt off-site and local traffic patterns		X

Remarks:
1. Due to the short construction time, no significant increase in noise levels would be expected. Further, all construction activities would take place during daytime hours.
2. Due to the small construction site, short construction time and no expected burning, no significant degradation in air quality would be expected.
3. Due to the small construction area, short construction time and the expected use of silt
4. fence, no significant deterioration of water quality would be expected.
5. The proposed construction would be entirely on existing airport property. No altering of existing surface transportation patterns would be necessary. Construction vehicles would likely use IL

Route 4 to N. Lincoln Avenue and Pulliam Road for access to the site. IL Route 4 typically handles semi-truck, agricultural, and box truck traffic, while Pulliam Road typically handle large farming equipment.

Cultural Resources

Results of Research

Eligible or Listed Resources Present:	Yes	No
Archaeology		X
History/Architecture		X

Project Effect	Yes	N/A	SHPO/FAA Approval Dates
No Historic Properties Affected		X	
No Adverse Effect		X	
Adverse Effect		X	

Completed Documentation	Yes	N/A	SHPO/FAA Approval Dates
Historic Properties Short Report		X	
Historic Property Report		X	
Archaeological Records Check/ Review		X	
Archaeological Phase I Survey Report		X	
Archaeological Phase II Investigation Report		X	
Archaeological Phase III Data Recovery		X	
APE, Eligibility and Effect Determination		X	
Memorandum of Agreement		X	

Describe all efforts to document cultural resources using the categories outlined in the remarks box. Include any additional Section 106 work required, such as mitigation or deep trenching.

Remarks: The proposed project site has been coordinated with Illinois Department of Transportation, Bureau of Design & Environment and State Historic Preservation Office. See the Cultural Resources Documentation included in **Attachment 3**.

Department of Transportation Section 4(f)

Does the project area contain:	Yes	No
Publicly owned Park/Recreation Areas		X
Wildlife and/or Waterfowl Refuges		X
Historic Properties		X

Completed Documentation			FAA Approval
Individual Section 4(f) Evaluation		X	
"De minimis" Impact			

Only to be used for the following circumstances:

- *Historic Properties: project includes No Adverse Effect Finding with SHPO/THPO concurrence*
- *Parks, Recreation Areas, or Wildlife/Waterfowl Refuges: project will not adversely affect activities, features, and attributes of the property and the official with jurisdiction concurs with the finding*

Refers to Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act (now 49 USC § 303). Discuss De minimis impacts below. Individual Section 4(f) documentation must be separate Draft and Final documents.

Remarks: Not applicable as the proposed project would occur on existing airport property.

Ecological Resources

Biotic Resources

Describe the various types of flora (plants), fauna (fish, birds, reptiles, mammals, etc), and habitat located in the project area. Indicate if the project will have any impact on these species or their habitat.

Remarks: The proposed project area is forested with several ephemeral streams and one forested wetland area identified during the onsite field investigations. Further information regarding existing flora, fauna and habitat is presented in Wetland and Waters of the US Delineation Report included in **Attachment 4** and in the Ecological Resources Documentation included in **Attachment 5**. USFWS offered "No Objection" to the proposed project. Any wildlife species would be anticipated to find similar habitat in adjoining areas on and around the Airport.

Threatened or Endangered Species	**Yes**	**No**
Is the project within the known range of any federal species?	**X**	
Does the project area contain any critical habitat?	**X**	
Is Section 7 formal consultation required for this action?	**X**	
Are there any State threatened or endangered species in the area?		**X**

Remarks: According to the USFWS IPaC Official Species list generated May 3, 2021, the proposed project area is located within the known or historic range of the following federally endangered or threatened species:

- Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis), endangered
- Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis), threatened
- Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid (Platanthera leucophaea), threatened
- Monarch butterfly (Danaus plexippus), candidate

The project is not located within any designated critical habitat areas.

The project area was assessed for potential suitable habitat during an on-site investigation on November 4, 2020. Ten (10) potential Indiana bat/northern long-eared bat roost trees with peeling bark and /or cavities were identified within the tree removal area. The project sponsor commits to clearing the ten (10) potential roosts trees during the bat inactive season, between October 1 and March 31. These potential roost trees are identified in **Attachment 5**. The remaining project area may be cleared outside of this bat nesting season. This tree clearing restriction placed upon the identified potential roost trees is expected to prevent direct impacts to the Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat. Therefore, the project is expected to not adversely affect the Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat.

The project area does not include the presence of suitable habitat for the other listed threatened, endangered or candidate species. See the USFWS correspondence included in **Attachment 5**.

Energy and Natural Resources

	Yes	**No**
Will the project result in energy impacts during or after construction?		**X**
Will demand exceed supply?		**X**
Are scarce or unusual materials required for the proposed project?		**X**
Will the project change existing aircraft fuel consumption?		**X**

Remarks:

Environmental Justice (EJ)

	Yes	No
Are any EJ populations located within the project area?		X
Will the project result in adversely high or disproportionate impacts to the EJ population?		X

Remarks: The proposed project would occur on existing airport property and would not affect EJ populations.

Farmland

	Yes	No
Will the project affect any Agricultural Lands?		X
Is there any Prime Farmland (per NRCS) in the project area?		X

NRCS-CPA-1006 Form score: N/A

Remarks: The proposed project would occur on existing Airport property. Under the IDOA-IDOT Cooperative Working Agreement all development on Airport property is exempt from further review and is in compliance with the state's Farmland Preservation Act and as such the FPPA does not apply.

Floodplains

	Yes	No
Is the project located in a FEMA designated floodplain?		X

Attach the corresponding FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or other documentation in the appendix.

Remarks: See the Floodplain Map included in **Attachment 1**.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act Section 6(f)

	Yes	No
Are there areas acquired or improved with Land and Water Conservation Fund grant assistance?		X

Remarks: The proposed project would occur on existing airport property.

Light Emissions and Visual Effects

	Yes	No
Will the project result in airport-related lighting impacts?		X
Does the proposed project fit with the existing environment?	X	

Remarks: There is no proposed lighting with the project.

Noise

	Yes	No
Will the project change the current noise levels?		X
Are there non-compatible land uses within the 65 DNL?	N/A	N/A
Will the project create temporary (less than 180 days) noise impacts?		X
Is a noise analysis required in accordance with FAA regulations?		X

Remarks: The proposed project would not increase the number of aircraft operations or change aircraft fleet mix.

Social Impacts

	Yes	No
Will the proposed action result in the relocation of people, businesses or farms?		X

Number of relocations: Residences: 0 Businesses: 0 Farms: 0 Other: 0

Remarks: The proposed project would occur on existing Airport property.

Socioeconomic Impacts

Will the proposed action result in:	Yes	No
A change in business or economic activity in the project area	X	
An impact on local public service demands		X
Induced/Secondary impacts		X

Remarks: The proposed project would occur on existing Airport property. Immediate benefits of the proposed improvements include a temporary increase in employment in the construction sector proportionate to the manpower needs for the construction activities. This increased employment results in a temporary boost to local merchants/professionals from the sale of construction related goods and services and would result in growth for a period equivalent to the construction phase of development.

Solid and Hazardous Waste

	Yes	No
Is there an Environmental Due Diligence Audit (EDDA) Phase I Report?		X
If Yes, is EDDA Phase II required/completed		
If Yes, is EDDA Phase III required/completed		
Does the project require the use of land that may be contaminated?		X
Will the proposed project generate solid waste?		X
If Yes, are local disposal facilities capable of handling the additional waste?		

Remarks: The proposed project would occur on existing airport property.

Water Quality

Streams, Rivers, Watercourses & Jurisdictional Ditches	Yes	No
Are there Streams, Rivers, Watercourses or Ditches in/near the project area?	X	
Is there any Wild, Scenic or Recreational Rivers in/near the project area?		X

Other Waters		
Are there any lakes or ponds in/near the project area?		X
Are there other surface/below surface waters in/near the project area?		X

Remarks: A total of six (6) ephemeral streams were identified within the study area as further described in the Wetlands and Other Waters of the US Delineation Report, included in **Attachment 4**. The streams exhibited no flowing water during the onsite investigation, but significant erosion and undercut

banks were present, indicating flowing water during and after precipitation events.

Wetlands

	Yes	No
Are there wetlands in/near the project area?	X	

Total wetland area: 0.02 acre(s) Total wetland area impacted: 0.02 acres(s)

Wetland No.	Classification	Total Size (Acre)	Impacted Acres	Jurisdictional	Non-Jurisdictional	Comments
A	Forested	.02	.02	0	.02	

Completed Documentation	**Yes**	**No**
Wetland Delineation Report	X	
Conceptual Mitigation Plan (see remarks)		X
Mitigation Available	X	

Individual Wetland Finding
Alternatives that will not result in any wetland impacts are not practicable because such avoidance would result in (Mark all that apply and explain):

	Yes	**No**
Substantial adverse impacts to adjacent homes, business or other improved properties;		X
Substantially increased project costs;		X
Unique engineering, maintenance, or safety problems;	X	
Substantial adverse social, economic, or environmental impacts, or		X
The project not meeting the identified needs	X	

Discuss measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate wetland impacts. Make sure to include mitigation ratios.

Remarks:

A Wetland and Waters of US (WOTUS) Delineation was completed in November-December 2020. The Water Resources Map is included in **Attachment 1**.

An Approved Jurisdictional Determination (AJD) was received from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District (USACE) on January 26, 2021. None of the impacted wetlands or WOTUS are federally jurisdictional. Therefore, impacts to these resources would not require 404 authorizations from the USACE or a 401 Water Quality Certification from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). However, the State has regulatory authority over non-federal wetlands, navigable waters, and adjacent lands under the Interagency Wetlands Policy Act for state or state-funded projects.

A Wetland Impact Evaluation (WIE) is being coordinated with IDOT BDE to identify potential mitigation requirements for impacts to the existing 0.02-acre non-federal wetland. Mitigation is anticipated to occur through purchase of mitigation credits, in basin, at the Sangamon River Wetland and Stream Mitigation Bank.

A copy of the Wetland and WOTUS Delineation Report, AJD and WIE correspondence is included in **Attachment 4**.

Cumulative Impacts

	Yes	No
When considered together with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future		X

development projects on or off the airport, would the proposed project produce a cumulative effect on any of the environmental impact categories above?

Remarks: None of the projects that have taken place in the last three years in the area of the Airport produced a significant environmental impact. None of the projects that are proposed to take place in the next three years are anticipated to produce any significant environmental impacts. When the previous construction items are combined with those development items yet to occur, a cumulatively significant environmental impact in not anticipated.

Part III – Permits, Mitigation, Coordination and Public Involvement

PERMITS/MITIGATION

Permits

List all required permits for the proposed project & indicate if any problems are anticipated in obtaining the permit

Remarks: A National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit would be required for the proposed land clearing activities. No difficulties are anticipated in obtaining this permit.

Mitigation

Describe all mitigation measures for the proposed project. Include any impacts that cannot be mitigated or those that cannot be mitigated below threshold levels. Also, provide a description of any resources that must be avoided during construction.

Remarks: Mitigation for impacts to the existing non-federal wetland are being coordinated with IDOT BDE with potential purchase of mitigation credits from the Sangamon River Wetland and Stream Mitigation Bank.

The project also sponsor commits to clearing the ten (10) potential bat roost trees during the bat inactive season, between October 1 and March 31.

EARLY COORDINATION

List each agency coordinated with, the date coordination was sent, and if a response was received in the following table. Make sure to include a copy of the response in the appendix.

Resource Agency	Date ECL Sent	Date Response Received	Date Draft EA Sent	Date Response Received

Remarks: Correspondence with various environmental resource agencies (i.e., USACE, USFWS and IDOT-BDE) are discussed in the applicable sections of this CEA and are attached for reference as noted on page 2 in the list of Attachments.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Some level of public involvement is encouraged for every Federal Action. **The level of public involvement should be commensurate with the proposed action.** Discuss any public involvement activities (legal notices, letters to affected property owners and residents, meetings, special purpose meetings, newspaper articles, etc.) for this project.

Remarks: The proposed project as discussed at an open to the public Airport Board Meeting on December 12, 2021.

Public Controversy on Environmental Grounds	**Yes**	**No**
Is the project anticipated to involve substantial controversy concerning community and/or natural resource impacts?		X

Federal Aviation Administration – Great Lakes Region
Airport: Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport Project: Wildlife Hazard Removal

Preparer Certification

I hereby certify that the information I have provided is complete and accurate, to the best of my knowledge:

Signature	*January 14, 2022* *Date*
Lana Sumner, Senior Transportation & Environmental Planner *Printed Name and Title*	*Crawford, Murphy and Tilly, Inc.* *Organization*

Airport Sponsor Certification (may not be delegated to consultant)

I hereby certify that the information provided is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. 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 the 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 if applicable) have occurred. All applicable Federal, State, and local permits required shall be obtained before proceeding with the proposed action.

Signature	1/18/2022 *Date*
Mark Hanna, A.A.E., Executive Director *Printed Name and Title*	*Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport* *Organization*

FAA Decision

Having reviewed the above information, certified by the responsible airport official, the proposed projects of development warrant environmental processing as indicated below:

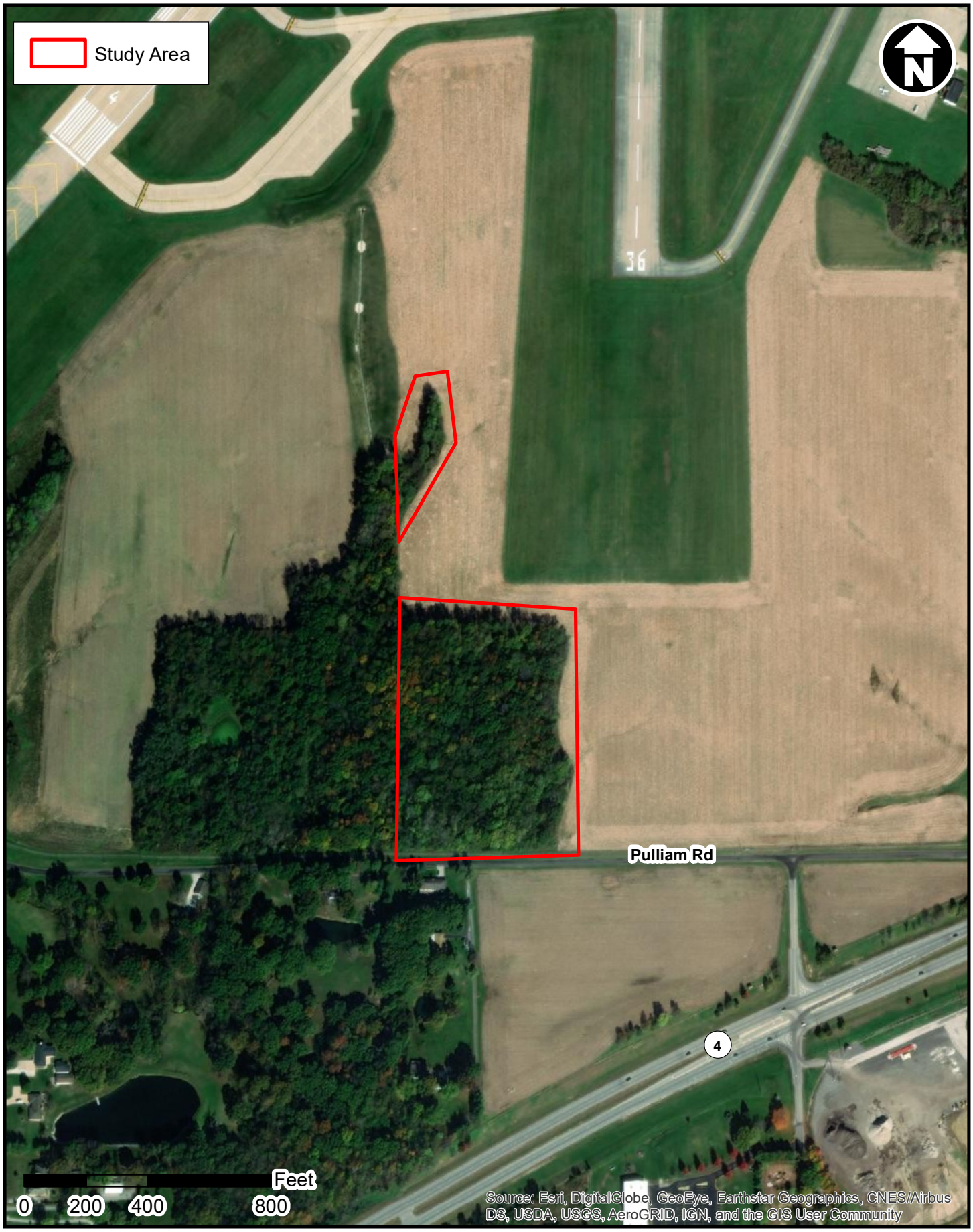
- [X] The proposed action has been found to qualify for a Condensed Environmental Assessment.
- [ ] The proposed development action exhibits conditions that require the preparation of a detailed Environmental Assessment.
- [ ] The proposed development action requires preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.

