

Roost Tree # 314

Project No./Project Name 412.01 / EMERSON CREEK

Date First Found 7-30-15

Location Easton RT140

County SEVILLA

State OH

Quad Fireside

Lat-Long/UTM: N/E 41.17900

W/N - 82.88789

Zone — Datum: NAD83 Observers: MTM, ELS

#	Tree Tag #	Species	DBH (cm)	Height ft or m		Condition*	% Bark Cover**		Tree Ranking***	Available Roost/Observation
				Tree	Roost		Usable	Total		
1	314	Quercus sp.	91	60'		SNAG	Low	High	C	
2		Ulmus sp.	10"	12'		LIVE	Low	High	Sub-C	
3		Ulmus sp.	7"	10'		LIVE	Low	High	Under	
4		Ulmus sp.	23"	40'		LIVE	Low	High	Sub-C	
5		Acer rubrum	19.5"	35'		LIVE	Low	High	C	
6		Carya ovata	36"	55'		LIVE	High	High	C	
7		Carya ovata	31"	55'		LIVE	High	High	C	
8		Carya ovata	9"	12'		LIVE	Low	High	Under	
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										

A 10 factor English prism is used to identify trees within the plot, centered on the roost tree.

Habitat		
Interior	Edge	Open

Canopy Cover at Roost		
Open	Intermediate	Closed

Basal Area		
Live Trees	Snags	All Trees
70	10	80

Roost Location		
Bark	Cavity	Crevice

↓ QUICK REFERENCE /	↑ CIRCLE
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*Condition		
Snag	Live	Live-Damaged

***% Bark Cover		
High = ≥ 25%	Moderate = ≥ 10-25%	Low = < 10%

***Tree Ranking		
Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory

Plus / Emergent

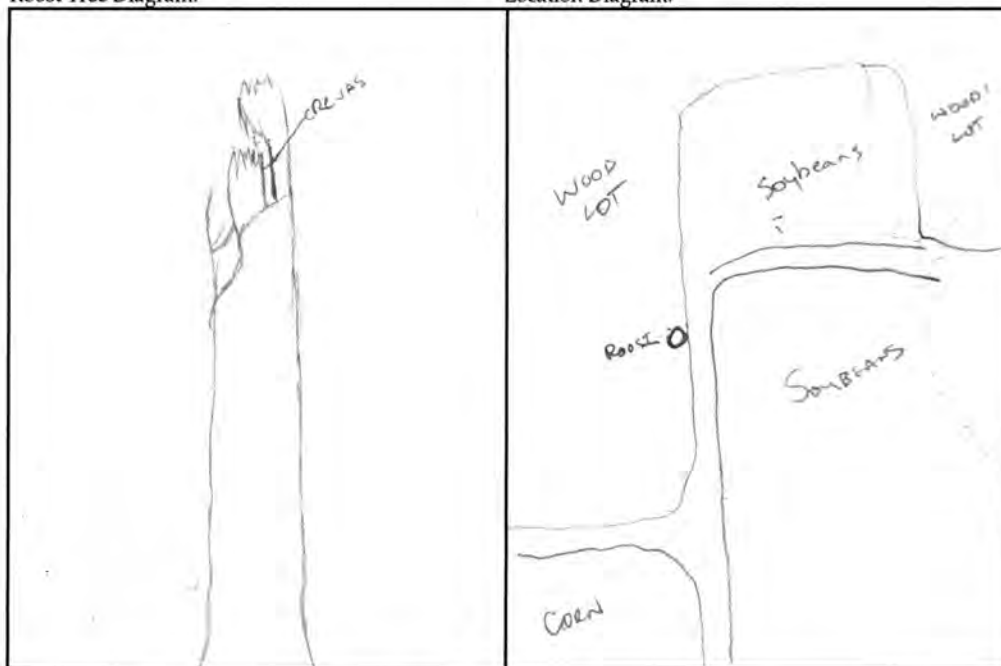
Roost Tree # 314

Bat Species/Sex/Frequency: MYSE / F / 205

Band # ODNR  
17178

Roost Tree Diagram:

Location Diagram:



