Appendix G

DNR NHIS Response
and
USFWS IPaC Species Consistency Letters

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office
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In Reply Refer To: October 03, 2023
Project code: 2024-0000551
Project Name: MCES 7031-9003 Siphon Outlet Improvements Project

Subject: Consistency letter for 'MCES 7031-9003 Siphon Outlet Improvements Project' for specified threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location consistent with the Minnesota-Wisconsin Endangered Species Determination Key (Minnesota-Wisconsin DKey).

Dear Erin Sejkora:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on **October 03, 2023** your effect determination(s) for the 'MCES 7031-9003 Siphon Outlet Improvements Project' (Action) using the Minnesota-Wisconsin DKey within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. You have submitted this key to satisfy requirements under Section 7(a)(2). The Service developed this system in accordance of with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C 1531 et seq.).

Based on your answers and the assistance of the Service's Minnesota-Wisconsin DKey, you made the following effect determination(s) for the proposed Action:

Species	**Listing Status**	**Determination**
Higgins Eye (pearlymussel) (*Lampsilis higginsii*)	Endangered	May affect
Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)	Candidate	No effect
Rusty Patched Bumble Bee (*Bombus affinis*)	Endangered	May affect
Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*)	Proposed Endangered	NLAA
Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)	Experimental Population, Non-Essential	No effect

Determination Information

Coordination with the Service is not complete. Further coordination with the Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office is recommended for those species with a determination of "May Affect," listed above. Please email our office at TwinCities@fws.gov and

attach a copy of this letter, so we can discuss methods to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects to those species.

Additional Information

Sufficient project details: Please provide sufficient project details on your project homepage in IPaC (Define Project, Project Description) to support your conclusions. Failure to disclose important aspects of your project that would influence the outcome of your effects determinations may negate your determinations and invalidate this letter. If you have site-specific information that leads you to believe a different determination is more appropriate for your project than what the Dkey concludes, you can and should proceed based on the best available information.

Future project changes: The Service recommends that you contact the Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office or re-evaluate the project in IPaC if: 1) the scope or location of the proposed Action is changed; 2) new information reveals that the action may affect listed species or designated critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not previously considered; 3) the Action is modified in a manner that causes effects to listed species or designated critical habitat; or 4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated. If any of the above conditions occurs, additional consultation with the Service should take place before project changes are final or resources committed.

For non-Federal representatives: Please note that when a project requires consultation under section 7 of the Act, the Service must consult directly with the Federal action agency unless that agency formally designates a non-Federal representative (50 CFR 402.08). Non-Federal representatives may prepare analyses or conduct informal consultations; however, the ultimate responsibility for section 7 compliance under the Act remains with the Federal agency. Please include the Federal action agency in additional correspondence regarding this project.

Species-specific information

Freshwater Mussels: Freshwater mussels are one of the most critically imperiled groups of organisms in the world. In North America, 65% of the remaining 300 species are vulnerable to extinction (Haag and Williams 2014). Implementing measures to conserve and restore freshwater mussel populations directly improves water quality in lakes, rivers, and streams throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin. An adult freshwater mussel filters anywhere from 1 to 38 gallons of water per day (Baker and Levinton 2003, Barnhart pers. comm. 2019). A 2015 survey found that in some areas, mussels can reduce the bacterial populations by more than 85% (Othman et al. 2015 in Vaughn 2017). Mussels are also considered to be ecosystem engineers by stabilizing substrate and providing habitat for other aquatic organisms (Vaughn 2017). In addition to ecosystem services, mussels play an important role in the food web, contributing critical nutrients to both terrestrial and aquatic habitats, including those that support sport fish (Vaughn 2017). Taking proactive measures to conserve and restore freshwater mussels will improve water quality, which has the potential to positively impact human health and recreation in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Federally listed mussels may be present in the Action area. Projects may adversely affect listed mussels if they permanently affect local hydrology, directly impact a stream (e.g., stream/road crossings, new stormwater outfall discharge, dams, other in-stream work, etc.), and/or indirectly

impact a stream or riparian zone (e.g., cut and fill, horizontal directional drilling, construction, vegetation removal, discharge, etc.). Please coordinate with the Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office to further evaluate effects of the Action on Federally listed mussels.

