

Species Conclusions Table

Project Manager: Chester Bigelow	Project Name: Frontier Land Development, LLC. - Kennedy Shores Subdivision
Date: June 25, 2018	Project Number: NAO-2016-02003

Project Description: The project is an after the fact application to riprap 835 feet of shoreline.

Species Under the Jurisdiction of FWS:

Species/Resource Name	Conclusion	ESA Section 7 / Eagle Act Determination	Species Info / Habitat Description	Notes / Determination
Roanoke Logperch (Percina rex)	No critical habitat present	No effect	"This species presently occurs in five populations in widely separated segments of the upper Roanoke, Pigg, Smith, Nottoway, and Meherrin Rivers." "The logperch typically inhabits medium-to-large, warm, usually clear streams and small rivers of moderate to low gradient. Adults usually inhabit the main body of stream pools, runs, and riffles and select areas with exposed, silt free gravel substrate. In the Roanoke and Pigg Rivers, adults were found primarily in runs and riffles. In the Nottoway River, adults were found primarily in pools. Young are usually found in slow runs and pools with clean sandy bottoms. Spawning occurs in April or May in deep runs over gravel and small cobble and logperch typically bury their eggs with no subsequent parental care."	Smith Mountain lake is not a viable habitat for this species in this area.

Species Conclusions Table

Date: June 25, 2018		Project Number: NAO-2016-02003		
Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis)	Potential habitat present and no current survey conducted	May affect	<p>"Indiana bats hibernate during winter in caves or, occasionally, in abandoned mines. For hibernation, they require cool, humid caves with stable temperatures, under 50° F but above freezing. After hibernation, Indiana bats migrate to their summer habitat in wooded areas where they usually roost under loose tree bark on dead or dying trees. During summer, males roost alone or in small groups" "Groups of female Indiana bats form maternity colonies to bear their offspring in crevices of trees or under loose tree bark. Dead trees are preferred roost sites, and trees standing in sunny openings are attractive because the air spaces and crevices under the bark are warm. Typical roosts are beneath the bark and in crevices of dead trees and beneath loose bark of living trees. Roost trees are likely to be exposed to direct sunlight throughout the day, and are as likely to be in upland habitats as in floodplain forests. Indiana bats are also known to roost in human-made structures such as bridges, sheds, houses and abandoned churches." "Indiana bats also forage in or along the edges of forested areas."</p> <p>"Loss and degradation of summer habitat and roost sites due to water impoundment, stream channeling, forest clearing, housing development, and clear cutting for agricultural or other uses may be important factors in continuing Indiana bat population decline."</p>	

Species Conclusions Table

Date: June 25, 2018	Project Number: NAO-2016-02003
---------------------	--------------------------------

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>	No large tree removal is associated with the activity.
No species present	No suitable habitat present	No effect	N/A	
Eagles (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)				
Eagle Nests	Unlikely to disturb nesting bald eagles	No Eagle Act permit required		

Species Conclusions Table

Date: June 25, 2018	Project Number: NAO-2016-02003
---------------------	--------------------------------

Eagle Concentration Areas	Does not intersect with bald eagle concentration area	No Eagle Act permit required		
Critical Habitat				
Species Under the Jurisdiction of NMFS				

NOAA Fisheries				

Other (species not listed above)				

* Copyright © 2014 NatureServe, 4600 N. Fairfax Dr., 7th Floor, Arlington Virginia 22203, U.S.A. All Rights Reserved. Each document delivered from this server or web site may contain other proprietary notices and copyright information relating to that document. The following citation should be used in any published materials which reference the web site.