## Emergence Count

No.	Date	Temp °F	Weather	# of Bats	Time				Focal Bat exit #	Personnel/Comments
					Sunset	Bats Start	Bats End	Tagged Bat		
1	7/30/15	81	Clear	3	8:44	8:47	9:44	9:44		TAB
2										
3										
4										

## Bat Days

No.	Date	Bat Freq.	Bat Band # ODNR	Sex of Bat	Observations
1	7-30	205	17178	F	1
2	7-31	205	17178	F	
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

## Cavity or Crevice Characteristics

No.	Nature	Aspect	Opening Measurements			
			Width	Height	Ground	H <sub>2</sub> O Level
1						
2						
3						

## Comments:

81° - Start time : 8:35 pm ; Frequency 206  
 75° - End Time : 10:14 pm

First bat tree to the right, not Northern  
 Second - left Big Brown



847

9:10

9:12

9:44

&gt; possibly same bat

- Northern Emerged - no ping on Receiver

8-1-15 off parcel  
 8-2-15

N 41.17860 W 82.88918 - 242  
 N 41.17904 W 82.88830 - 332'

Copperhead Environmental Consulting Inc.  
 P.O. Box 73, 11641 Richmond Rd.  
 Paint Lick, KY 40461 (859) 925-9012

Likely tree location

N 41.178988  
 W 82.888251

Roost Tree # 860 Project No./Project Name 501.01 / Emerson West Date First Found 7/12/16Location Open woodlot adjoining wheat fieldCounty SenecaState OHQuad WatsonLat-Long/UTM: N/E 41.17548W/N -83.04216Zone 18N Datum: NAD83 Observers: G. Janos, K. DeBeck

#	Tree Tag #	Species	DBH (cm)	Height ft or m		Condition*	% Bark Cover**		Tree Ranking***	Available Roost/ Observation
				Tree	Roost		Usable	Total		
1	860	F. pennsylvanica	45.5	12	6	S	H	H	C	Bark
2		U. americana	27.5	8		S	L	H	C	Bark
3		F. pennsylvanica	26.2	15		S	M	H	C	Bark
4		U. americana	17.7	9		S	L	H	SC	Bark
5		O. rubra	14.9	6		L	N/A	H	SC	None
6		A. saccharum	24.9	10		L	N/A	H	SC	None
7		P. occidentalis	62.5	12		L	L	H	C	Bark
8		Aesculus glabra	32.0	8		L	N/A	H	C	None
9		U. americana	10.5	5		L	N/A	H	U	None
10		A. saccharum	48.1	9		L	N/A	H	C	None
11		O. rubra	34.1	14		L	N/A	H	C	None
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										

A 10 factor English prism is used to identify trees within the plot, centered on the roost tree.