Rusty Patched Bumble Bee: Rustly patched bumble bee may be present in the Action area. Projects have potential to adversely affect rusty patched bumble bee if seed collection occurs more that once every three years in a ≥2 ac area, includes insect trapping, rodent population control, application of insecticide, fungicide, or broadcast herbicide, hydrological changes, ground disturbance on more than >0.25 ac of habitat, vegetation disturbance on ≥2.0 ac during the active season, and/or permanent conversion of ≥2.0 ac of habitat. **Please coordinate with the Minnesota-Wisconsin Ecological Services Field Office to further evaluate effects of the Action on rusty patched bumble bee.**

Bald and Golden Eagles: Bald eagles, golden eagles, and their nests are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (54 Stat. 250, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 668a-d) (Eagle Act). The Eagle Act prohibits, except when authorized by an Eagle Act permit, the "taking" of bald and golden eagles and defines "take" as "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb." The Eagle Act's implementing regulations define disturb as "… to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior."

If you observe a bald eagle nest in the vicinity of your proposed project, you should follow the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines (May 2007). For more information on eagles and conducting activities in the vicinity of an eagle nest, please visit our regional eagle website or contact Margaret at Margaret_Rheude@fws.gov. **If the Action may affect bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Eagle Act may be required.**

The following species and/or critical habitats may also occur in your project area and **are not** covered by this conclusion:

- Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* Endangered

Coordination with the Service is not complete if additional coordination is advised above for any species.

Mussel References

Baker, S.M. and J. Levinton. 2003. Selective feeding by three native North American freshwater mussels implies food competition with zebra mussels. Hydrobiologia 505(1):97-105.

Haag, W. R. and J.D. Williams, 2014. Biodiversity on the brink: an assessment of conservation strategies for North American freshwater mussels. Hydrobiologia 735:45-60.

Morowski, D., L. James and D. Hunter. 2009. Freshwater mussels in the Clinton River, southeastern Michigan: an assessment of community status. Michigan Academician XXXIX: 131-148.

Othman, F., M.S. Islam, E.N. Sharifah, F. Shahrom-Harrison and A. Hassan. 2015. Biological control of streptococcal infection in Nile tilapia Oreochromis niloticus (Linnaeus, 1758) using filter-feeding bivalve mussel Pilsbryoconcha exilis (Lea, 1838). Journal of Applied Ichthyology 31: 724-728.

Vaughn, C.C. 2017. Ecosystem services provided by freshwater mussels. Hydrobiologia DOI: 10.1007/s10750-017-3139-x.

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

MCES 7031-9003 Siphon Outlet Improvements Project

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'MCES 7031-9003 Siphon Outlet Improvements Project':

> The Metropolitan Council Environmental Services (MCES) is proposing to complete inspection, maintenance, rehabilitation and/or replacement activities to critical sanitary sewer infrastructure for an approximately 800-foot section along Nicols Road between the existing L13 Lift Station and South Junction Structure in the City of Eagan in Dakota County, Minnesota.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@44.8210975,-93.21992029763672,14z

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. This determination key is intended to assist the user in evaluating the effects of their actions on Federally listed species in Minnesota and Wisconsin. It does not cover other prohibited activities under the Endangered Species Act (e.g., for wildlife: import/export, Interstate or foreign commerce, possession of illegally taken wildlife, etc.; for plants: import/export, reduce to possession, malicious destruction on Federal lands, commercial sale, etc.) or other statutes. Additionally, this key DOES NOT cover wind development, purposeful take (e.g., for research or surveys), communication towers that have guy wires or are over 450 feet in height, aerial or other large-scale application of any chemical (such as insecticide or herbicide), and approval of long-term permits or plans (e.g., FERC licenses, HCP's).

   Click **YES** to acknowledge that you must consider other prohibitions of the ESA or other statutes outside of this determination key.

   Yes
2. Is the action being funded, authorized, or carried out by a Federal agency?

   No
3. Are you the Federal agency or designated non-federal representative?

   No
4. Does the action involve the installation or operation of wind turbines?

   No
5. Does the action involve purposeful take of a listed animal?

   No
6. Does the action involve a new communications tower?

   No
7. Does the activity involve aerial or other large-scale application of ANY chemical, including pesticides (insecticide, herbicide, fungicide, rodenticide, etc)?

   No
8. Does the action occur near a bald eagle nest?

   Note: Contact the Minnesota or Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for an up-to-date list of known bald eagle nests.

   No
9. Will your action permanently affect local hydrology?

   Yes

10. Does your project have the potential to impact the riparian zone or indirectly impact a stream/river (e.g., cut and fill; horizontal directional drilling; construction; vegetation removal; pesticide or fertilizer application; discharge; runoff of sediment or pollutants; increase in erosion, etc.)?