This Environmental Assessment becomes a Federal document when signed/dated by the Responsible FAA Official.

Signature	2/17/2022 *Date*
Environmental Protection Specialist	as FAA Approving Official for the Federal Aviation Administration

This form is only applicable for Great Lakes Region projects

Attachment 1 – Project Exhibits



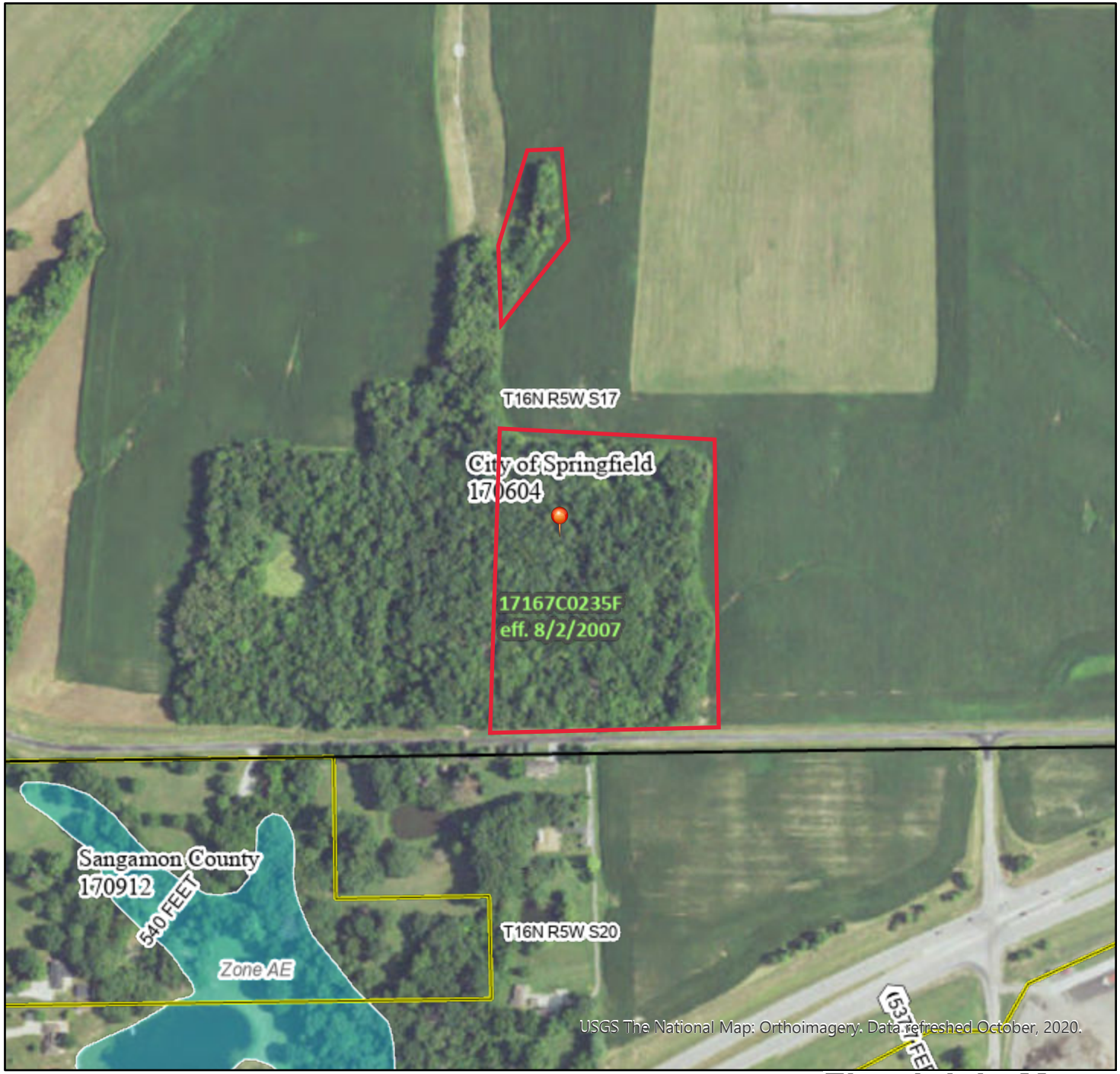
SPI Southwest Tree Clearing

Sponsor's Proposed Action

CMT
Crawford, Murphy & Tilly

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

89°41'14"W 39°50'9"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

Floodplain Map

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- 513 Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

Study Area

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

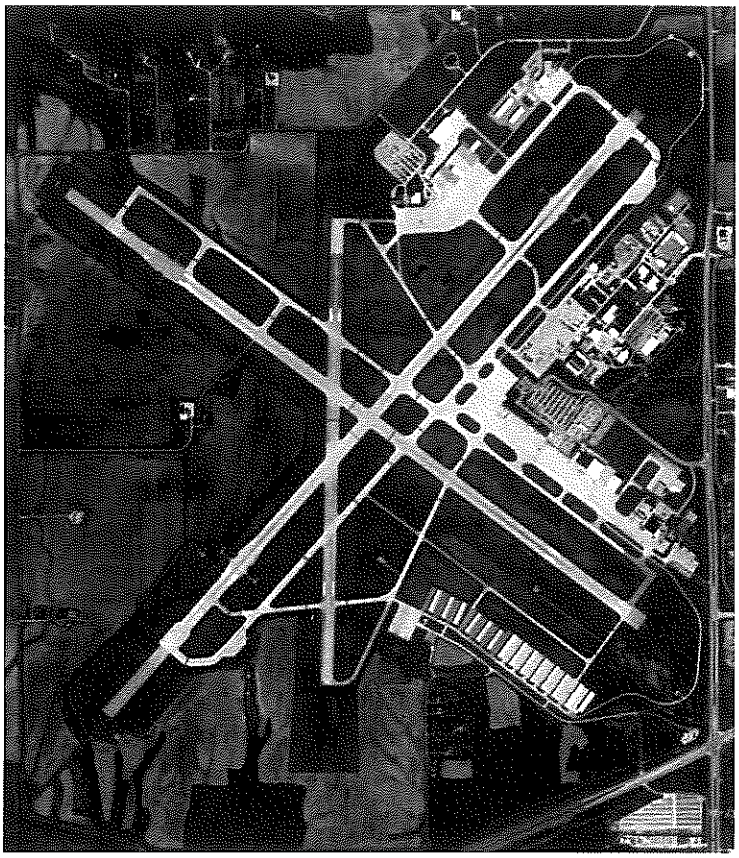
The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 12/9/2020 at 5:54 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Attachment 2 - Wildlife Hazard Management Plan

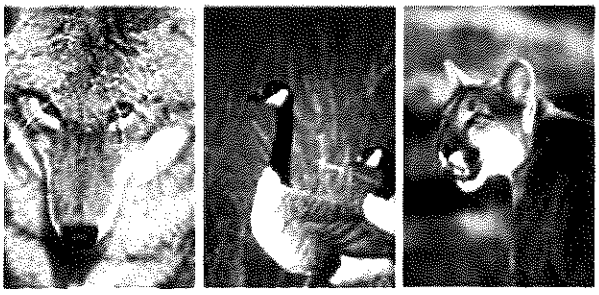
Wildlife Hazard Management at Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport Springfield, IL

January 2017 – December 2017



Prepared by:
Craig Bloomquist
Wildlife Biologist
USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services

USDA APHIS
Wildlife Services



Introduction

This report is a summary of observations, actions, and recommendations from January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017, to reduce the threats from wildlife to human safety and aircraft at Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport (SPI). USDA-WS maintains a management information system that records the data that were used to prepare this summary. Please contact USDA-WS if you would like to review these data or request a summary.

Wildlife damage management programs recommended and conducted by USDA-WS are based on sound Integrated Wildlife Damage Management (IWDM) principles. IWDM is the combined application of practical methods of prevention and control to reduce damage by wildlife while minimizing harmful effects of control measures on humans, non-target species, and the environment. In selecting damage management methods, consideration is given to responsible species, potential non-target species, environmental conditions and impacts, social and legal ramifications, and relative costs of management options. Cost may sometimes be a secondary concern because of overriding human safety, environmental, legal, or animal welfare considerations.

Wildlife Hazard Management

During this year, a variety of wildlife species utilizing SPI airport property were dispersed or removed. Wildlife guilds such as blackbirds, raptors, and waterfowl are considered a threat to human and aircraft safety; therefore, management actions were implemented when these species were observed on the airfield. In most situations, the first line of action for hazardous wildlife was harassment. If harassment was unsuccessful in removing the hazard, or if repeated harassment leads to habituation, then individual animals were removed. Some circumstances warranted immediate removal of individual animals due to their proximity to aircraft, runways, or taxiways, or simply because of body size and/or frequency of strike involvement as recorded in strike reports submitted to the FAA's National Wildlife Strike Database. WS lethally removed **30** threats to aviation, relocated **42** raptors and dispersed an additional **336** threats through non-lethal methods (Table 1). In addition, Airport Authority personnel reduced threats to aviation through dispersal methods. It is important to note that no white-tailed deer were observed on the AOA in 2017. This is due to SPI installing and maintaining a FAA approved wildlife deterrent perimeter fence.

Table 1: Take summary at Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport, January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017.

Species	Removed	Dispersed	Trap/Relocate
Crows, American		2	
Doves, Mourning	1	5	
Doves, Mourning, Nest	1		
Ducks, Mallards		7	
Falcons, American Kestrels		1	
Geese, Canada	2		
Grackles, Common	1	8	
Hawks, Cooper's			2
Hawks, Northern Harrier		2	
Hawks, Red-tailed	5	5	32
Herons, Great Blue	1	1	
Killdeer	6	9	
Owls, Great Horned			8
Pigeons, Feral	1	2	
Squirrels, Ground	1		
Starlings, European	8	280	
Vultures, Turkey	3	14	
Bottom Line Total	**30**	**336**	**42**

Training

On March 24th, 2017 USDA-WS Wildlife Biologists Adam Phillips and State Director Scott Beckerman provided Wildlife Hazard Training for 9 airport personnel from the Public Safety Department. This training is mandated by CFR FAR 139.337 and FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-36 for all airport employees engaged in wildlife hazard management. The curriculum based training included a history of wildlife hazards to aviation, review of wildlife strikes, review of wildlife hazard assessment and management plan, habitat modification, wildlife identification, strike reporting and pyrotechnic safety and use.

Wildlife Strikes

Currently, wildlife strike information is only available through June of 2016. Once the FAA Strike Database is updated USDA-WS will provide SPI with a report, and discuss the results with the wildlife hazard management group to potentially change management strategies to minimize future strikes. SPI had zero reported wildlife strikes from January 2016 through June 2016.

Wildlife Attractant Observations and Recommended Mitigation

During the formal wildlife hazard assessment performed between January 2009 and January 2010, USDA-WS observed areas and attractants which seem to have increased the presence of some wildlife species which may pose a hazard to aircraft. In that document are several recommendations to alleviate wildlife hazards on the airfield. Many of those recommendations have been implemented while others are waiting for action to take place. The following recommendations are areas where some work has begun but additional methods need to be implemented to reduce the attractiveness to those species which were identified as a hazard. However, it should be understood that these areas may continue to be attractive to those same species or other species after management recommendations have been implemented. USDA-WS will continue to monitor the airfield for wildlife attractants and make recommendations based on sound scientific practices to reduce those hazards. In addition, USDA-WS will continue to implement harassment and lethal methods to reduce wildlife use of these areas on and around SPI.

1. Farming Practices (High Hazard) – In 2017 harvested agricultural fields on the AOA were left idle (Figure 1). **Do not allow cover crops or no-till farming operations**. USDA-WS strongly recommends that **all airport owned agriculture fields be disked/tilled in a manner that completely overturns the soil immediately after harvest, and recommend that this stipulation be added to your farm lease**. This practice will cover waste grain and reduce the attractiveness of the fields to waterfowl, pigeons, doves, deer, and turkeys. A recent study found that corn field that were disked over in the fall after harvest contained 92% less residual corn than fields that were left idle. In areas of the field were the soil is highly erodible USDA-WS recommends planting endophyte-infected fescue grass. We recommend using the grass mix in the IDOT airport seeding specification outlined in Division V – Turfing Item 901 (Appendix A) or an equivalent mix. USDA-WS does not recommend agricultural crop production on the airport property, but recognize the need when additional income is needed to keep the airport financially secure. When agricultural crops are grown they need to be managed to minimize the attractiveness to hazardous wildlife to aircraft. Agricultural fields adjacent to the airport, were disked under after harvest (Figure 2). Since the agricultural fields on airport property weren't disked

under and the fields off airport property were this significantly increases the attractiveness of the fields on the AOA to wildlife.

Figure 1. Untilled agricultural field on the AOA with abundant waste grain available to wildlife November 2017.

Figure 2. Disked agricultural field adjacent to AOA January 2018.

2. **Management of Storm Water Basins and Water Sources on the Airfield** (High Hazard) – The retention basin south of the Charlie ramp holds water year around (Figure 3), several areas in the drainage ditch north west of the runway 4 approach has standing water, and many places in the surrounding agriculture fields. Within the

confines of State and Federal laws, **low areas that hold water on and near the airfield should be re-graded so that they quickly drain within 48 hours.** Temporary standing water provides attractive foraging areas for migrating shorebirds and waterfowl. Additionally, waterfowl, shorebirds, and blackbirds are attracted to emergent vegetation for nesting sites, food sources, and cover. Therefore, the best practice is to enclose all drainage ditches/swales and storm water basins to completely exclude these features from wildlife. **When enclosing the drainage ditches/swales and/or the storm water basins are not feasible then all emergent vegetation in drainage ditches/swales and storm water basins should be maintained 5-8 inches in height, or removed annually**. The FAA recommends that storm water basins and drainage ditches/swales are designed to drain completely within 48 hours after a rain event. If standing water persists beyond 48 hours then physical barriers (e.g., grid wires) should be installed over the open water to deter wildlife use (AC 150/5200-33B).

Figure 3. Retention basin south of Charlie ramp with standing water and thick vegetation January 2018.

3. **Woodlot and Retention Pond Removal** (Medium Hazard) – USDA-WS recommends removing the wooded areas in the approach of runway 4. This area provides roosting, perching, and foraging habitat for a variety of bird species (e.g. red-tailed hawks, American crows, black birds, and mourning doves). Coyotes use the woodlot for denning, hiding cover, and as a corridor for movement. In the event a white-tailed deer gains access to the AOA, it would likely take refuge in the woodlot

making it difficult to remove. USDA-WS recommends removing all trees and shrubs within the perimeter fence to discourage the use of hazardous wildlife to aircraft. All cleared areas should be planted with endophyte-infected fescue grass; USDA-WS recommends seeding the area with the IDOT seeding specification outlined in Division V – Turfing Item 901 (Appendix A), or an equivalent mix. The best grass management encourages a stand on monoculture fescue grass maintained at 5-8 inches accomplished through mowing and broad leaf herbicide applications. In addition, there is an approximately 150' x 150' retention pond within the woodlot directly south of the intersection of taxiways A & H. This basin is a major attractant to waterfowl (e.g. Canada geese, mallards, wood ducks, and great blue herons). Within the confines of State and Federal laws, USDA-WS recommends re-graded so the retention pond so it quickly drains within 48 hours.

4. Removal of Power Lines for Perching in the Approach of Runway 31 (Medium Hazard) – At certain times of the year, thousands of blackbirds migrate through Springfield. Some of these birds, such as European starlings, reside in Springfield and at the airport all year. To reduce the hazards associated with blackbirds, one strategy is to reduce perches where birds tend to congregate. Over the past few years, blackbirds have consistently used the many power lines in the approach of Runway 31 to perch in large abundances. The ideal management strategy to address this hazard would be to bury or relocate the power lines. If this is not feasible, other management strategies could include active harassment of the birds when they are using the lines and trapping. Also, grass should be kept between 5-8 inches across the entire airfield to discourage blackbird use of the AOA.