Habitat		
Interior	Edge	Open

Canopy Cover at Roost		
Open	Intermediate	Closed

Basal Area		
Live Trees	Snags	All Trees
70	40	110

Roost Location		
Bark	Cavity	Crevice

↓ QUICK REFERENCE / ↑ CIRCLE

*Condition		
Snag	Live	Live-Damaged

**% Bark Cover		
High = ≥ 25%	Moderate = ≥ 10-25%	Low = < 10%

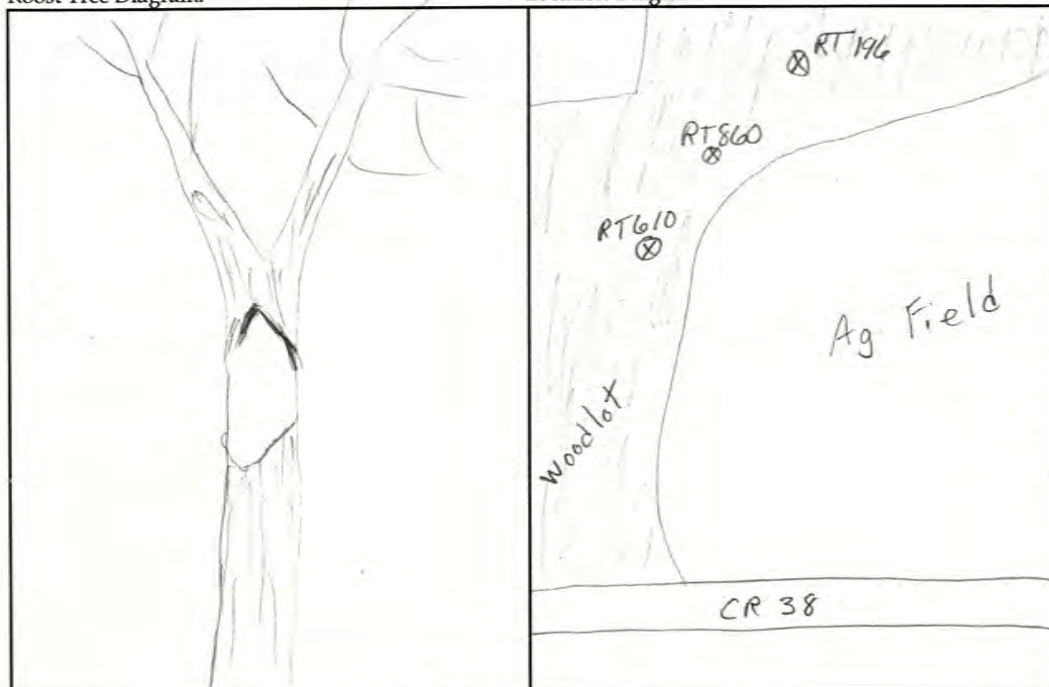
***Tree Ranking		
Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory



Roost Tree # 860Bat Species/Sex/Frequency: MYSE/F/172.387 Band # ODNR 23529

Roost Tree Diagram:

Location Diagram:



Bat Days					
No.	Date	Bat Freq.	Bat Band #	Sex of Bat	Observations
1	7/12	172.387	23529	F	
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

## Emergence Count

No.	Date	Temp °F	Weather	# of Bats	Time				Focal Bat exit #	Personnel/Comments
					Sunset	Bats Start	Bats End	Tagged Bat		
1	7/12	79	Clear	3	2105	2113	2125	2125	3	K. DeBeck
* 2	7/13	78	Cloudy	3	2105	2113	2125	2125	3	
3	7/14	78	Partly cloudy	0	2104	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	video camera
4										

## Cavity or Crevice Characteristics

No.	Nature	Aspect	Opening Measurements			
			Width	Height	Ground	H <sub>2</sub> O Level
1						
2						
3						

## Comments:

\* Unfavorable conditions (rain & wind) before sunset did not allow for emergence count to be done

Roost Tree # 196 Project No./Project Name 501 / Emerson West Date First Found 13 July 2016Location Woodlot north of CR38County SenecaState OHQuad WatsonLat-Long/UTM: N/E 41.17633W/N 83.04134Zone - Datum: NAD83Observers: Tewbertson, D. Hayes

#	Tree Tag #	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (ft or m)		Condition*	% Bark Cover**		Tree Ranking***	Available Roost/ Observation
				Tree	Roost		Usable	Total		
1	196	<i>U. americana</i>	19.9	16	5	Snag	High <sup>60</sup>	High <sup>85</sup>	SubCanopy	Bark
2		<i>U. americana</i>	5.0	3	-	Live	High	-	U.	-
3		<i>U. americana</i>	17.2	13	-	Snag	High	-	Subcanopy	-
4		<i>U. americana</i>	27.2	2.5	-	Snag	Low	Low	understory	-
5		<i>Q. palustris</i>	39.5	19	-	Live	-	High	Canopy	-
6		<i>F. pennsylvanica</i>	24.5	17	-	Snag	Low	High	Canopy	-
7		<i>Q. palustris</i>	40.3	19	-	Live	-	High	Canopy	-
8		<i>Acer rubrum</i>	25.5	16	-	Snag	Low	High	Subcanopy	-
9		<i>F. pennsylvanica</i>	34.6	18	-	Snag	Low <sup>10</sup>	High <sup>90</sup>	Canopy	-
10		<i>U. americana</i>	11.1	15	-	Live	Low	High	Canopy	-
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										

A 10 factor English prism is used to identify trees within the plot, centered on the roost tree.