    Note: Consider all potential effects of the action, including those that may happen later in time and outside and downstream of the immediate area involved in the action.

    Endangered Species Act regulation defines "effects of the action" to include all consequences to listed species or critical habitat that are caused by the proposed action, including the consequences of other activities that are caused by the proposed action. A consequence is caused by the proposed action if it would not occur but for the proposed action and it is reasonably certain to occur. Effects of the action may occur later in time and may include consequences occurring outside the immediate area involved in the action. (50 CFR 402.02).

    No

11. Will your action disturb the ground or existing vegetation?

    Note: This includes any off-road vehicle access, soil compaction (enough to collapse a rodent burrow), digging, seismic survey, directional drilling, heavy equipment, grading, trenching, placement of fill, pesticide application (herbicide, fungicide), vegetation management (including removal or maintenance using equipment or prescribed fire), cultivation, development, etc.

    Yes

12. Will your action include spraying insecticides?

    No

13. Does your action area occur entirely within an already developed area?

    Note: Already developed areas are already paved, covered by existing structures, manicured lawns, industrial sites, or cultivated cropland, AND do not contain trees that could be roosting habitat. Be aware that listed species may occur in areas with natural, or semi-natural, vegetation immediately adjacent to existing utilities (e.g. roadways, railways) or within utility rights-of-way such as overhead transmission line corridors, and can utilize suitable trees, bridges, or culverts for roosting even in urban dominated landscapes (so these are not considered "already developed areas" for the purposes of this question). If unsure, select NO..

    No

14. Does the action include – or is it reasonably certain to result in – construction of one or more new roads or rail lines; the addition of travel lanes that are likely to increase vehicle traffic on one or more existing roads; or other structures or activities that will increase vehicle traffic?

    No

15. Does the action include – or is it reasonably certain to cause – the use of commercial/ managed bees (e.g., the use of honeybees or managed bumble bees to pollinate crops).

    No

16. Is there habitat for nesting, foraging, and/or overwintering for the rusty patched bumble bee in the action area?

    Note: Please refer to the ESA Section 7(a)(2) Voluntary Implementation Guidance for Rusty Patched Bumble Bee at: https://www.fws.gov/media/esa-section-7a2-voluntary-implementation-guidance-rusty-patched-bumble-bee.

    Yes

17. Have survey(s) for rusty patched bumble bees been conducted according to Service-approved protocols?

    Note: Please refer to survey guidelines at: https://www.fws.gov/media/survey-protocols-rusty-patched-bumble-bee

    No

18. Does the action include collection of seed from native species?

    No

19. Does the action include, or will it cause the application of insecticides or fungicides; activities to control native rodent species; or planting or seeding of non-native plant species that are likely to degrade the quality of existing rusty patched bumble bee foraging habitat by decreasing the abundance or diversity of native rusty patched bumble bee forage species?

    No

20. Will the action include or cause herbicide use?

    No

21. Will the action cause ground disturbance that affects more than 0.25 acre (0.1 hectare) of rusty patched bumble bee nesting habitat (upland grasslands, shrublands, and forest and woodland edges that contain native sources of pollen and nectar) in a High Potential Zone during the nesting season?

    Note: Please refer to the ESA Section 7(a)(2) Voluntary Implementation Guidance for Rusty Patched Bumble Bee at: https://www.fws.gov/media/esa-section-7a2-voluntary-implementation-guidance-rusty-patched-bumble-bee.

    Yes

22. [Hidden Semantic] Does the action area intersect the monarch butterfly species list area?

    Automatically answered
    Yes

23. Under the ESA, monarchs remain warranted but precluded by listing actions of higher priority. The monarch is a candidate for listing at this time. The Endangered Species Act does not establish protections or consultation requirements for candidate species. Some Federal and State agencies may have policy requirements to consider candidate species in planning. We encourage implementing measures that will remove or reduce threats to these species and possibly make listing unnecessary.

    If your project will have no effect on monarch butterflies (for example, if your project won't affect their habitat or individuals), then you can make a "no effect" determination for this project.

    Are you making a "no effect" determination for monarch?

    Yes

24. [Hidden semantic] Does the action intersect the Tricolored bat species list area?

    Automatically answered

    Yes

25. The tricolored bat was proposed for listing as endangered on September 13, 2022. During winter, tricolored bats hibernate in caves, abandoned mines, and abandoned tunnels ranging from small to large in size. During spring, summer and fall months, they roost primarily among leaf clusters of live or recently dead deciduous/hardwood trees.