Completed Mitigation Projects

Airport Hunting Program

Currently the Airport Authority maintains an outside the fence deer hunting program to allow bow hunters access to airport property. USDA-WS recommends continuation of this program in an effort to reduce the population of white-tailed deer adjacent to the AOA. Through this hunter harvest, the chances of white-tailed deer entering the AOA are reduced with every deer removed through legal harvest.

Conclusion

USDA-WS will continue to identify and mitigate threats to aircraft and human safety as well as providing timely updates of important accomplishments to the Springfield Airport Authority. For further information contact Craig Bloomquist at (217) 241-5739 or by email at craig.k.bloomquist@aphis.usda.gov.

Appendix A.

DIVISION V- TURFING

ITEM 901 SEEDING

DESCRIPTION

901-1.1 This item shall consist of seeding the areas shown on the plans or as directed by the Resident Engineer as well as seeding all areas disturbed by the Contractor's operations in accordance with these specifications.

Seeding shall immediately follow clearing operations and clearing and grubbing operations outside of the grading limits to minimize erosion.

MATERIALS

901-2.1 SEED. Seed shall be furnished separately or in mixtures in standard containers with the seed name, lot number, net weight, percentages of purity and of germination and hard seed, and percentage of maximum weed seed content clearly marked for each kind of seed. The Contractor shall furnish the Resident Engineer a certification by a registered seed technologist or university representative certifying that each lot of seed has been tested by a recognized laboratory for seed testing within 12 months of date of delivery. This certification statement shall include: name and address of laboratory, date of test, lot number for each kind of seed, and the results of tests as to name, percentages of purity and of germination, and percentage of weed content for each kind of seed furnished, and, in case of a mixture, the proportions of each kind of seed.

The seed mixtures shall be as follows:

Seeds	Lbs./Acre
Inferno Tall Fescue or Tarheel II Fescue	60
Annual Ryegrass	20
Audubon Red Fescue	30
Rescue 911 Hard Fescue	30
Endophytic Fescue Cultivar	60

In locations where poor soil conditions exist, the Resident Engineer may require that Perennial Ryegrass be substituted for the Annual Ryegrass.

Seed mixes may be planted April 1 through June 1 and August 1 through November 1, provided that the ground is not frozen or in any way detrimental to the seed.

901-2.2 LIME. Agricultural ground limestone shall contain particles ground sufficiently fine so that essentially all material pass a No. 4 sieve and is graded relatively uniform through the Nos. 8, 30, and 60 sieves. Approved sources of agricultural ground limestone shall be tested by the Department of Agriculture and rated with a source correction factor.

All agricultural lime sources must be listed on the Illinois Department of Agriculture's "Limestone Program Producer Information" booklet listed on the IDOT website.

Agricultural lime shall be applied at 2 ton per acre. The Contractor has the option to perform a soil test, at their expense, to determine if lime is not necessary, based upon the existing pH level of the soil. The pH level of the soil must be between 5.5 and 7.6 for the application of lime to be eliminated. The soil test results must be reviewed and approved by the Engineer before the application of lime can be waived. 901-2.3 FERTILIZER. Fertilizer shall be standard commercial fertilizers supplied separately or in mixtures containing the percentages of total nitrogen, available phosphoric acid, and water-soluble potash. They shall be applied at the rate specified herein, and shall meet the specified requirements of the applicable State and Federal laws. They shall be furnished in standard containers with name, weight, and guaranteed analysis of contents clearly marked thereon. No cyanamide compounds or hydrated lime shall be permitted in mixed fertilizers.

The fertilizers may be supplied in one of the following forms:

A. A dry, free-flowing fertilizer suitable for application by a common fertilizer spreader;

B. A finely-ground fertilizer soluble in water, suitable for application by power sprayers; or

C. A granular or pellet form suitable for application by blower equipment.

Fertilizer shall be incorporated to a minimum depth of 3 inches.

During project Design, the fertilizer mix was analyzed for suitability for on-site or plan specified topsoil sources. The contractor shall carefully check the plans and specifications to confirm the following mix was not changed. Unless modified elsewhere in the plans and specifications, the Contractor shall apply 270 lb of fertilizer nutrients per acre (hectare) at a 3:1:2 ratio as follows:

Nitrogen Fertilizer Nutrients	135 lb/acre
Phosphorus Fertilizer Nutrients	45 lb/acre
Potassium Fertilizer Nutrients	90 lb/acre

901-2.4 SOIL FOR REPAIRS. The soil for fill and topsoiling of areas to be repaired shall be at least of equal quality to that which exists in areas adjacent to the area to be repaired. The soil shall be relatively free from large stones, roots, stumps, or other materials that will interfere with subsequent sowing of seed, compacting, and establishing turf, and shall be approved by the Resident Engineer before being placed.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

901-3.1 ADVANCE PREPARATION AND CLEANUP. After grading of areas has been completed and before applying fertilizer and ground limestone, areas to be seeded shall be raked or otherwise cleared of stones larger than 2 inches in any diameter, sticks, stumps, and other debris which might interfere with sowing of seed, growth of grasses, or

subsequent maintenance of grass-covered areas. If any damage by erosion or other causes has occurred after the completion of grading and before beginning the application of fertilizer and ground limestone, the Contractor shall repair such damage. This may include filling gullies, smoothing irregularities, and repairing other incidental damage.

An area to be seeded shall be considered a satisfactory seedbed without additional treatment if it has recently been thoroughly loosened and worked to a depth of not less than 5 inches as a result of grading operations and, if immediately prior to seeding, the top 3 inches of soil is loose, friable, reasonably free from large clods, rocks, large roots, or other undesirable matter, and if shaped to the required grade.

However, when the area to be seeded is sparsely sodded, weedy, barren and unworked, or packed and hard, any grass and weeds shall first be cut or otherwise satisfactorily disposed of, and the soil then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth not less than 5 inches. Clods shall be broken and the top 3 inches of soil shall be worked into a satisfactory seedbed by disking, or by use of cultipackers, rollers, drags, harrows, or other appropriate means.

Soil moisture shall exist throughout the zone from one inch to at least five inches below the surface at the time of planting. The required moisture content of the soil may be estimated and judged closely by the hand squeeze test. The soil should readily form a tight cast when squeezed in the hand. The cast should break into two pieces without crumbling and without leaving excess water on the hand after casting.

In areas where slopes exceed 4:1, the slopes shall be ripped parallel to the contours prior to seeding operations.

901-3.2 DRY APPLICATION METHOD

A. Liming. Lime, if required, shall be applied separately and prior to the application of any fertilizer or seed and only on seedbeds which have previously been prepared as described above. The lime shall then be worked into the top 3 inches of soil after which the seedbed shall again be properly graded and dressed to a smooth finish.

B. Fertilizing. Following advance preparations and cleanup, and liming if required, fertilizer shall be uniformly spread at the rate which will provide not less than the minimum quantity stated in the special provisions.

C. Seeding. Grass seed shall be sown at the rate specified on the plans or in the special provisions immediately after fertilizing, and the fertilizer and seed shall be raked within the depth range stated in the special provisions. When seeding is required at other than the seasons shown on the plans or in the special provisions, a cover crop shall be sown by the same methods required for grass seeding.

D. Rolling. After the seed has been properly covered, the seedbed shall be immediately compacted by means of an approved lawnroller, weighing 40 to 65 pounds per foot of width for clay soil (or any soil having a tendency to pack), and weighing 150 to 200 pounds per foot of width for sandy or light soils.

901-3.3 WET APPLICATION METHOD

A. General. The Contractor may elect to apply seed and fertilizer (and lime, if required) by spraying them on the previously prepared seedbed in the form of an aqueous mixture and by using the methods and equipment described herein. The rates of application shall be as specified in the special provisions.

B. Spraying Equipment. The spraying equipment shall have a container or water tank equipped with a liquid level gauge calibrated to read in increments not larger than 50 gallons over the entire range of the tank capacity, mounted so as to be visible to the nozzle operator. The container or tank shall also be equipped with a mechanical power-driven agitator capable of keeping all the solids in the mixture in complete suspension at all times until used.

The unit shall also be equipped with a pressure pump capable of delivering 100 gallons per minute at a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch. The pump shall be mounted in a line which will recirculate the mixture through the tank whenever it is not being sprayed from the nozzle. All pump passages and pipe lines shall be capable of providing clearance for 5/8 inch solids. The power unit for the pump and agitator shall have controls mounted so as to be accessible to the nozzle operator. There shall be an indicating pressure gauge connected and mounted immediately at the back of the nozzle.

The nozzle pipe shall be mounted on an elevated supporting stand in such a manner that it can be rotated through 360 degrees horizontally and included vertically from at least 20 degrees below to at least 60 degrees above the horizontal. There shall be a quick-acting, three-way control valve connecting the recirculating line to the nozzle pipe and mounted so that the nozzle operator can control and regulate the amount of flow of mixture delivered to the nozzle. At least three different types of nozzles shall be supplied so that mixtures may be properly sprayed over distance varying from 20 feet to 100 feet. One shall be a close-range ribbon nozzle, one a medium-range ribbon nozzle, and one a long-range jet nozzle. For case of removal and cleaning, all nozzles shall be connected to the nozzle pipe by means of quick-release couplings.

In order to reach areas inaccessible to the regular equipment, an extension hose at least 50 feet in length shall be provided to which the nozzles may be connected.

C. Mixtures. Lime, if required, shall be applied separately, in the quantity specified, prior to the fertilizing and seeding operations. Not more than 220 pounds of lime shall be added to and mixed together in the relative proportions specified, but not more than a total of 220 pounds of these combined solids shall be added to and mixed with each 100 gallons of water.

All water used shall be obtained from fresh water sources and shall be free from injurious chemicals and other toxic substances harmful to plant life. Brackish water shall not be used at any time. The Contractor shall identify to the Resident Engineer all sources of water at least 2 weeks prior to use. The Resident Engineer may take samples of the water at the source or from the tank at any time and have a laboratory test the samples for chemical and saline content. The Contractor shall not use any

water from any source which is disapproved by the Resident Engineer following such tests.

All mixtures shall be constantly agitated from the time they are mixed until they are finally applied to the seedbed. All such mixtures shall be used within 2 hours from the time they were mixed or they shall be wasted and disposed of at locations acceptable to the Resident Engineer.

D. Spraying. Lime, if required, shall be sprayed only upon previously prepared seedbeds. After the applied lime mixture has dried, the lime shall be worked into the top 3 inches, after which the seedbed shall again be properly graded and dressed to a smooth finish.

Mixtures of seed and fertilizer shall only be sprayed upon previously prepared seedbeds on which the lime, if required, shall already have been worked in. The mixtures shall be applied by means of a high-pressure spray which shall always be directed upward into the air so that the mixtures will fall to the ground like rain in a uniform spray. Nozzles or sprays shall never be directed toward the ground in such a manner as might produce erosion or runoff.

Particular care shall be exercised to insure that the application is made uniformly and at the prescribed rate and to guard against misses and overlapped areas. Proper predetermined quantities of the mixture in accordance with specifications shall be used to cover specified sections of known area. Checks on the rate and uniformity of application may be made by observing the degree of wetting of the ground or by distributing test sheets of paper or pans over the area at intervals and observing the quantity of material deposited thereon.

On surfaces which are to be mulched as indicated by the plans or designated by the Resident Engineer, seed and fertilizer applied by the spray method need not be raked into the soil or rolled. However, on surfaces on which mulch is not to be used, the raking and rolling operations will be required after the soil has dried.

901-3.4 MAINTENANCE OF SEEDED AREAS. The Contractor shall protect seeded areas against traffic or other use by warning signs or barricades, as approved by the Resident Engineer. Surfaces gullied or otherwise damaged following seeding shall be repaired by regrading and reseeding as directed. The Contractor shall mow, water as directed, and otherwise maintain seeded areas in a satisfactory condition until final inspection and acceptance of the work.

The Contractor shall be required to establish a good stand of grass of uniform color and density to the satisfaction of the Engineer and Owner. The turf shall not contain ruts, gullies or undulations. If, at the time of final inspection, it is not possible to determine if a good stand of grass has been established, payment for the unaccepted portions of the areas seeded out of season will be withheld until such time as these requirements have been met.

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

901-4.1 The quantity of seeding, as measured on the ground surface in acres, shall be payable after being seeded, limed and fertilized as specified. Acceptance of the pay item occurs after grass has been established per 901-3.4.

When the project is constructed essentially to the lines, grades, or dimensions shown on the Plans, the Contractor and the Engineer may agree in writing per 70-01 to use the plan quantities as the final pay quantities.

Only those areas disturbed to complete the work shown in the plans shall be seeded unless directed otherwise by the Engineer. All other areas requiring repair due to the Contractor's operations shall be seeded with the cost to be borne by the Contractor.

The quantity of water utilized for seed bed preparation, maintenance of the seeded areas and water used as a carrier for seed in hydraulic seeding operations shall be considered incidental to seeding and will not be measured for payment.

BASIS OF PAYMENT

901-5.1 The quantity, determined as provided above, will be paid for at the contract unit price per acre, or fraction thereof, for the pay item listed below, which price and payment shall be full compensation for furnishing and placing all material and for all labor, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to complete the work prescribed in this item.

Attachment 3 - Cultural Resources Documentation

Illinois Department of Transportation

Memorandum

To:	Alan Mlacnik	Attn: Richard Boris
From:	Jack Elston	By: Brad Koldehoff
Subject:	Cultural Resources Clearance – No Historic Properties Affected	
Date:	July 22, 2021	

Sangamon County
Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport
Springfield
Tree clearing and grubbing
Seq. 23983

For the above referenced undertaking, IDOT's qualified Cultural Resources staff hereby make a **"No Historic Properties Affected"** finding pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This finding concludes the Section 106 process in accordance with the stipulations of the Programmatic Agreement Regarding Section 106 Implementation for Federal-Aid Transportation Projects in the State of Illinois, executed March 6, 2018 by FHWA, Illinois SHPO, IDOT and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

No further cultural resources coordination is required for this undertaking, unless design modifications or new information indicate that historic properties may be affected. If so, then, additional coordination with my office is required.

Brad H. Koldehoff
Cultural Resources Unit Chief
Bureau of Design & Environment

BK:km

Attachment 4 – Water Resources Documentation

January 14, 2021

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island
ATTN: Regulatory Branch
Clock Tower Building
P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, IL 61204-2004

RE: REQUEST FOR APPROVED JURISDICITONAL DETERMINATION FOR SPI SOUTHWEST QUADRANT TREE CLEARING PROJECT LOCATED AT ABRAHAM LINCOLN CAPITAL AIRPORT IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

To whom it may concern,

On behalf of our client, Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport, I am submitting an Approved Jurisdictional Determination (AJD) request for the above referenced project. The project is located in a wooded area within the airport property near Pulliam Road in Springfield, Illinois. The project intent is to clear approximately 9.5 acres of wooded area as part of the airport's ongoing wildlife management efforts.

Based on the new 2020 Navigable Waters Protection Rule, the identified features have been preliminarily assessed as non-jurisdictional. I request concurrence with this assessment; if concurrence is granted, I also request a "no permit required" letter. I submit the following Request for Corps Jurisdictional Determination form along with the Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States Delineation Report (Dec. 10, 2020) for the project.

If the Corp determines that any of these water resources are jurisdictional, a formal application for a 404/401 permit will be prepared and submitted to the Corp for review prior to the project work.

If a site visit is needed, please note that when scheduling a site visit within the airport boundaries, the reviewer will need to contact Mr. Mark Hanna, Airport Manager, at 217-290-1782 to schedule an onsite escort per FAA requirements.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this request, please feel free to contact me at (314) 517-9103 or via email at ehogrebe@cmtengr.com. Thank you in advance for your review and determination.

Most Sincerely,

CRAWFORD, MURPHY & TILLY, INC.