Habitat		
<u>Interior</u>	Edge	Open

Canopy Cover at Roost		
Open	<u>Intermediate</u>	Closed

Basal Area (x10)		
Live Trees	Snags	All Trees
40	60	100

Roost Location		
<u>Bark</u>	Cavity	Crevice

↓ QUICK REFERENCE / ↑ CIRCLE

*Condition		
Snag	Live	Live-Damaged

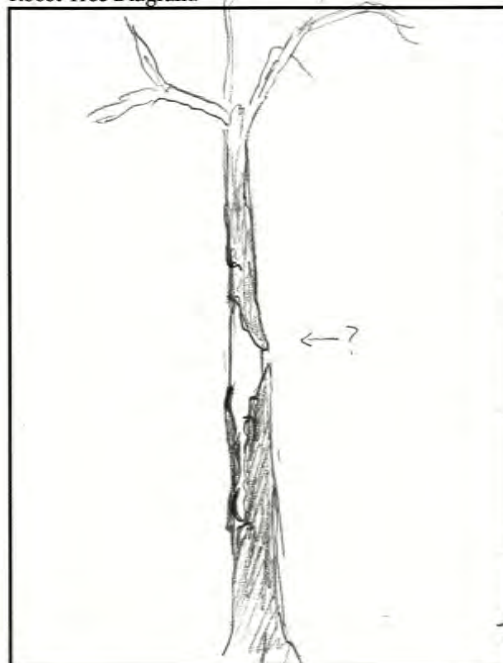
**% Bark Cover		
High = ≥ 25%	Moderate = ≥ 10- < 25%	Low = < 10%

***Tree Ranking		
Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory

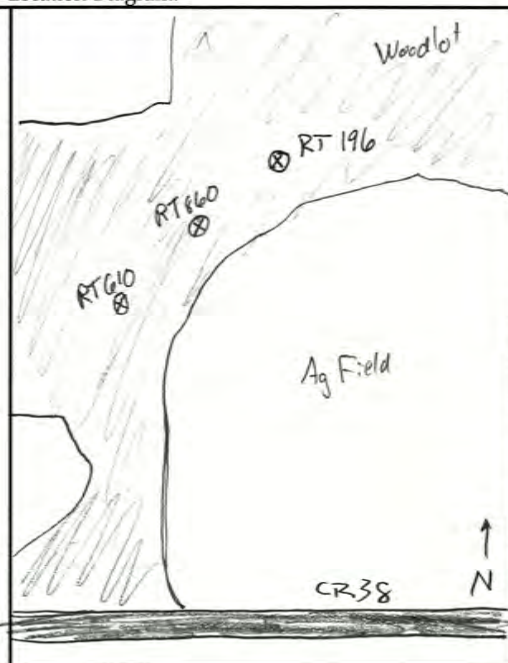


Roost Tree # 196Bat Species/Sex/Frequency: MYSE/F/172.387Band # ODNR 23529

Roost Tree Diagram:



Location Diagram:



Emergence Count

No.	Date	Temp °F	Weather	# of Bats	Time				Focal Bat exit #	Personnel/ Comments
					Sunset	Bats Start	Bats End	Tagged Bat		
* 1	7/13	—	Cloudy	—	2105	—	—	—	—	—
2	7/14	78	Partly cloudy	0	2104	—	—	—	—	K. De Beck
3	7/15	77	Partly cloudy	0	2103	—	—	—	—	T. Culbertson
4										

Comments:

\* Unfavorable conditions (rain + wind) before sunset did not allow for an emergence count to be completed

Bat Days

No.	Date	Bat Freq.	Bat Band ODNR #	Sex of Bat	Observations
1	7/13	172.387	23529	F	
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

Cavity or Crevice Characteristics

No.	Nature	Aspect	Opening Measurements			
			Width	Height	Ground	H <sub>2</sub> O Level
1	Bark	—	—	—	—	—
2						
3						