    What effect determination do you want to make for the tricolored bat (Only make a "may affect" determination if you think the project is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the species)?

    2. “May affect – not likely to adversely affect”

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

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In Reply Refer To: October 03, 2023
Project code: 2024-0000551
Project Name: MCES 7031-9003 Siphon Outlet Improvements Project

Federal Nexus: no
Federal Action Agency (if applicable):

Subject: Technical assistance for 'MCES 7031-9003 Siphon Outlet Improvements Project'

Dear Erin Sejkora:

This letter records your determination using the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on October 03, 2023, for 'MCES 7031-9003 Siphon Outlet Improvements Project' (here forward, Project). This project has been assigned Project Code 2024-0000551 and all future correspondence should clearly reference this number. **Please carefully review this letter. Your Endangered Species Act (Act) requirements are not complete.**

Ensuring Accurate Determinations When Using IPaC

The Service developed the IPaC system and associated species' determination keys in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; 87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and based on a standing analysis. All information submitted by the Project proponent into IPaC must accurately represent the full scope and details of the Project. **Failure to accurately represent or implement the Project as detailed in IPaC or the Northern Long-eared Bat Rangewide Determination Key (Dkey), invalidates this letter.**

Determination for the Northern Long-Eared Bat

Based on your IPaC submission, your proposed action will affect an area where northern long-eared bats occur. Depending on the specifics of the action, it could result in the incidental take of one or more northern long-eared bats. The presence of the species in the affected area, however, does not necessarily mean that incidental take is likely and we only recommend seeking an incidental take permit when such take is reasonably certain to occur. That is, when a project is reasonably certain to harm or kill one or more northern long-eared bats. See Next Steps below for further technical assistance.

Next Steps

The Service has developed interim voluntary guidance for non-federal[1] actions involving forest habitat modification that may affect the northern long-eared bat. Review the guidance posted here for more information https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/interim-habitat-modification-guidance.

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[1]Federal actions include all activities or programs authorized, funded, carried out, or permitted --in whole or in part --by federal agencies in the United States or on the high seas.

Other Species and Critical Habitat that May be Present in the Action Area

The IPaC-assisted determination for the northern long-eared bat does not apply to the following ESA-protected species and/or critical habitat that also may occur in your Action area:

- Higgins Eye (pearlymussel) *Lampsilis higginsii* Endangered
- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate
- Rusty Patched Bumble Bee *Bombus affinis* Endangered
- Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus* Proposed Endangered
- Whooping Crane *Grus americana* Experimental Population, Non-Essential

You may coordinate with our Office to determine whether the Action may cause prohibited take of the species listed above.

Action Description
You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

1. Name

MCES 7031-9003 Siphon Outlet Improvements Project

2. Description

The following description was provided for the project 'MCES 7031-9003 Siphon Outlet Improvements Project':

> The Metropolitan Council Environmental Services (MCES) is proposing to complete inspection, maintenance, rehabilitation and/or replacement activities to critical sanitary sewer infrastructure for an approximately 800-foot section along Nicols Road between the existing L13 Lift Station and South Junction Structure in the City of Eagan in Dakota County, Minnesota.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@44.8210975,-93.21992029763672,14z

DETERMINATION KEY RESULT

Based on the answers provided, the proposed Action is consistent with a determination of "may affect" for the Endangered northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*).

QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Does the proposed project include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, intentional take of the northern long-eared bat or any other listed species?

   Note: Intentional take is defined as take that is the intended result of a project. Intentional take could refer to research, direct species management, surveys, and/or studies that include intentional handling/encountering, harassment, collection, or capturing of any individual of a federally listed threatened, endangered or proposed species?

   No

2. Do you have post-white nose syndrome occurrence data that indicates that northern long-eared bats (NLEB) are likely to be present in the action area?

   Bat occurrence data may include identification of NLEBs in hibernacula, capture of NLEBs, tracking of NLEBs to roost trees, or confirmed acoustic detections. With this question, we are looking for data that, for some reason, may have not yet been made available to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

   Yes

3. Does any component of the action involve construction or operation of wind turbines?

   Note: For federal actions, answer 'yes' if the construction or operation of wind power facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for a federal agency action (federal permit, funding, etc.).

   No

4. Is the proposed action authorized, permitted, licensed, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency in whole or in part?

   No

5. [Semantic] Is the action area located within 0.5 miles of a known northern long-eared bat hibernaculum?