Ellen J. Hogrebe

Ellen Hogrebe, Environmental Scientist

Appendix 1 - REQUEST FOR CORPS JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD)

To: District Name Here

- I am requesting a JD on property located at: Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport (near Pulliam Road)
  (Street Address)
  City/Township/Parish: Springfield County: Sangamon State: IL
  Acreage of Parcel/Review Area for JD: 9.5
  Section: 17 Township: 16N Range: 5W
  Latitude (decimal degrees): 39.831708 Longitude (decimal degrees): -89.681875
  (For linear projects, please include the center point of the proposed alignment.)
- Please attach a survey/plat map and vicinity map identifying location and review area for the JD.
- ☐ I currently own this property. ___ I plan to purchase this property.
  ☐ I am an agent/consultant acting on behalf of the requestor.
  ☑ Other (please explain): airport manager.
- Reason for request: (check as many as applicable)
  ☐ I intend to construct/develop a project or perform activities on this parcel which would be designed to avoid all aquatic resources.
  ☐ I intend to construct/develop a project or perform activities on this parcel which would be designed to avoid all jurisdictional aquatic resources under Corps authority.
  ☑ I intend to construct/develop a project or perform activities on this parcel which may require authorization from the Corps, and the JD would be used to avoid and minimize impacts to jurisdictional aquatic resources and as an initial step in a future permitting process.
  ☐ I intend to construct/develop a project or perform activities on this parcel which may require authorization from the Corps; this request is accompanied by my permit application and the JD is to be used in the permitting process.
  ☐ I intend to construct/develop a project or perform activities in a navigable water of the U.S. which is included on the district Section 10 list and/or is subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.
  ☐ A Corps JD is required in order to obtain my local/state authorization.
  ☐ I intend to contest jurisdiction over a particular aquatic resource and request the Corps confirm that jurisdiction does/does not exist over the aquatic resource on the parcel.
  ☐ I believe that the site may be comprised entirely of dry land.
  ☐ Other: _____
- Type of determination being requested:
  ☑ I am requesting an approved JD.
  ☐ I am requesting a preliminary JD.
  ☑ I am requesting a "no permit required" letter as I believe my proposed activity is not regulated.
  ☐ I am unclear as to which JD I would like to request and require additional information to inform my decision.

By signing below, you are indicating that you have the authority, or are acting as the duly authorized agent of a person or entity with such authority, to and do hereby grant Corps personnel right of entry to legally access the site if needed to perform the JD. Your signature shall be an affirmation that you possess the requisite property rights to request a JD on the subject property.

*Signature: _____ Date: 1/14/2021

- Typed or printed name: Mark Hanna, A.A.E.

Company name: Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport

Address: 1200 Capital Airport Drive

Springfield, Illinois 62707

Daytime phone no.: 217.290.1782

Email address: _____

***Authorities:** Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10, 33 USC 403; Clean Water Act, Section 404, 33 USC 1344; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, Section 103, 33 USC 1413; Regulatory Program of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Final Rule for 33 CFR Parts 320-332.
Principal Purpose: The information that you provide will be used in evaluating your request to determine whether there are any aquatic resources within the project area subject to federal jurisdiction under the regulatory authorities referenced above.
Routine Uses: This information may be shared with the Department of Justice and other federal, state, and local government agencies, and the public, and may be made available as part of a public notice as required by federal law. Your name and property location where federal jurisdiction is to be determined will be included in the approved jurisdictional determination (AJD), which will be made available to the public on the District's website and on the Headquarters USACE website.
Disclosure: Submission of requested information is voluntary; however, if information is not provided, the request for an AJD cannot be evaluated nor can an AJD be issued.

Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States Delineation Report

SPI Southwest Quadrant Tree Clearing Project
Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport, Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois

CMT Job Number: 20003502.00

DECEMBER 10, 2020

PREPARED BY:

CRAWFORD, MURPHY & TILLY, INC.
ONE MEMORIAL DRIVE, SUITE 500
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63102

PREPARED FOR:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN CAPITAL AIRPORT
1200 CAPITAL AIRPORT DRIVE
SPRINGFIELD, IL 62707

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APPENDICES

1.0 SUMMARY

This report has been prepared at the request of the Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport (SPI). The purpose of this report is to describe the wetlands and other regulated surface water resources located within the study area for the proposed Southwest Quadrant Tree Clearing project at Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport-SPI in Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois.

The Clean Water Act defines wetlands as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils." Thus, in accordance with the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and the Midwest Regional Supplement, for an area to be considered a wetland, it must meet all of the following criteria, under normal circumstances: wetland hydrology, a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation, and hydric soils.

As summarized in the table below, six (6) ephemeral streams and one (1) wetland were identified within the study area. We anticipate that none of the identified water resources are subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act and therefore, impacts to these resources would not require 404 authorization from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or a 401 water quality certification from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. These resources may be subject to regulation by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). Any impacts to these resources would need to comply with the Interagency Wetland Protection Act.

AQUATIC RESOURCES			
Resource	Type	Anticipated Jurisdictional Status	Within Study Area
Stream 1	Ephemeral	Non-jurisdictional (b)(3)	81 LF
Stream 2	Ephemeral	Non-jurisdictional (b)(3)	617 LF
Stream 3	Ephemeral	Non-jurisdictional (b)(3)	552 LF
Stream 4	Ephemeral	Non-jurisdictional (b)(3)	153 LF
Stream 5	Ephemeral	Non-jurisdictional (b)(3)	392 LF
Stream 6	Ephemeral	Non-jurisdictional (b)(3)	96 LF
Wetland A	Forested	Non-jurisdictional (b)(1)	0.02 ac

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 STREAMS

The on-site evaluation of the study area was conducted during a site visit on November 4, 2020. Streams were evaluated for their jurisdictional status based on the 2020 Navigable Waters Protection Rule definition of waters of the United States, which requires the presence of an ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and the stream to be a perennial or intermittent tributary with ultimate connection to downstream Section 10 Traditional Navigable Waters (TNW).

The following USACE definitions for the three streams types were used:

> **Ephemeral streams** have flowing water only during and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. Ephemeral stream beds are located above the water table year-round. Groundwater is not a source of water for the stream. Runoff from rainfall is the primary source of water for stream flow.
>
> **Intermittent streams** have flowing water during certain times of the year, when groundwater provides water for stream flow. During dry periods, intermittent streams may not have flowing water. Runoff from rainfall is a supplemental source of water for stream flow.
>
> **Perennial Streams** have flowing water year-round during a typical year. The water table is located above the stream bed for most of the year. Groundwater is the primary source of water for stream flow. Runoff from rainfall is a supplemental source of water for stream flow.

The determination of stream designation is based on an evaluation of the size of the watershed for each stream, the presence of flow during the on-site evaluation and the evidence observed of the frequency of flow, and the presence of aquatic life.

2.2 WETLANDS

When evaluating for the presence of wetlands, CMT personnel used the routine method presented in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and the Midwest Regional Supplement. In order for an area to be classified as a jurisdictional wetland, the area has to have a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils and wetland hydrology and be an adjacent wetland as defined by the 2020 Navigable Waters Protection Rule. The specific indicators used for each of the three parameters are noted in the following paragraphs.

2.2.1 HYDROPHYTIC VEGETATION

According to Tiner (2012), a hydrophyte is a vascular plant that grows in water or on a substrate that is saturated at a frequency and duration during the growing period sufficient to affect plant occurrence. Using this definition, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service released the National Wetland Plant List. This list categorizes species according to their probability of occurrence in wetlands based on the ecological region. The list identifies five general plant indicator status categories:

- Obligate (OBL): almost always is a hydrophyte, rarely in uplands
- Facultative Wetland (FACW): Usually is a hydrophyte but occasionally found in uplands

- Facultative (FAC): Commonly occurs as either a hydrophyte or non-hydrophyte
- Facultative Upland (FACU): Occasionally is a hydrophyte but usually occurs in uplands
- Obligate Upland (UPL): Rarely is a hydrophyte, almost always in uplands

In order to satisfy the hydrophytic vegetation criteria required for a jurisdictional wetland, the area had to be dominated (over 50 percent) by obligate wetland plants, facultative wetland plants and facultative plants.

The method used during this survey for determining vegetation dominance was the 50/20 method. Using this method, plant species in each stratum are ranked according to their percent aerial cover and then cumulatively summed until 50 percent of the total dominance measure is exceeded. All species contributing to that cumulative total plus any additional species that have at least 20 percent of the total dominance measure are considered dominants in their respective stratum.

2.2.2 HYDRIC SOIL

Hydric soil is soil formed under conditions of saturation, flooding or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. The concept of hydric soils includes soils developed under sufficiently wet conditions to support the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation. Hydric soil indicators include the presence of histosols, histic epipedons, reducing conditions, gleyed or low chroma soil colors and high organic content or organic streaking in sandy soil. An additional hydric soil indicator used was if the mapped and confirmed soil type appears on the local or national hydric soils list.

2.2.3 WETLAND HYDROLOGY

Wetland hydrology is defined as an area that is inundated or saturated at or near the surface for at least five percent of the growing season in most years. This can include areas that are ponded, flooded or those areas that have a water table at or near the surface. Indications of wetland hydrology included surface water, saturation, evidence of drift deposits, iron deposits or drainage patterns, and inundation. Water-stained leaves, oxidized root channels within 12 inches below ground surface on living plants, the FAC neutral test and local soil survey data were also used to indicate wetland hydrology.

2.2.4 WETLAND LOCATION

The wetland boundaries were surveyed using a handheld GPS device with sub-foot accuracy. The wetland boundaries with the wetland and upland data point locations are found on the Water Resource Maps in Appendix A.

2.2.5 WETLAND QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

The wetland plant community was evaluated using the Floristic Quality Index (FQI).

The FQI is an index derived from floristic inventory data and is calculated from the number of species that occur in the plant community, as well as the species coefficient of conservatism (C) values. C-values are assigned to individual plant species. The higher the C-value is, the more

likely a plant is from a minimally altered landscape. Low C-values are assigned to weeds, or species that can exist in a wide range of conditions. An area of high natural quality would include conservative native plants that are adapted to a specialized community context and would have a mean C-value of 5 or greater. The aggregate conservatism of all the plants inhabiting a site is used to determine its FQI.

The general classifications of the vegetative communities are made based on the FQI scores.

FQI	Classification
0-5	severely degraded
5-10	degraded
10-20	moderately degraded
20 +	high quality

2.3 OTHER SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

Other surface water resources include features such as lakes/ponds, drainage swales, and jurisdictional ditches. Evaluation of other surface water resources was based on the presence of an ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) and/or on their jurisdictional status.

3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves the clearing of approximately 9.5 acres of forested area located on the southwest quadrant of SPI airport property off the end of Runway 36. The wooded area is proposed for removal as part of SPI's ongoing airport wildlife management efforts. Project mapping is provided in Appendix A.

FIGURE 1 – STUDY AREA

3.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is located within the City of Springfield in Sangamon County, Illinois. Per the USGS Springfield West, IL Quadrangle Map, the study area is situated within Section 17, Township 16N, Range 5W. The land use around the project is primarily agricultural, with the airport to the north, a woodlot to the west, and light residential to the southwest.

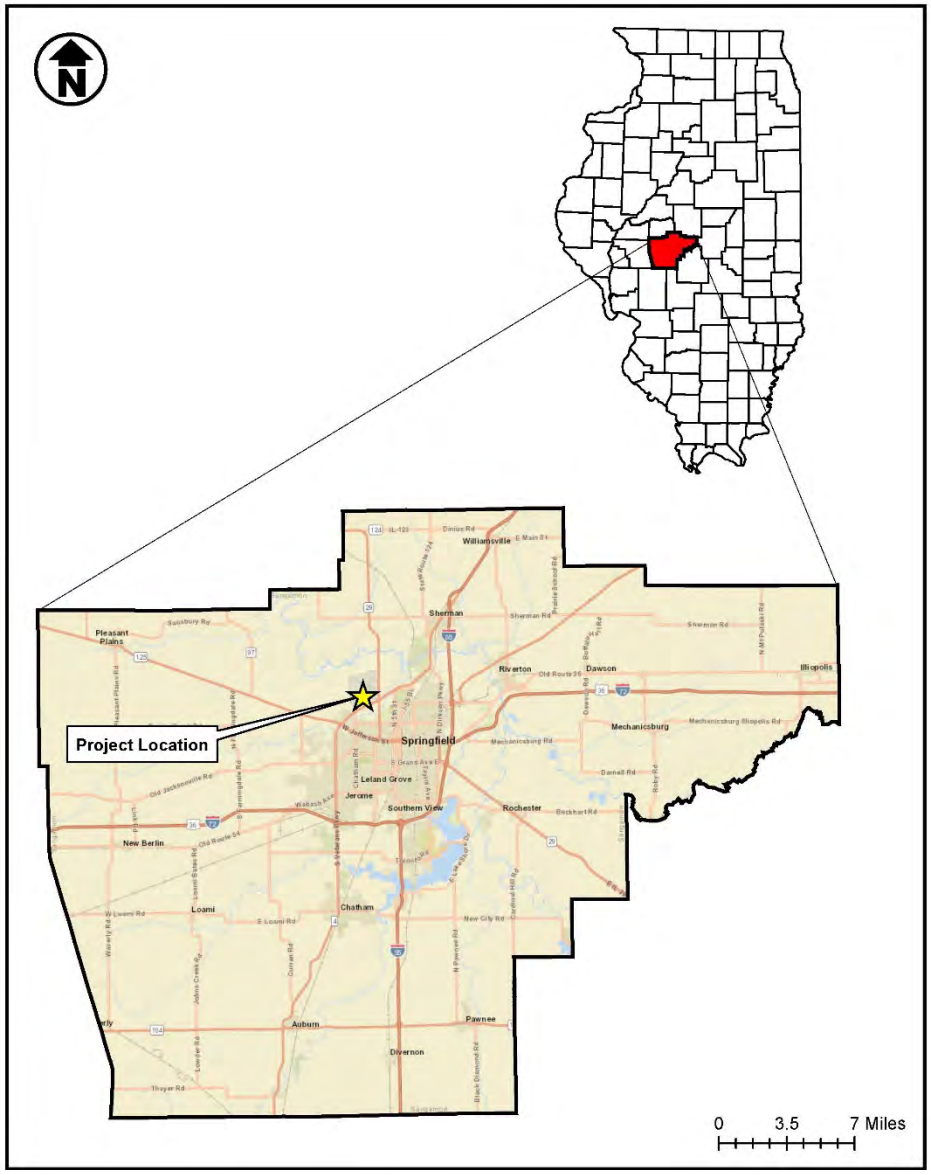

FIGURE 2 – COUNTY LOCATION MAP

3.3 HISTORICAL OR PUBLISHED INFORMATION

The project is located within the Archer Creek-Spring Creek watershed (12-digit hydrologic unit code (HUC) 071300080203).

According to the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD), National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map, and USGS topographic maps, no streams are located within the study area. The NWI map indicates one (1) freshwater pond within the study area.

There are no 303(d) listed impaired sections of this watershed within or adjacent to the study area. There are no Biologically Significant Streams within or adjacent to the study area.

The Sangamon County Soil Survey indicates the following soils are present within the study area.

- 119D3 – Elco silty clay loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, severely eroded, not hydric
- 279B - Rozetta silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, hydric
- 280gC2 - Fayette silt loam, glaciated, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded, not hydric

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), the study area is located within the FEMA Flood Zone X, which corresponds to an area of minimal flood hazard.

Copies of the USGS topographic map, NWI and NHD map, FEMA FIRMette map, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soils map, and the relevant portions of the Sangamon County Soil Survey are included in Appendix A.

4.0 RESULTS

Six (6) ephemeral streams and one (1) wetland were identified in the study area during the onsite investigation on October 4, 2020. The Water Resources Map, provided in Appendix A, depicts the location of the resources on an aerial photograph. Data forms and Floristic Quality Index (FQI) results are provided in Appendix B. Representative photographs are provided in Appendix C.

4.1 STREAMS

A total of six (6) ephemeral streams were identified within the study area. A summary of these streams is provided in the table below. The Water Resources Maps in Appendix A shows the locations of the ephemeral streams (labelled S1 through S6) within the study area. Representative photographs are provided in Appendix C.

