

Species Conclusions Table

Project Manager: Anna Lawston	Project Name: Laws Ford Wetland Mitigation Bank
Date: October 1, 2020	Project Number: 2019-02119

Project Description: The project consists of constructing a wetland mitigation bank.

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)	No suitable habitat present	No effect	<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>	The project does not involve tree clearing and will therefore have no effect on the NLEB.

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Yellow Lance (<i>Elliptio lanceolata</i>)	Suitable habitat present, species not present	Not likely to adversely affect	The yellow lance is a sand-loving species often found buried deep in clean, coarse to medium sand, although it can sometimes be found in gravel substrates. Yellow lances often are moved with shifting sand and eventually settle in sand at the downstream end of stable sand and gravel bars. This species depends on clean, moderate flowing water with high dissolved oxygen. This species is found in medium-sized rivers to smaller streams. Although it prefers clean, coarse to medium sized sands as substrate, on occasion, specimens are also found in gravel substrates. This species is found in the main channels of drainages down to streams as small as a meter across.	The project does not involve any stream work. All upland and wetland work will include all required erosion and sediment controls.
Harperella (<i>Ptilimnium nodosum</i>)	No suitable habitat present	No effect	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. <i>P. nodosum</i> 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."* (NatureServe, 2014. NatureServe Explorer: An	The work proposed is not occurring in habitats that support the presence of Harperella.
Eagles (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)				
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		