   Note: The map queried for this question contains proprietary information and cannot be displayed. If you need additional information, please contact your State wildlife agency.

   Automatically answered
   No

6. Does the action area contain any caves (or associated sinkholes, fissures, or other karst features), mines, rocky outcroppings, or tunnels that could provide habitat for hibernating northern long-eared bats?

   No

7. Does the action area contain or occur within 0.5 miles of (1) talus or (2) anthropogenic or naturally formed rock crevices in rocky outcrops, rock faces or cliffs?

   No

8. Is suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat present within 1000 feet of project activities?
   (If unsure, answer "Yes.")

   Note: If there are trees within the action area that are of a sufficient size to be potential roosts for bats (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥3 inches (12.7 centimeter) dbh), answer "Yes". If unsure, additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat can be found at: https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions

   Yes

9. Will the action cause effects to a bridge?

   No

10. Will the action result in effects to a culvert or tunnel?

    No

11. Does the action include the intentional exclusion of northern long-eared bats from a building or structure?

    Note: Exclusion is conducted to deny bats' entry or reentry into a building. To be effective and to avoid harming bats, it should be done according to established standards. If your action includes bat exclusion and you are unsure whether northern long-eared bats are present, answer "Yes." Answer "No" if there are no signs of bat use in the building/structure. If unsure, contact your local U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services Ecological Services Field Office to help assess whether northern long-eared bats may be present. Contact a Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator (NWCO) for help in how to exclude bats from a structure safely without causing harm to the bats (to find a NWCO certified in bat standards, search the Internet using the search term "National Wildlife Control Operators Association bats"). Also see the White-Nose Syndrome Response Team's guide for bat control in structures

    No

12. Does the action involve removal, modification, or maintenance of a human-made structure (barn, house, or other building) **known or suspected to contain roosting bats?**

    No

13. Will the action cause construction of one or more new roads open to the public?

    For federal actions, answer 'yes' when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

14. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase average daily traffic on one or more existing roads?

    Note: For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.). .

    No

15. Will the action include or cause any construction or other activity that is reasonably certain to increase the number of travel lanes on an existing thoroughfare?

    For federal actions, answer ‘yes’ when the construction or operation of these facilities is either (1) part of the federal action or (2) would not occur but for an action taken by a federal agency (federal permit, funding, etc.).

    No

16. Will the proposed action involve the creation of a new water-borne contaminant source (e.g., leachate pond pits containing chemicals that are not NSF/ANSI 60 compliant)?

    No

17. Will the proposed action involve the creation of a new point source discharge from a facility other than a water treatment plant or storm water system?

    No

18. Will the action include drilling or blasting?

    Yes

19. Will the drilling or blasting affect known or potentially suitable hibernacula, summer habitat, or active year-round habitat (where applicable) for the northern long-eared bat?

    Note: In addition to direct impacts to hibernacula, consider impacts to hydrology or air flow that may impact the suitability of hibernacula. Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat can be found at: https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions

    No

20. Will the action involve military training (e.g., smoke operations, obscurant operations, exploding munitions, artillery fire, range use, helicopter or fixed wing aircraft use)?

    No

21. Will the proposed action involve the use of herbicides or pesticides other than herbicides (e.g., fungicides, insecticides, or rodenticides)?

    No

22. Will the action include or cause activities that are reasonably certain to cause chronic nighttime noise in suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat? Chronic noise is noise that is continuous or occurs repeatedly again and again for a long time.

    Note: Additional information defining suitable summer habitat for the northern long-eared bat can be found at: https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions

    No

23. Does the action include, or is it reasonably certain to cause, the use of artificial lighting within 1000 feet of suitable northern long-eared bat roosting habitat?

    Note: Additional information defining suitable roosting habitat for the northern long-eared bat can be found at: https://www.fws.gov/media/northern-long-eared-bat-assisted-determination-key-selected-definitions

    Yes

24. Will the action use only downward-facing, full cut-off lens lights (with same intensity or less for replacement lighting)
    when installing new or replacing existing permanent lights? Or for those transportation agencies using the Backlight, Uplight, Glare (BUG) system developed by the Illuminating Engineering Society, will all three ratings (backlight, uplight, and glare) be as close to zero as is possible, with a priority of "uplight" of 0?

    No

25. Will the proposed action result in the cutting or other means of knocking down, bringing down, or trimming of any trees suitable for northern long-eared bat roosting?

    Note: Suitable northern long-eared bat roost trees are live trees and/or snags ≥3 inches dbh that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or cavities.

    Yes

PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

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