STREAM SUMMARY					
Stream Name	Receiving Waters	Preliminary USACE Jurisdictional Status	Stream Type	Drainage Area (Sq.Mile)	Linear Feet within Study Area
Stream 1	Unnamed Tributary of Spring Creek > Spring Creek > Sangamon River > Illinois River	Non-jurisdictional (b)(3)	Ephemeral	0.04*	81
Stream 2	Unnamed Tributary of Spring Creek > Spring Creek > Sangamon River > Illinois River	Non-jurisdictional (b)(3)	Ephemeral	0.05*	617
Stream 3	Stream 2 > Unnamed Tributary of Spring Creek > Spring Creek > Sangamon River > Illinois River	Non-jurisdictional (b)(3)	Ephemeral	< 0.05	552
Stream 4	Stream 3 > Stream 2 > Unnamed Tributary of Spring Creek > Spring Creek > Sangamon River > Illinois River	Non-jurisdictional (b)(3)	Ephemeral	< 0.05	153
Stream 5	Stream 2 > Unnamed Tributary of Spring Creek > Spring Creek > Sangamon River > Illinois River	Non-jurisdictional (b)(3)	Ephemeral	< 0.05	392
Stream 6	Wetland A > Stream 5 > Stream 2 > Unnamed Tributary of Spring Creek > Spring Creek > Sangamon River > Illinois River	Non-jurisdictional (b)(3)	Ephemeral	< 0.05	96

*As calculated by USGS Stream Stats at most downstream location within the study area

The identified streams within the study area exhibited ephemeral characteristics with no flowing water or isolated pools observed during the onsite investigation. Therefore, these streams have been assessed to only have flowing water during and/or for a short duration after precipitation events in a typical year. The stream corridors were dominated by understory honeysuckle. Reaches of Stream 2, Stream 3, and Stream 5 exhibited significant erosion and undercut banks, possibly from the combination of the moderate gradient of the site, silty substrate, and short-duration flows after precipitation events. On aerial imagery, Streams 1 and 6 appear to extend

into the adjacent farm fields as farm field drainage channels; these features exhibited no defined channels upon entering the forested study area and a defined channel was not observed until the mapped locations, as seen on the Water Resources Map.

4.2 WETLANDS

One (1) wetland was identified in the study area. A summary of the wetland data is provided in the table below. Details on the soil, hydrology and dominant vegetation for each wetland are provided on the Routine Wetland Determination Data Forms included in Appendix B, along with the floristic quality assessment data. Photographs of each wetland are provided in Appendix C.

WETLAND SUMMARY							
Wetland ID	Location	Connection to Downstream TNW	Preliminary USACE Jurisdictional Status	Wetland Type	Floristic Quality Assessment		Acres within Study Area
					FQI / Mean C Value	Functional Classification	
Wetland A	Approximately 170 feet north of Pulliam Road	Stream 5 > Stream 2 > Unnamed Tributary of Spring Creek > Spring Creek > Sangamon River > Illinois River	Non-Jurisdictional (b)(1)	Forested	4.9 / 2.2	Severely Degraded	0.02

WETLAND A

Wetland A is a forested wetland located approximately 170 feet north of Pulliam Road within a wide depression. Streams 5 and 6 drain through Wetland A. The NWI map identified this area as a freshwater pond and historical aerial imagery from 1939 also indicates a pond in this area. Because Wetland A is adjacent to an ephemeral feature, it is likely non-jurisdictional, as defined by (b)(1) of the 2020 Navigable Waters Rule.

A Floristic Quality Index (FQI) was completed for Wetland A. The native mean C-value for Wetland A is 2.2, and the native FQI for Wetland A is 4.9, indicating that the plant community is severely degraded and of low quality. Wetland vegetation was dominated by silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), Amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), and fowl manna grass (*Glyceria striata*).

4.3 OTHER SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

No other surface water resources were identified within the study area.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Six (6) ephemeral streams and one (1) adjacent wetland were identified within the study area. We anticipate that none of the identified water resources are subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act and therefore, impacts to these resources would not require 404 authorization from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or a 401 water quality certification from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Additionally, the IDNR has regulatory authority over non-federal wetlands, navigable waters, and adjacent lands under the Interagency Wetlands Policy Act for state or state-funded projects. Additionally, county or local ordinances may have additional regulations regarding impact to surface water resources.

5.0 REFERENCES

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- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2010. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Midwest Region (Version 2.0), ed. J.S. Wakeley, R.W. Lichvar, and C.V. Noble. ERDC/EL TR-10-16. Vicksburg, MS: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center.
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), NRCS. 2020. The PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov, November 4, 2020). National Plant Data Team, Greensboro, NC 27401-4901 USA.
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Midwestern wetland flora: Field office guide to plant species. USDA Soil Conservation Service, Midwest National Technical Center, Lincoln, Nebraska. Jamestown, ND: Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center Home Page. http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/othrdata/plntguid/plntguid.htm (Version 16JUL97).
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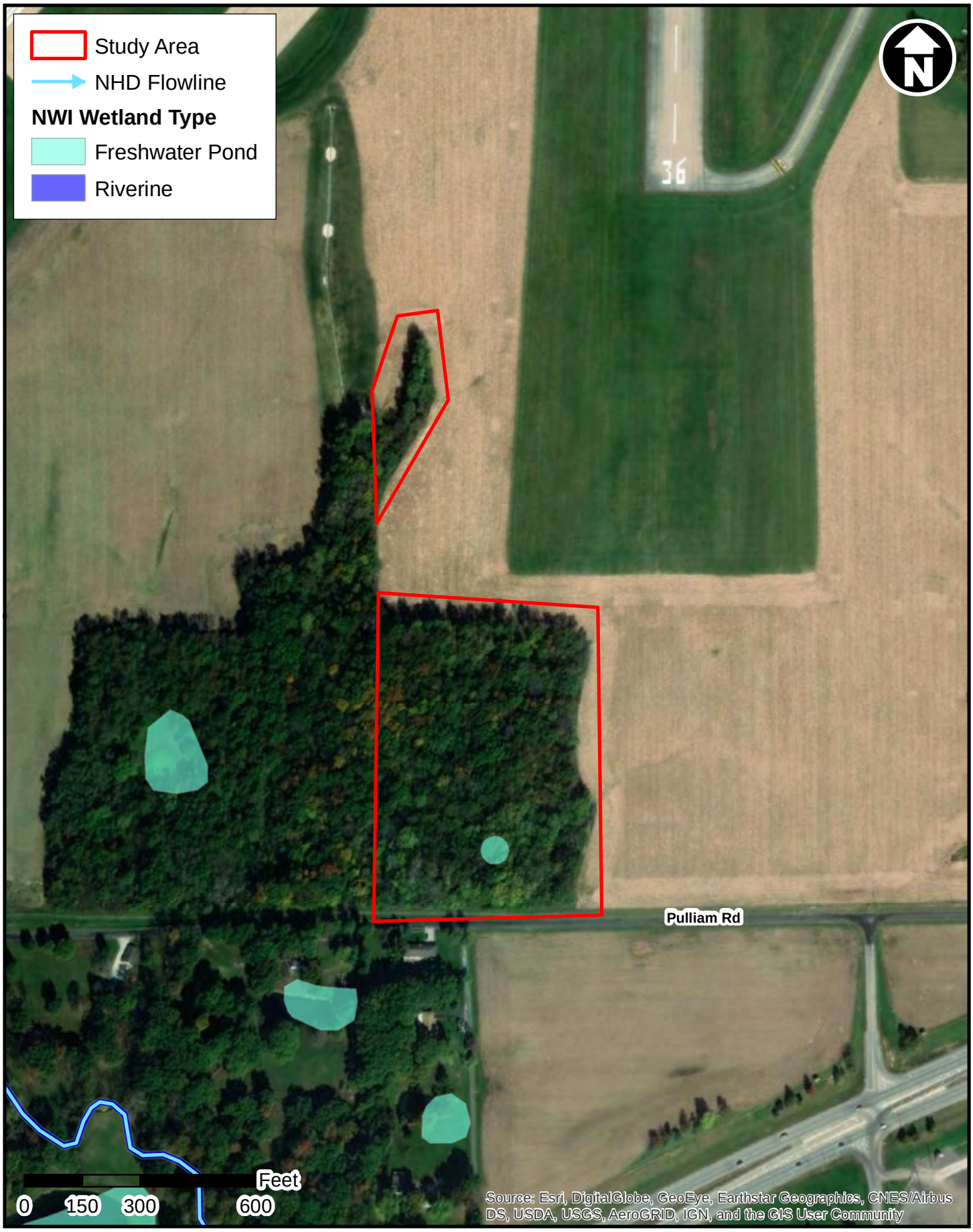
SPI Southwest Tree Clearing

APPENDIX A: MAPPING

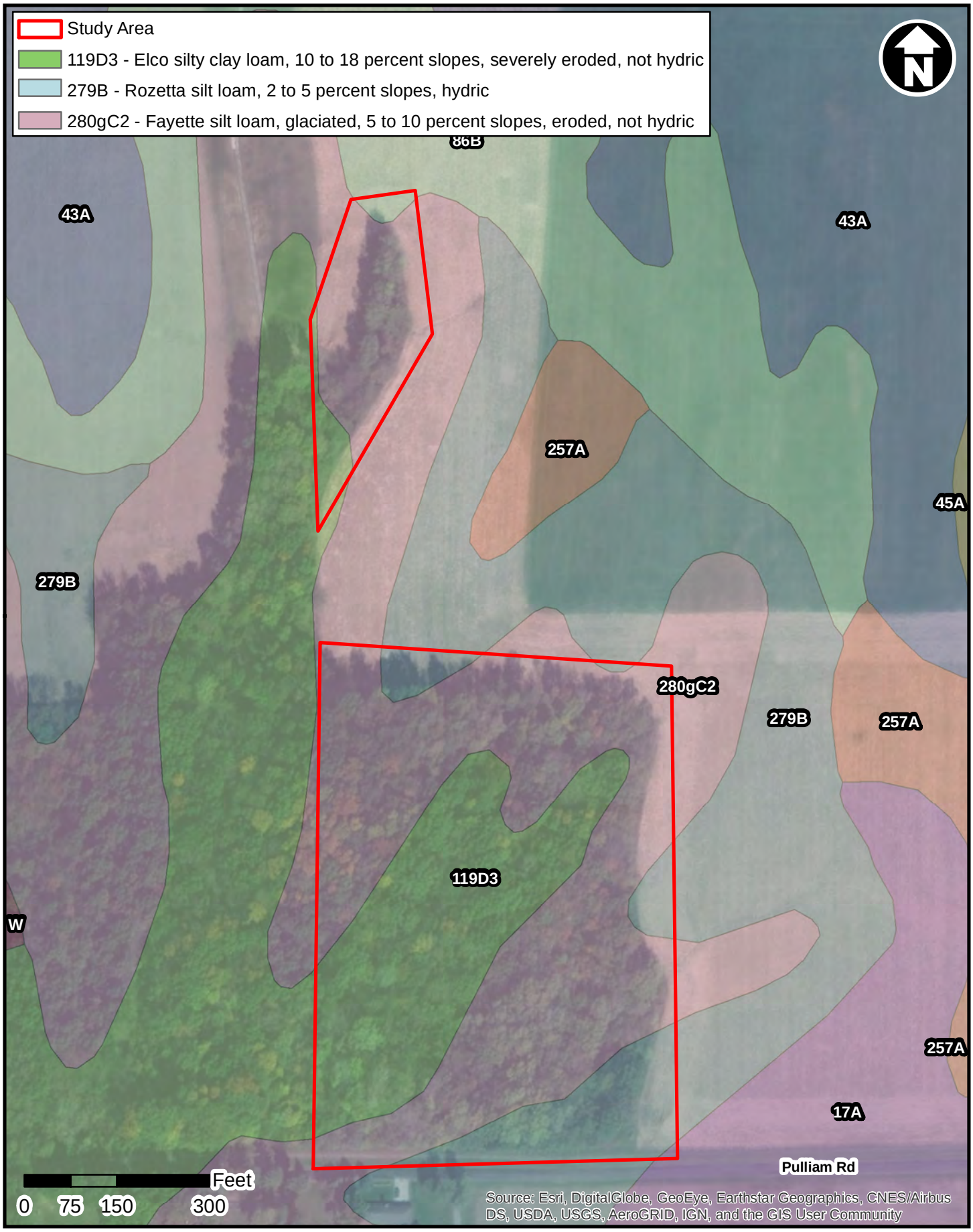
CMT



SPI Southwest Tree Clearing

NWI-NHD Map

CMT
Crawford, Murphy & Tilly



SPI Southwest Tree Clearing

NRCS SSURGO Soil Survey Map

CMT
Crawford, Murphy & Tilly

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Sangamon County, Illinois

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: 119D3 - Elco silty clay loam, 10 to 18 percent slopes, severely eroded

Component: Elco (94%)

The Elco component makes up 94 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 18 percent. This component is on ground moraines. The parent material consists of loess over paleosol formed in till. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 20 to 59 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 33 inches during February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. This component is in the F108BY012IL Till Upland Forest Quercus Alba-quercus Rubra/ostrya Virginiana-corylus Americana/amp Bra-mai Rac Ssp. Rac (white Oak-northern Red Oak/hophornbeam-american Hazelnut/american Hogpeanut-feathery False Lily ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 279B - Rozetta silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Component: Rozetta (90%)

The Rozetta component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 5 percent. This component is on ground moraines, till plains. The parent material consists of loess. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 60 inches during February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Map unit: 280gC2 - Fayette silt loam, glaciated, 5 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Fayette (95%)

The Fayette component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 5 to 10 percent. This component is on ground moraines, till plains. The parent material consists of loess. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is very high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. This component is in the F115CY005IL Loess Upland Forest ecological site. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria. There are no saline horizons within 30 inches of the soil surface.

Hydric Soils

Sangamon County, Illinois

[This report lists only those map unit components that are rated as hydric. Dashes (---) in any column indicate that the data were not included in the database. Definitions of hydric criteria codes are included at the end of the report]

Map symbol and map unit name	Component	Percent of map unit	Landform	Hydric rating	Hydric criteria
279B:					
Rozetta silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	Sable	2	Swales	Yes	2

Hydric Soils

This table lists the map unit components that are rated as hydric soils in the survey area. This list can help in planning land uses; however, onsite investigation is recommended to determine the hydric soils on a specific site (National Research Council, 1995; Hurt and others, 2002).

The three essential characteristics of wetlands are hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology (Cowardin and others, 1979; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987; National Research Council, 1995; Tiner, 1985). Criteria for all of the characteristics must be met for areas to be identified as wetlands. Undrained hydric soils that have natural vegetation should support a dominant population of ecological wetland plant species. Hydric soils that have been converted to other uses should be capable of being restored to wetlands.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). These soils, under natural conditions, are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2003) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and others, 2002).

Hydric soils are identified by examining and describing the soil to a depth of about 20 inches. This depth may be greater if determination of an appropriate indicator so requires. It is always recommended that soils be excavated and described to the depth necessary for an understanding of the redoximorphic processes. Then, using the completed soil descriptions, soil scientists can compare the soil features required by each indicator and specify which indicators have been matched with the conditions observed in the soil. The soil can be identified as a hydric soil if at least one of the approved indicators is present.

Map units that are dominantly made up of hydric soils may have small areas, or inclusions, of nonhydric soils in the higher positions on the landform, and map units dominantly made up of nonhydric soils may have inclusions of hydric soils in the lower positions on the landform.

The criteria for hydric soils are represented by codes in the table (for example, 2B3). Definitions for the codes are as follows:

1. All Histels except for Folistels, and Histosols except for Folists.
2. Soils in Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Historthels great group, Histoturbels great group, Pachic subgroups, or Cumulic subgroups that:
   A. are somewhat poorly drained and have a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season, or
   B. are poorly drained or very poorly drained and have either:
      1) a water table at the surface (0.0 feet) during the growing season if textures are coarse sand, sand, or fine sand in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
      2) a water table at a depth of 0.5 foot or less during the growing season if permeability is equal to or greater than 6.0 in/hr in all layers within a depth of 20 inches, or
      3) a water table at a depth of 1.0 foot or less during the growing season if permeability is less than 6.0 in/hr in any layer within a depth of 20 inches.
3. Soils that are frequently ponded for long or very long duration during the growing season.
4. Soils that are frequently flooded for long or very long duration during the growing season.

