

# Species Conclusions Table

Project Manager: Matthew Wicks	Project Name: Vulcan Mecklenburg Quarry Expansion
Date: 30 September 2020	Project Number: NAO-2020-00510

Project Description: Expansion of existing quarry pit and construction of a new quarry pit on an adjacent parcel at the Vulcan Stone Quarry off of Skyline Road in South Hill, Virginia.

Species Under the Jurisdiction of FWS:				
Species/Resource Name	Conclusion	ESA Section 7 / Eagle Act Determination	Species Info / Habitat Description	Notes / Determination
Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)	NLEB: Applying the 4(d) Rule; excepted from take	May affect	<p>"Northern long-eared bats spend winter hibernating in caves and mines, called hibernacula. They typically use large caves or mines with large passages and entrances; constant temperatures; and high humidity with no air currents. Specific areas where they hibernate have very high humidity, so much so that droplets of water are often seen on their fur. Within hibernacula, surveyors find them in small crevices or cracks, often with only the nose and ears visible.</p> <p>During summer, northern long-eared bats roost singly or in colonies underneath bark, in cavities, or in crevices of both live and dead trees. Males and non-reproductive females may also roost in cooler places, like caves and mines. This bat seems opportunistic in selecting roosts, using tree species based on suitability to retain bark or provide cavities or crevices. It has also been found, rarely, roosting in structures like barns and sheds."</p>	

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Harperella (Ptilimnium nodosum)	No critical habitat present	No effect	<p>Harperella "[o]ccurs in three habitat types: rocky/gravelly shoals or cracks in bedrock outcrops beneath the water surface in clear, swift-flowing streams (usually in microsites that are sheltered from rapidly moving water); edges of intermittent pineland ponds or low, wet savannah meadows on the Coastal Plain; and granite outcrop seeps. In all habitat-types, the species occurs in a narrow range of water depths; it is intolerant of deep water and of conditions that are too dry. However, the plants readily tolerate periodic, moderate flooding - something to which few potential competitors are adapted. P. nodosum seeds generally germinate during short-duration spring floods and the plants have completed their life cycle by late summer or fall, just as water levels are lowest and competing species are moving in."*</p> <p>(NatureServe. 2014. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life [web application]. Version 7.1. NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. Available <a href="http://explorer.natureserve.org">http://explorer.natureserve.org</a>. (Accessed: September 25, 2014 ).</p>	upon review of the site photos provided by the agent of the impact areas, the necessary habitat does not appear to be present.
<b>Eagles (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)</b>				
Eagle Nests	Unlikely to disturb nesting bald eagles	No Eagle Act permit required		
Eagle Concentration Areas	Does not intersect with bald eagle concentration area	No Eagle Act permit required		
<b>Critical Habitat</b>				

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<b>Species Under the Jurisdiction of NMFS</b>				
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<b>NOAA Fisheries</b>				
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<b>Other (species not listed above)</b>				
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