References:

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS-79/31.
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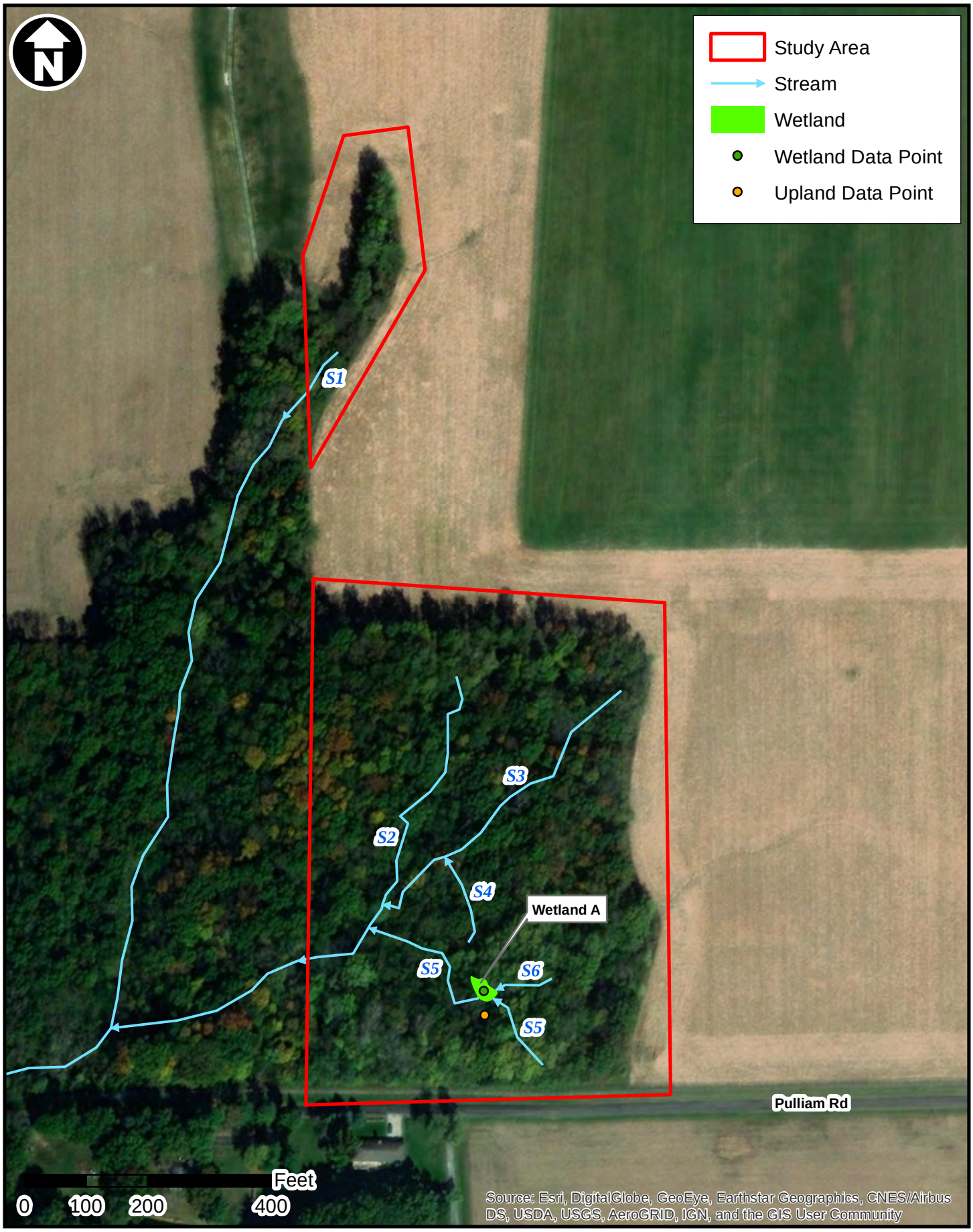


SPI Southwest Tree Clearing
Water Resources Map

CMT
Crawford, Murphy & Tilly

SPI Southwest Tree Clearing

APPENDIX B: DATA FORMS

SPI Southwest Tree Clearing

APPENDIX C: PHOTOGRAPHS

CMT

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT
PO BOX 2004 CLOCK TOWER BUILDING
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS 61204-2004

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

January 27, 2021

Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: CEMVR-RD-2021-0082

Mr. Mark Hanna A.A.E.
Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport
1200 Capital Airport Drive
Springfield, Illinois 62707

Dear Mr. Hanna:

Our office reviewed the wetland delineation completed by Crawford, Murphy & Tilly, Inc. for clearing a wooded area on airport grounds received January 14, 2021, located in Section 17, Township 16 North, Range 5 West, Sangamon County, Illinois.

There are no jurisdictional features present on the project site. Therefore, this project does not require a Department of the Army (DA) Section 404 permit. The decision regarding this action is based on information found in the administrative record which documents the District's decision-making process, the basis for the decision, and the final decision. No indication of discharge of dredged or fill material was found to occur in waters of the United States (including wetlands). Therefore, this determination resulted.

This letter contains an approved jurisdictional determination for the subject site. If you object to this jurisdictional determination, you may request an administrative appeal under Corps regulations found at 33 CFR Part 331. Enclosed is a Notification of Appeal Process (NAP) fact sheet and Request for Appeal (RFA) form. If you request to appeal this approved jurisdictional determination, you must submit a completed RFA form to the Mississippi Valley Division Office at the following address:

Administrative Appeals Officer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mississippi Valley Division
ATTN: CEMVD-PD-KM
Post Office Box 80
Vicksburg, Mississippi 39181-0080

In order for an RFA to be accepted by the Corps, the Corps must determine that it is complete, that it meets the criteria for appeal under 33 CFR Part 331.5, and that it has been received by the Division Office within 60 days of the date of the NAP.

It is not necessary to submit an RFA form to the Division Office if you do not object to the approved jurisdictional determination contained in this letter.

The delineation included herein has been conducted to identify the location and extent of the aquatic resource boundaries and/or the jurisdictional status of aquatic resources for purposes of the Clean Water Act for the particular site identified in this request. This delineation and/or jurisdictional determination may not be valid for the Wetland Conservation Provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended. If you or your tenant are USDA program participants, or anticipate participation in USDA programs, you should discuss the applicability of a certified wetland determination with the local USDA service center, prior to starting work.

You are advised that this determination for your project is valid for five years from the date of this letter. If the project is not completed within this five-year period or your project plans change, you should contact our office for another determination.

Although a DA permit will not be required for the project, this does not eliminate the requirement that you must still acquire other applicable Federal, state, and local permits.

Should you have any questions, please contact me by letter, telephone (309-794-5674) or email at Wendy.M.Frohlich@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

James C. Kelley
Acting Chief, Eastern Branch
Regulatory Division

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
REGULATORY PROGRAM
APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM (INTERIM)
NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION RULE

I. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Completion Date of Approved Jurisdictional Determination (AJD): 26-JAN-2021
ORM Number: MVR-2021-00082-WF
Associated JDs: N/A
Review Area Location[1]:
State/Territory: IL City: Springfield County/Parish/Borough: Sangamon County
Center Coordinates of Review Area: Latitude 39.831708 Longitude -89.681875

II. FINDINGS

A. Summary: Check all that apply. At least one box from the following list MUST be selected. Complete the corresponding sections/tables and summarize data sources.

- ☐ The review area is comprised entirely of dry land (i.e., there are no waters or water features, including wetlands, of any kind in the entire review area). Rationale: N/A or describe rationale.
- ☐ There are "navigable waters of the United States" within Rivers and Harbors Act jurisdiction within the review area (complete table in section II.B).
- ☐ There are "waters of the United States" within Clean Water Act jurisdiction within the review area (complete appropriate tables in section II.C).
- ☒ There are waters or water features excluded from Clean Water Act jurisdiction within the review area (complete table in section II.D).

B. Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 Section 10 (§ 10)[2]

§ 10 Name	§ 10 Size	§ 10 Criteria	Rationale for § 10 Determination
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

C. Clean Water Act Section 404

Territorial Seas and Traditional Navigable Waters ((a)(1) waters)[3]

(a)(1) Name	(a)(1) Size	(a)(1) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(1) Determination
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tributaries ((a)(2) waters):

(a)(2) Name	(a)(2) Size	(a)(2) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(2) Determination
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Lakes and ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters ((a)(3) waters):

(a)(3) Name	(a)(3) Size	(a)(3) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(3) Determination
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Adjacent wetlands ((a)(4) waters):

(a)(4) Name	(a)(4) Size	(a)(4) Criteria	Rationale for (a)(4) Determination
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] Map(s)/Figure(s) are attached to the AJD provided to the requestor.
[2] If the navigable water is not subject to the ebb and flow of the tide or included on the District's list of Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 navigable waters list, do NOT use this document to make the determination. The District must continue to follow the procedure outlined in 33 CFR part 329.14 to make a Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 navigability determination.
[3] A stand-alone TNW determination is completed independently of a request for an AJD. A stand-alone TNW determination is conducted for a specific segment of river or stream or other type of waterbody, such as a lake, where independent upstream or downstream limits or lake borders are established. A stand-alone TNW determination should be completed following applicable guidance and should NOT be documented on the AJD form.
[4] Some excluded waters, such as (b)(2) and (b)(4), may not be specifically identified on the AJD form unless a requestor specifically asks a Corps district to do so. Corps Districts may, in case-by-case instances, choose to identify some or all of these waters within the review area.
[5] Because of the broad nature of the (b)(1) exclusion and in an effort to collect data on specific types of waters that would be covered by the (b)(1) exclusion, four sub-categories of (b)(1) exclusions were administratively created for the purposes of the AJD Form. These four sub-categories are not new exclusions, but are simply administrative distinctions and remain (b)(1) exclusions as defined by the NWPR.

D. Excluded Waters or Features

Excluded waters ((b)(1) – (b)(12))[4]:

Exclusion Name	Exclusion Size	Exclusion[5]	Rationale for Exclusion Determination
2021-0082 S1	81 feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool	Stream indicators missing from USGS maps (blue line) and National Wetland Inventory. Consultant states stream contains water only in response to rainfall events, on site photos show dry gully.
2021-0082 S2	617 feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool	Stream indicators missing from USGS maps (blue line) and National Wetland Inventory. Consultant states stream contains water only in response to rainfall events, on site photos show dry gully.
2021-0082 S3	552 feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool	Stream indicators missing from USGS maps (blue line) and National Wetland Inventory. Consultant states stream contains water only in response to rainfall events, on site photos show dry gully.
2021-0082 S4	153 feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool	Stream indicators missing from USGS maps (blue line) and National Wetland Inventory. Consultant states stream contains water only in response to rainfall events, on site photos show dry gully.
2021-0082 S5	392 feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool	Stream indicators missing from USGS maps (blue line) and National Wetland Inventory. Consultant states stream contains water only in response to rainfall events, on site photos show dry gully.
2021-0082 S6	96 feet	(b)(3) Ephemeral feature, including an ephemeral stream, swale, gully, rill, or pool	Stream indicators missing from USGS maps (blue line) and National Wetland Inventory. Consultant states stream contains water only in response to rainfall events, on site photos show dry gully.
2021-0082 Wetland 1	0.02 acres	(b)(1) Non-adjacent wetland	The wetland is present on an excluded feature therefore, it is non-jurisdictional.

III. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

A. Select/enter all resources that were used to aid in this determination and attach data/maps to this document and/or references/citations in the administrative record, as appropriate.

_X_ Information submitted by, or on behalf of, the applicant/consultant: *Wetlands and Other Waters of the United States Delineation Report by CMT on December 10, 2020. The water resources map attached to this AJD shows the non-regulated features.*
This information *is* sufficient for purposes of this AJD.
Rationale: *N/A*

___ Data sheets prepared by the Corps: *Title(s) and/or date(s).*

_X_ Photographs: *On-site photos taken by CMT on October 4, 2020. Aerial Photos viewed on Google Earth from March of 2014.*

___ Corps Site visit(s) conducted on: *Date(s).*

___ Previous Jurisdictional Determinations (AJDs or PJDs): *ORM Number(s) and date(s).*

_X_ Antecedent Precipitation Tool: *provide detailed discussion in Section III.B.*

[1] Map(s)/Figure(s) are attached to the AJD provided to the requestor.
[2] If the navigable water is not subject to the ebb and flow of the tide or included on the District's list of Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 navigable waters list, do NOT use this document to make the determination. The District must continue to follow the procedure outlined in 33 CFR part 329.14 to make a Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 navigability determination.
[3] A stand-alone TNW determination is completed independently of a request for an AJD. A stand-alone TNW determination is conducted for a specific segment of river or stream or other type of waterbody, such as a lake, where independent upstream or downstream limits or lake borders are established. A stand-alone TNW determination should be completed following applicable guidance and should NOT be documented on the AJD form.
[4] Some excluded waters, such as (b)(2) and (b)(4), may not be specifically identified on the AJD form unless a requestor specifically asks a Corps district to do so. Corps Districts may, in case-by-case instances, choose to identify some or all of these waters within the review area.
[5] Because of the broad nature of the (b)(1) exclusion and in an effort to collect data on specific types of waters that would be covered by the (b)(1) exclusion, four sub-categories of (b)(1) exclusions were administratively created for the purposes of the AJD Form. These four sub-categories are not new exclusions, but are simply administrative distinctions and remain (b)(1) exclusions as defined by the NWPR.

_X_ USDA NRCS Soil Survey: *NRCS SSURGO Soil Survey Map supplied by CMT, Dec 2020. Showed the project area had no hydric soils.*
_X_ USFWS NWI maps: *NWI – NHD Map supplied by CMT December 2020.*
_X_ USGS topographic maps: *USGS Topographic – Springfield West, IL Quadrangle 2013 supplied by CMT.*

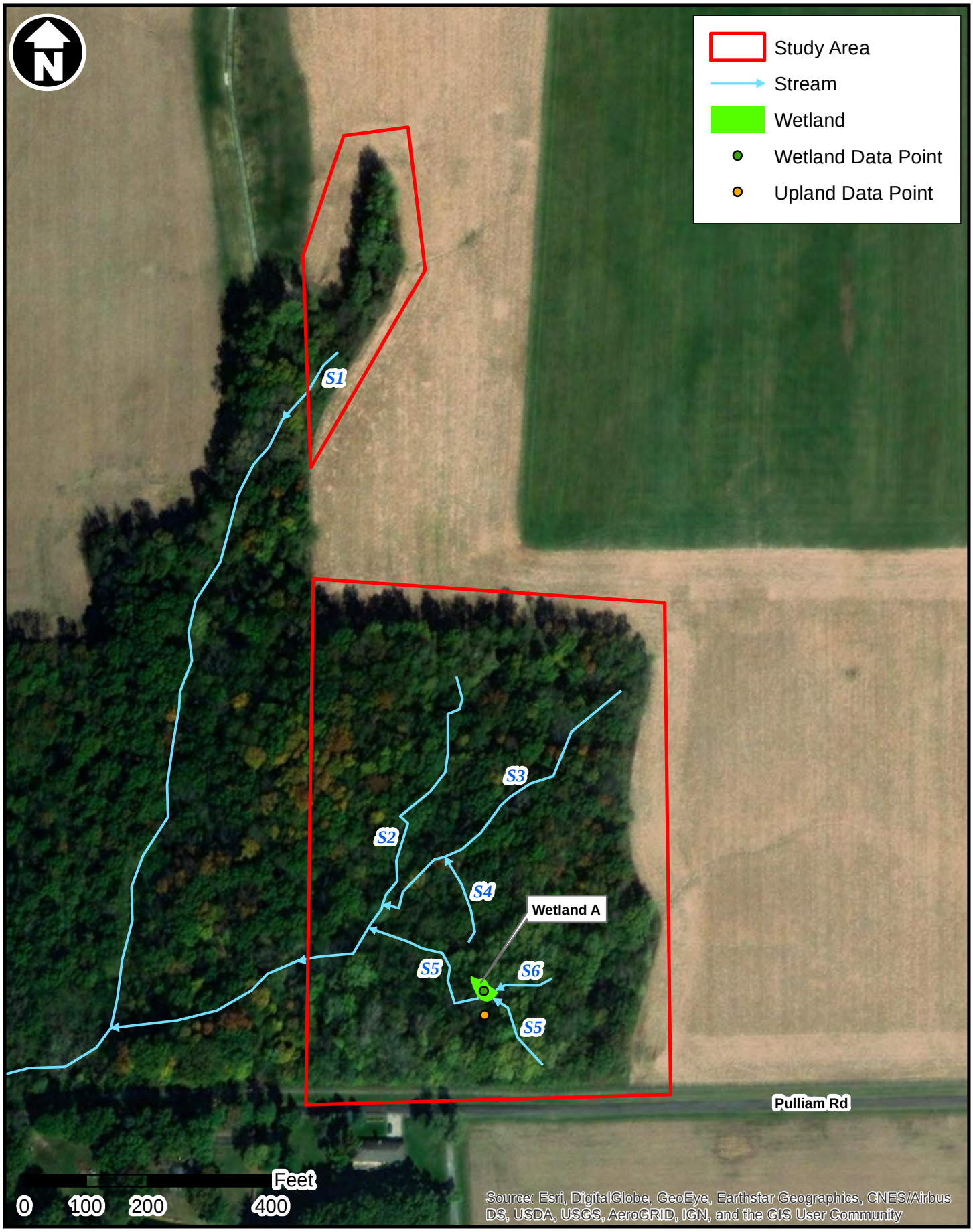
Other data sources used to aid in this determination:

Data Source (select)	Name and/or date and other relevant information
USGS Sources	N/A.
USDA Sources	N/A.
NOAA Sources	N/A.
USACE Sources	N/A.
State/Local/Tribal Sources	N/A.
Other Sources	N/A.

B. Typical year assessment(s): Using the APT tool verified normal conditions were present on the date photographs were taken (October 4, 2020).

C. Additional comments to support AJD: N/A or provide additional discussion as appropriate.

[1] Map(s)/Figure(s) are attached to the AJD provided to the requestor.
[2] If the navigable water is not subject to the ebb and flow of the tide or included on the District's list of Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 navigable waters list, do NOT use this document to make the determination. The District must continue to follow the procedure outlined in 33 CFR part 329.14 to make a Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 navigability determination.
[3] A stand-alone TNW determination is completed independently of a request for an AJD. A stand-alone TNW determination is conducted for a specific segment of river or stream or other type of waterbody, such as a lake, where independent upstream or downstream limits or lake borders are established. A stand-alone TNW determination should be completed following applicable guidance and should NOT be documented on the AJD form.
[4] Some excluded waters, such as (b)(2) and (b)(4), may not be specifically identified on the AJD form unless a requestor specifically asks a Corps district to do so. Corps Districts may, in case-by-case instances, choose to identify some or all of these waters within the review area.
[5] Because of the broad nature of the (b)(1) exclusion and in an effort to collect data on specific types of waters that would be covered by the (b)(1) exclusion, four sub-categories of (b)(1) exclusions were administratively created for the purposes of the AJD Form. These four sub-categories are not new exclusions, but are simply administrative distinctions and remain (b)(1) exclusions as defined by the NWPR.



SPI Southwest Tree Clearing
Water Resources Map

CMT
Crawford, Murphy & Tilly

Wetlands

Submittal Date: 05/07/2021 **Sequence No:** 23983
District: 6 **Requesting Agency:** Aero **Project No:**
Contract #: **Job No.:**
Counties: Sangamon
Route: Illinois Route 4 **Marked:** Illinois Route 4
Street: Pulliam Road **Section:**
Municipality(ies): Springfield **Project Length:** km miles
FromTo (At): Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport
Quadrangle: Springfield West **Township-Range-Section:** T16N-R5W - Section 17
Anticipated Design Approval: 12/10/2021 **Cleared for Design Approval:**
Cleared for Letting: **Mitigation:**

Wetland Impacts Evaluation

Submittal Date: 09/14/2021 **Submitted By:**

Does the project have wetland impacts? Yes **Type:** Permanent

Briefly describe the measures considered to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to the wetlands:

Summarize briefly why there are no practicable alternatives to the use of the wetland(s):

Wetland mitigation is being proposed: wetland bank site ☑ **Reviewed**

Memo Date: 09/20/2021 **Memo By:** Vince Hamer

Memo: The WIE is acceptable to this office. The impacts total 0.02 acres. Impacts will be Mitigated at the Sangamon River Wetland Bank which is off-site and in basin. The mitigation ratio will be 1.5:1 totaling 0.030acres. This project is cleared for construction with regards to Wetlands.

Wetland Impacts and Mitigation Required

Site No.	Type	T&E	Nature Preserve	Natural Area	Essential Habitat	Size (acres)	Acres of Impact	Ratio	Acres of Compensation
A	Forested	No	No	No		0.02	.020	1.5	.030

Basin **Quadrangle** **FQI** 4.9

Describe the work: Fill

Total	.020		.030

Attachment 5 – Ecological Resources Documentation

Illinois Department of Transportation

Memorandum

To:	Alan Mlacnik	Attn: Richard Borus
From:	Jack A. Elston	By: Thomas C. Brooks
Subject:	Natural Resources Review	*Thomas C. Brooks*
Date:	September 14, 2021	

Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport
T16N/5W/S17
Sangamon County
Seq. #23983

The proposed project involves 9.5 acres of tree clearing on the southern portion of airport property.

Review for Illinois Endangered Species Protection and Illinois Natural Areas Preservation – Part 1075

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database contains no record of State-listed threatened or endangered species, Illinois Natural Area Inventory sites, dedicated Illinois Nature Preserves, or registered Land and Water Reserves in the vicinity of the project location. **Therefore, consultation under Part 1075 is terminated**.

This review for compliance with 17 Ill. Adm. Code Part 1075 is valid for two years unless new information becomes available that was not previously considered; the proposed improvement is modified; or additional species, essential habitat, or Natural Areas are identified in the vicinity. If the proposed improvement has not been implemented within two years of the date of this memorandum, or any of the above listed conditions develop, a new review will be necessary.

Review for Illinois Interagency Wetland Policy Act – Part 1090

A wetland delineation and WIE have been completed by the Airport. The wetland survey is acceptable and notes 1 forested wetland within the limits of the proposed improvement. The project proposes to use the Sangamon River Wetland and Stream Mitigation Bank, located within 8-digit HUC 07130009; the project site is located within the mitigation bank's service area. **Therefore, the wetland review under Part 1090 is terminated**.

Review for Endangered Species Act - Section 7

The proposed improvement was reviewed in fulfillment of our obligation under Section 7(a)2 of the Endangered Species Act. Our review included use of the US Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) web-based review tool. Through IPaC, an official species list was generated. The list contains the endangered, threatened, proposed and candidate species and proposed and designated critical habitat that may be present within or in the vicinity of the proposed improvement. The following species are listed: Indiana bat (Ibat), northern long-eared bat (NLEB), and eastern prairie fringed orchid. No proposed or designated critical habitat is listed. Under 50 CFR 402.12(e), **the accuracy of the species list is limited to 90 days**.

Within IPaC there is the NLEB-Ibat determination key. We used the key to determine applicability of the project with the USFWS revised programmatic biological opinion for transportation projects dated 02-05-2018 and to assess what effect the project would have on NLEB or Ibat. The project DOES NOT meet the programmatic agreement and has been coordinated informally with USFWS Rock Island Field Office. The project has gone through informal consultation and is not likely to adversely affect the NLEB or Ibat provided the following conservation measure is implemented by the project sponsor: **trees three (3) inches or greater in diameter at breast height will not be cleared April 1 through September 30**.

Should the proposed improvement be modified or new information indicate listed or proposed species may be affected, consultation or additional coordination should be initiated.

VH

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Illinois-Iowa Field Office
1511 47th Avenue
Moline, Illinois 61265
Phone: (309) 757-5800 Fax: (309) 757-5807

IN REPLY REFER
TO: IL-IA FO

Vince Hamer
Illinois Department of Transportation:

Electronic Mail
September 13, 2021

We have reviewed the September 7, 2021, Natural Resources Review (NRR) memo seq. 23983 – Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport, Sangamon County, Illinois, and have the following comments. The proposed project involves approximately 9.5 acres of clearing and grubbing of land and vegetation to remove wildlife attractants within the southern quadrant of airport property. There will be no land acquisition and no in-stream work will be required. Land cover in the vicinity of the proposed improvement is primarily agricultural land.

ILDOT has reviewed the list of threatened or endangered species which may be present in Sangamon County and has determined that there may be suitable habitat in the project area for Indiana bats and Northern long-eared bats. A tree clearing date restriction will be included to avoid direct impacts to these species. We concur with your determination that the project is not likely to adversely affect these species with the tree clearing restriction in place.

Adverse impacts to wetlands will be avoided and minimized to the extent practicable. Unavoidable adverse wetland impacts are subject to review for permitting and mitigation. A wetland delineation and WIE have been completed by the Airport. The wetland survey is acceptable and notes one forested wetland within the limits of the proposed improvement. The Sangamon River Wetland and Stream Mitigation Bank, located within 8-digit HUC 07130009, will be utilized for wetland mitigation; the project site is located within the mitigation bank's service area. The NRR adequately addresses the potential impacts of the project alternatives on fish and wildlife resources and federally listed threatened and endangered species in the project area.

This precludes the need for further action on this project as required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Should this project be modified or new information indicate endangered species may be affected, consultation should be initiated.

Heidi Woeber
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
Ecological Services
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1511 47th Avenue
Moline, IL 61265
309/757-5800, ext. 209
309/757-5807 Fax
heidi_woeber@fws.gov

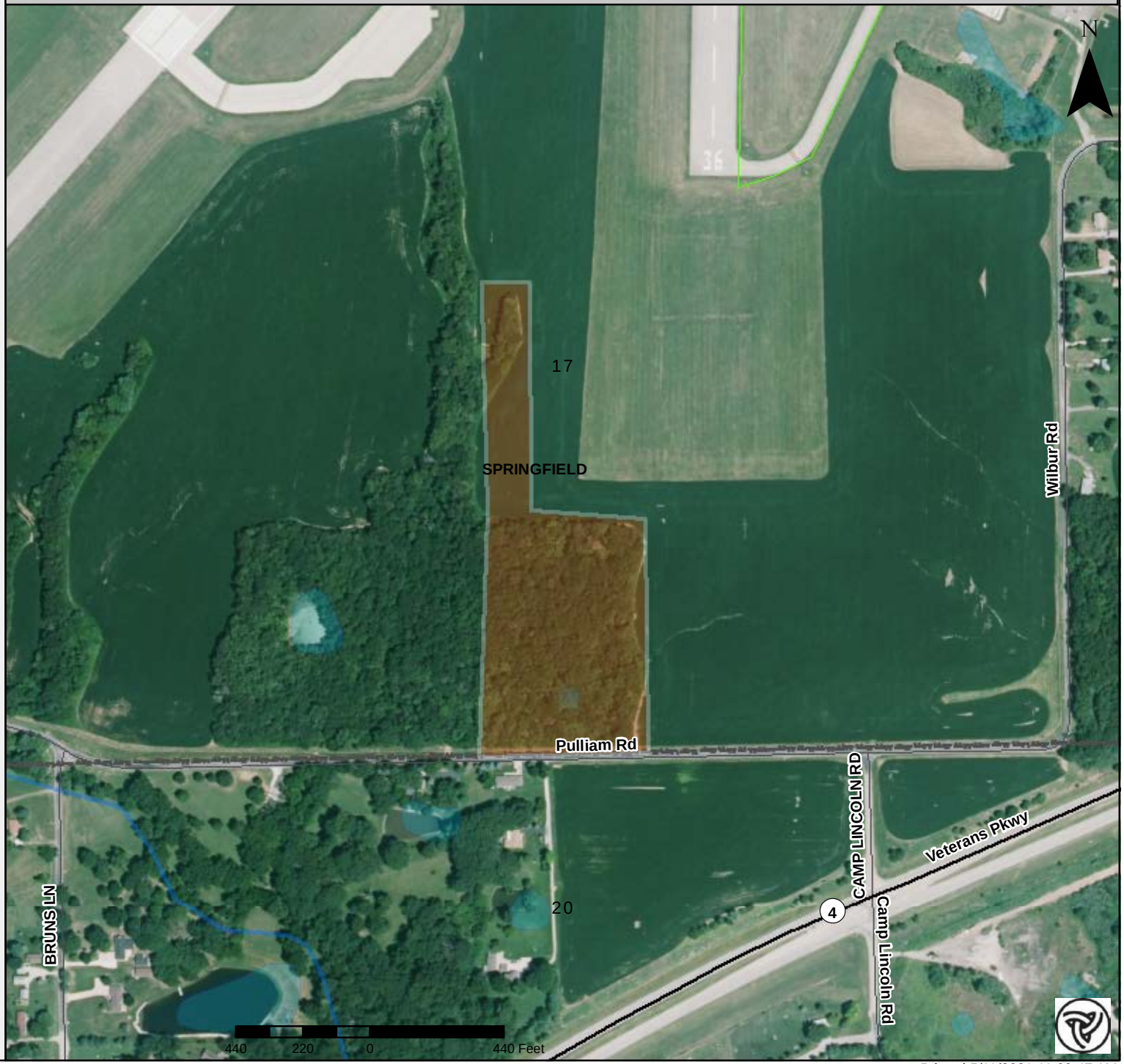
Transportation Review for Ecological Compliance: Report of Possible Resource Conflicts

Sequence #: 23983

Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport
Resource in Vicinity of Project Polygon
*Ducks Unlimited Wetlands
*National Wetlands Inventory
INAI & NP w/in 1 mile
*none found

No Resource Found
*INAI
*T&E
*Nature Preserve
*INHS Wetland
*Roadside Prairie Inventory

County: SANGAMON
Section(PLSS): 3 16N5W17
Area: -0.01904 sq. miles = -12.18296 acres
Report created by Vincent Hamer



Threatened & Endangered Species (T&E)
Nature Preserve (NP)
Illinois Natural Areas Inventory (INAI)
Wetlands
INHS Wetland
Roadside Prairie Inventory

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Include as additional documentation with permit applications (USACE).

Printed 5/11/2021 11:09:47 AM

May 6, 2021

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Illinois & Iowa Ecological Services Field Office
1511 47th Ave
Moline, IL 61265-7022

RE: ESA SECTION 7 NOT LIKELY TO ADVERSELY AFFECT (MANLAA) CONCURRENCE REQUEST
ABRAHAM LINCOLN CAPITAL AIRPORT (SPI) SOUTHWEST QUADRANT TREE CLEARING
SPRINGFIELD, SANGAMON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

To whom it may concern,

On behalf of Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport (SPI), Crawford, Murphy & Tilly, Inc. requests concurrence from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that the proposed tree clearing project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and the threatened Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) and will have no effect on the other reported federally threatened or candidate species.

The SPI Southwest Quadrant Tree Clearing project involves the clearing of approximately 9.5 acres of forested area located on the southwest quadrant of SPI airport property off the end of Runway 36. The woodlot is proposed for tree clearing as part of SPI's ongoing airport wildlife management efforts. After clearing, the lot will either be used for farming or planted with grass seed. Several ephemeral streams and one forested wetland were identified within the project area. Representative photos of the project area are attached.

According to the USFWS IPaC Official Species list generated May 3, 2021 (consultation code: 03E18000-2021-SLI-1454), the project is located within the known or historic range of the following federally endangered or threatened species:

- Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), endangered
- Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), threatened
- Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid (Platanthera leucophaea), threatened
- Monarch butterfly (Danaus plexippus), candidate

The project is not located within any designated critical habitat areas.

Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), and Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*): Suitable habitat for these species was identified as any tree over 3 inches DBH with

peeling bark or cavities that would provide shelter and allow the bat to move around the tree for thermoregulation. Approximately 9.5 acres of trees will be removed for this project. The project area was assessed for suitable habitat during an on-site investigation on November 4, 2020. Ten (10) potential Indiana bat/northern long-eared bat roost trees with peeling bark and/or cavities were identified within the tree removal area. The project sponsor commits to clearing these ten (10) potential roost trees during the bat inactive season, between October 1 and March 31; this tree clearing restriction placed upon the identified potential roost trees is expected to prevent direct impacts to the Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat. Therefore, the project is expected to not adversely affect the Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat. Representative photos of the potential roost trees are attached.

Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid (*Platanthera leucophaea*): Suitable habitat includes high-quality wetlands with full sun. One low-quality, forested wetland (native FQI: 4.9, native mean C-value: 2.2) is located within the woodlot in the project area; the wetland is dominated by silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), Amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), and fowl manna grass (*Glyceria striata*). Therefore, the project is expected to have no effect on Eastern prairie fringed orchid.

Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*): Suitable habitat includes aquatic and prairie habitats with available flowering plants. The project involves clearing a woodlot located on the airport property; after clearing, the lot will either be used for farming or planted with grass seed. Therefore, the project is expected to have no effect on the monarch butterfly.

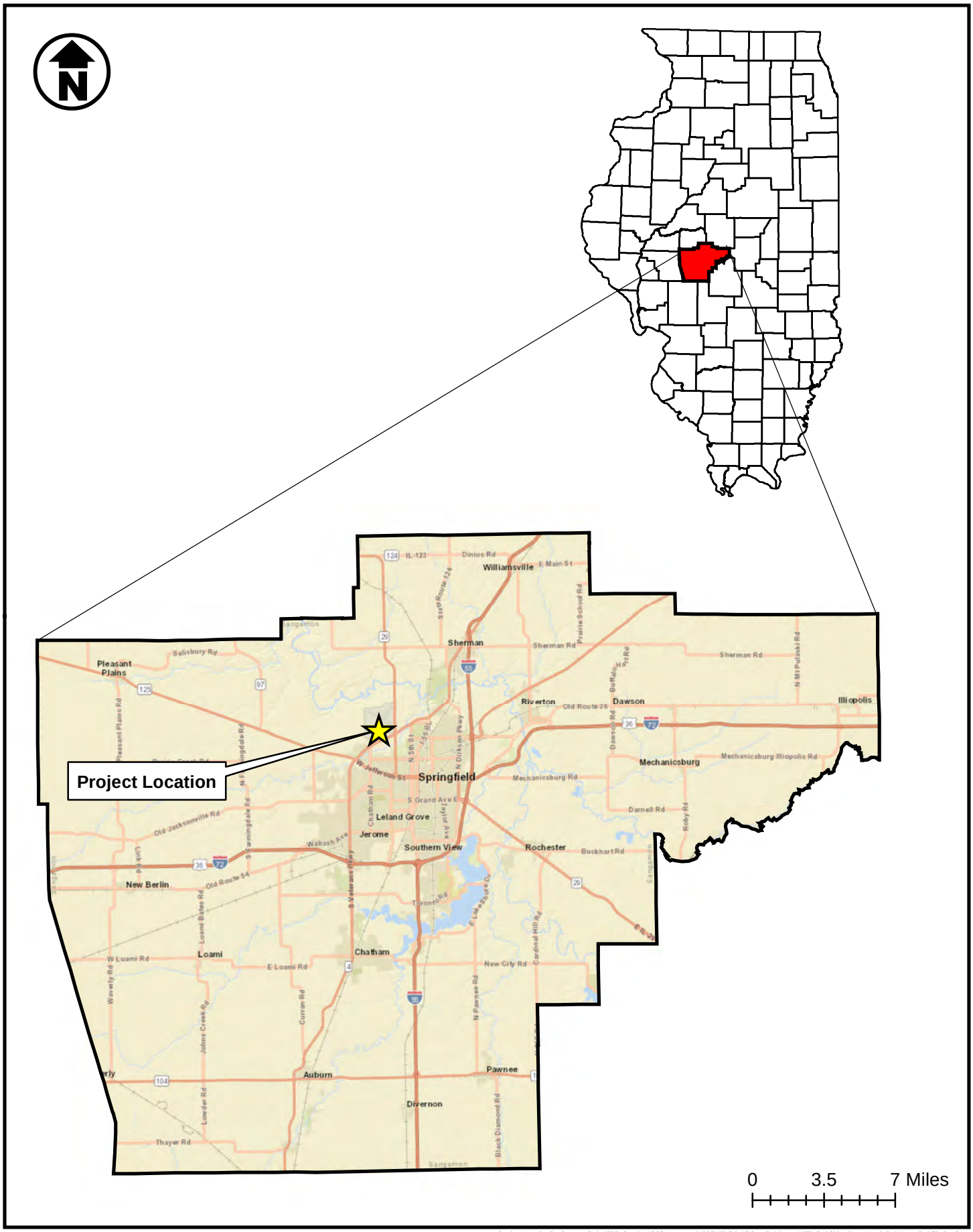
Please do not hesitate to contact me by phone at (314) 571-9103 or by email at ehogrebe@cmtengr.com if you have any questions or if you need any additional information.

Most Sincerely,

CRAWFORD, MURPHY & TILLY, INC.

Ellen J. Hogrebe

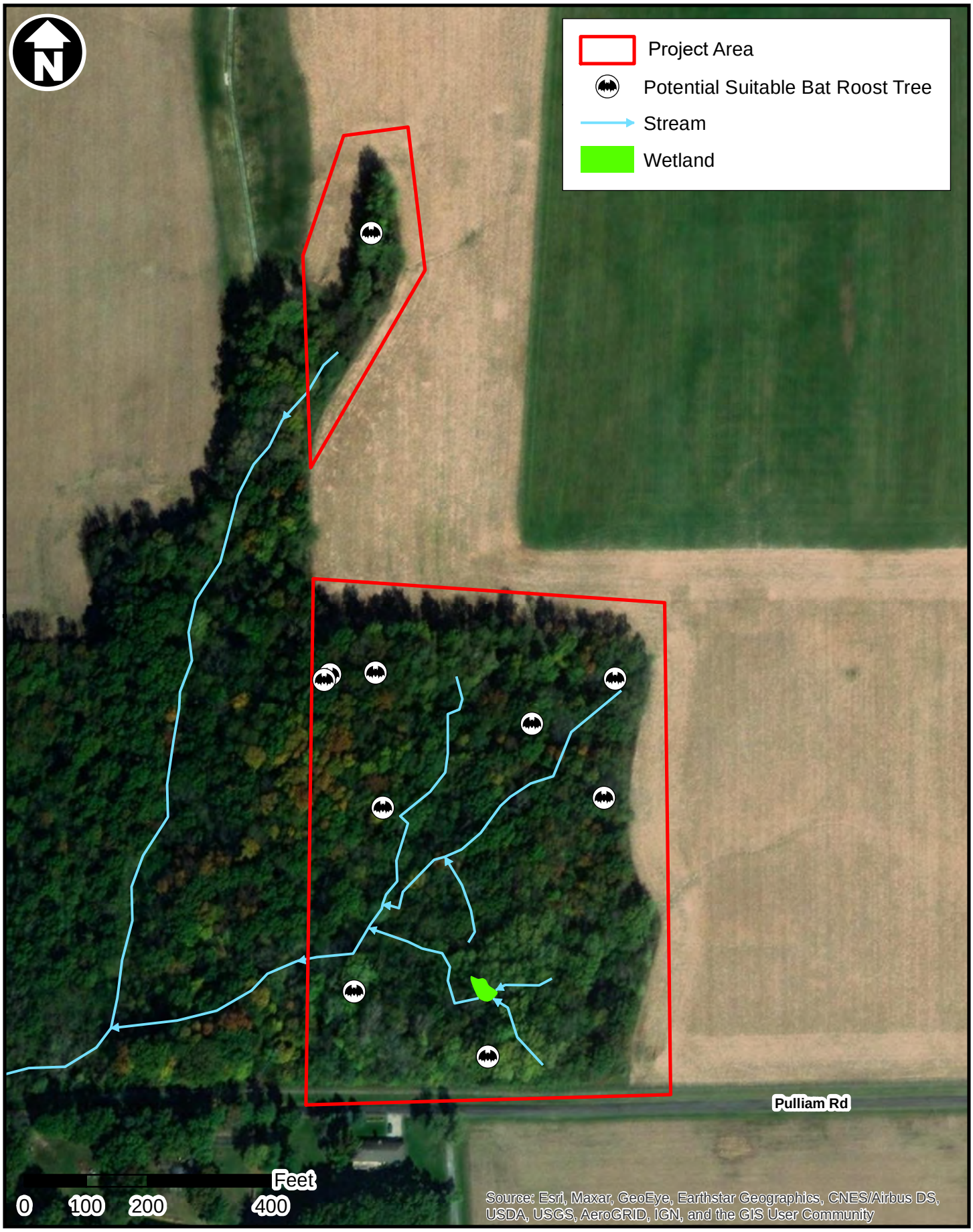
Ellen Hogrebe, Environmental Scientist



SPI Southwest Tree Clearing

Location Map - Sangamon County, IL

Crawford, Murphy & Tilly



SPI Southwest Tree Clearing

Aerial Map

CMT
Crawford, Murphy & Tilly

1. View of woodlot edge and farmland within the project area.

2. View of woodlot edge and farmland within the project area.

3. View of woodlot within project area.

4. View of woodlot within project area.

5. View of ephemeral stream within the project area.

6. View of ephemeral stream within the project area.

7. View of forested wetland within project area.

8. Representative suitable bat roost tree with peeling bark within the project area.

9. Representative suitable bat roost tree with cavities within the project area.

10. Representative suitable bat roost tree with cavities and peeling bark within the project area.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Illinois-Iowa Ecological Services Field Office
Illinois & Iowa Ecological Services Field Office
1511 47th Ave
Moline, IL 61265-7022
Phone: (309) 757-5800 Fax: (309) 757-5807

In Reply Refer To: May 03, 2021
Consultation Code: 03E18000-2021-SLI-1454
Event Code: 03E18000-2021-E-03609
Project Name: SPI Southwest Quadrant Tree Clearing Project

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 attached species list identifies any federally threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project or may be affected by your proposed project. The list also includes designated critical habitat if present within your proposed project area or affected by your project. This list is provided to you as the initial step of the consultation process required under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act, also referred to as Section 7 Consultation.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by Federal agencies not jeopardize federally threatened or endangered species or adversely modify designated critical habitat. To fulfill this mandate, Federal agencies (or their designated non-federal representative) must consult with the Service if they determine their project "may affect" listed species or critical habitat.

Under 50 CFR 402.12(e) (the regulations that implement Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act) the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally. You may verify the list by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ at regular intervals during project planning and implementation and completing the same process you used to receive the attached list. As an alternative, you may contact this Ecological Services Field Office for updates.

Please use the species list provided and visit the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Region 3 Section 7 Technical Assistance website at - http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/section7/s7process/index.html. This website contains step-by-step instructions which will help you determine if your project will have an adverse effect on listed species and will help lead you through the Section 7 process.

For all wind energy projects, please contact this field office directly for assistance, even if no federally listed plants, animals or critical habitat are present within your proposed project or may be affected by your proposed project.

Although no longer protected under the Endangered Species Act, be aware that bald eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.) and Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq), as are golden eagles. Projects affecting these species may require measures to avoid harming eagles or may require a permit. If your project is near an eagle nest or winter roost area, see our Eagle Permits website at http://www.fws.gov/midwest/midwestbird/EaglePermits/index.html to help you determine if you can avoid impacting eagles or if a permit may be necessary.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Wetlands

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

Illinois-Iowa Ecological Services Field Office
Illinois & Iowa Ecological Services Field Office
1511 47th Ave
Moline, IL 61265-7022
(309) 757-5800

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 03E18000-2021-SLI-1454
Event Code: 03E18000-2021-E-03609
Project Name: SPI Southwest Quadrant Tree Clearing Project
Project Type: LAND - CLEARING
Project Description: The proposed project involves the clearing of approximately 9.5 acres of forested area located on the southwest quadrant of SPI airport property off the end of Runway 36. The wooded area is proposed for removal as part of SPI's ongoing airport wildlife management efforts.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@39.831756,-89.68165064012493,14z

Counties: Sangamon County, Illinois

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 4 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 Fisheries[1], 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 *Myotis sodalis* 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
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

Insects

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

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid *Platanthera leucophaea* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/601	Threatened

Critical habitats

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

USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

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

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

Wetlands

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

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

WETLAND INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED. PLEASE VISIT HTTPS://WWW.FWS.GOV/WETLANDS/DATA/MAPPER.HTML OR CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

Ellen Hogrebe

From: McPeek, Kraig <kraig_mcpeek@fws.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, June 23, 2021 10:18 AM
To: Ellen Hogrebe; Laura Sakach
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] RE: Section 7 Concurrence Request: SPI Southwest Tree Clearing, Springfield, Sangamon Co., IL

Good Morning - Thanks for including the date restrictions for tree clearing. We have no objection or comments related to the project.

Kraig McPeek
Field Office Supervisor

US Fish and Wildlife Service
Illinois & Iowa ES Field Office
1511 47th Avenue
Moline, IL 61265

office - 309-757-5800 x202
cell - 309-429-0362

Do the best you can until you know better. Then when you know better, do better - Maya Angelou
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From: Starcevich, Veronica J <veronica_starcevich@fws.gov> on behalf of Rock Island, FW3 <RockIsland@fws.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 22, 2021 11:04 AM
To: McPeek, Kraig <kraig_mcpeek@fws.gov>
Subject: Fw: [EXTERNAL] RE: Section 7 Concurrence Request: SPI Southwest Tree Clearing, Springfield, Sangamon Co., IL

From: Ellen Hogrebe <ehogrebe@cmtengr.com>
Sent: Friday, June 11, 2021 7:01 PM
To: Rock Island, FW3 <RockIsland@fws.gov>
Cc: Laura Sakach <lsakach@cmtengr.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Section 7 Concurrence Request: SPI Southwest Tree Clearing, Springfield, Sangamon Co., IL

Good afternoon,

I wanted to check in on the status of the Section 7 Concurrence Request (attached) for the Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport Southwest Tree Clearing project in Springfield, IL.

Thank you and please let me know if you need any additional information,

ELLEN HOGREBE | **Crawford, Murphy & Tilly** | w 314.571.9103
Environmental Scientist

From: Ellen Hogrebe
Sent: Thursday, May 6, 2021 2:53 PM
To: RockIsland@fws.gov
Cc: Laura Sakach <lsakach@cmtengr.com>
Subject: Section 7 Concurrence Request: SPI Southwest Tree Clearing, Springfield, Sangamon Co., IL

To whom it may concern,

On behalf of Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport (SPI), Crawford, Murphy & Tilly, Inc. requests concurrence from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that the proposed tree clearing project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and the threatened Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) and will have no effect on the other reported federally threatened or candidate species.

Please see the attached concurrence request, and please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Thank you and I look forward to your response,

ELLEN HOGREBE | Environmental Scientist

Crawford, Murphy & Tilly | **Engineers & Consultants**
2750 W. Washington, Springfield, IL 62702
w 314.571.9103 | ehogrebe@cmtengr.com

Centered in Value

Attachment 5 – SPI Board Meeting Minutes

SPRINGFIELD AIRPORT AUTHORITY

DRAFT

Tuesday, December 21, 2021

REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

The Regular Meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Springfield Airport Authority was called to order by Chair Vala at 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, December 21, 2021, in the Conference Room at the Authority's offices at Abraham Lincoln Capital Airport.

PRESENT: Frank J. Vala, Chair
Mike Houston, Vice Chair
Elizabeth Delheimer, Commissioner
Tim Franke, Commissioner
Teresa Haley, Commissioner (arrived after roll call)
Dianne Hardwick, Commissioner
Susan Shea, Commissioner
Mark Kinnaman, Treasurer
R. Beverly Peters, Secretary
Jim Lestikow, Attorney
Mark Hanna, Executive Director *
Ken Boyle, Deputy Executive Director
Roger Blickensderfer, Director of Facilities & Maintenance
* Attended remotely via telephone or video conference

ABSENT: None

VISITORS: Randy Vogel, Crawford, Tilly & Murphy
Rob Waller, Hanson Professional Services
Michael Lorentz, HLR

Chair Vala asked for a motion regarding the minutes of the Regular Meeting of November 16, 2021. Vice Chair Houston made a motion to approve the minutes of the Regular Meeting of November 16, 2021, seconded by Commissioner Shea and carried with a roll call vote of 6 ayes/0 nays.

Commissioner Haley arrived at 5:05 p.m. Chair Vala made a motion to proceed with a resolution to commence litigation against the City of Springfield regarding diverted airport revenues and to prevent the future diversions of airport revenues. Commissioner Hardwick seconded and Chair Vala asked for discussion. Motion carried with a roll call of 4 ayes (Delheimer, Hardwick, Shea, Vala)/ 2 nays (Franke, Haley)/ 1 present (Houston). Chair Vala

Commissioner Shea discussed a 75th anniversary year celebration and asked for volunteers to assist. Secretary Peters, Commissioner Delheimer and Commissioner Haley volunteered. After discussion, a celebration date will be set at a later date.

Attorney Lestikow reported that a demand letter has been sent to Roberts Aviation regarding past due rent.

Mr. Hanna reported on bringing documents next month to move the solar project forward and the authority will be issuing a RFP to secure financing for the project; discussed the ongoing effort to complete the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) process relating to the clearing of approximately nine acres of wooded lands in the airport's south quadrant; conversations have occurred with United Airlines concerning pilot shortage and continuing effects of COVID-19; Subway continues to have challenges with staffing and hours that are not consistent.

Chair Vala reported that according to Senator Duckworth, Senator Durbin and Representative LaHood, United Airlines will be suspending one flight in Springfield due to pilot shortages and continuing negative effects of the pandemic.

The meeting adjourned at 5:45 p.m.

DRAFT

Frank J. Vala, Chair

R. Beverly Peters, Secretary