Roost Tree # 610

Project No./Project Name

501

Emerson West

Date First Found 14 July 2016

Location Woodlot north of CR 38

County Seneca

State OH

Quad Watson

Lat-Long UTM: N 41.17530

W 83.64322

Zone -

Datum: NAD83

Observers: T. Culbertson, D. Hayes

#	Tree Tag #	Species	DBH (cm)	Height ft or m		Condition*	% Bark Cover**		Tree Ranking***	Available Roost/ Observation
				Tree	Roost		Usable	Total		
1	610	F. pennsylvanica	29.5	7	6.5	Snag	Low	High	Subcanopy	Crevice
2		F. pennsylvanica	28.4	17	-	Snag	Low	High	Canopy	
3		A. saccharum	50	20	-	Live	Low	High	Canopy	
4		P. deltoides	86.5	22	-	Live	Low	High	Canopy	
5		A. saccharum	38	16	-	Live	Low	High	Canopy	
6		F. pennsylvanica	38.4	19	-	Snag	Low	Low	Canopy	
7		A. saccharum	57.0	21	-	Live	Low	High	Canopy	
8		F. grandifolia	48.8	2.5	-	Snag	High	Low	Understory	
9		F. grandifolia	56.6	18	-	Live	High	Low	Canopy	
10		J. nigra	42.2	22	-	Live	High	Low	Canopy	
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										

Habitat		
Interior	Edge	Open

Canopy Cover at Roost		
Open	Intermediate	Closed

Basal Area		
Live Trees	Snags	All Trees
60	40	100

Roost Location		
Bark	Cavity	Crevice

↓ QUICK REFERENCE / ↑ CIRCLE
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*Condition		
Snag	Live	Live-Damaged

**% Bark Cover		
High = ≥ 25%	Moderate = ≥ 10- < 25%	Low = < 10%

***Tree Ranking		
Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory

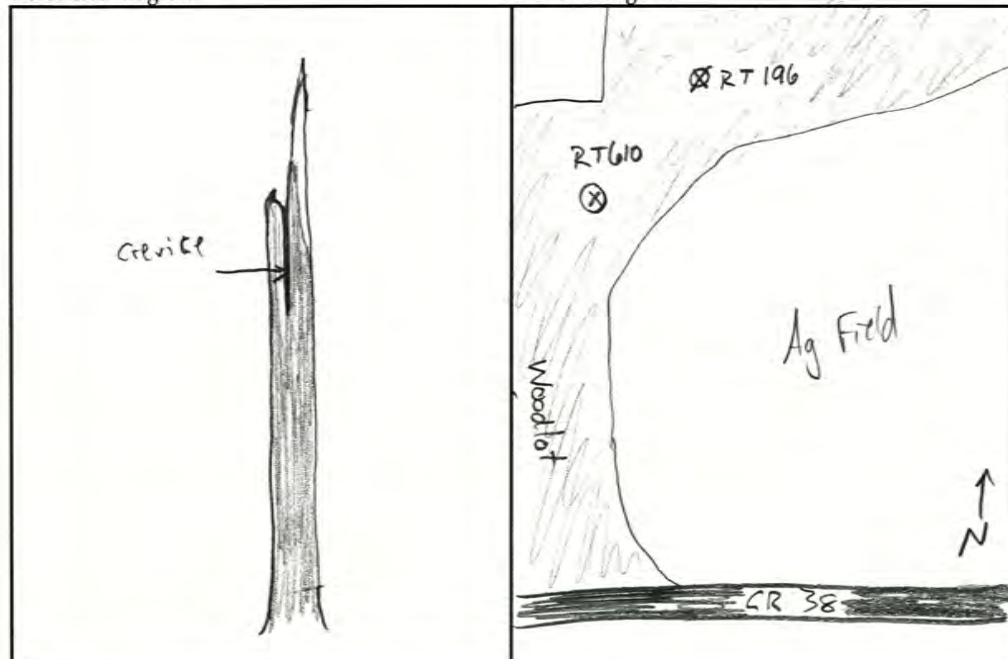
A 10 factor English prism is used to identify trees within the plot, centered on the roost tree.



Roost Tree # 610Bat Species/Sex/Frequency: MYSE/F/172.387Band # ODNR 23529

Roost Tree Diagram:

Location Diagram:



Emergence Count

No.	Date	Temp °F	Weather	# of Bats	Time				Focal Bat exit #	Personnel/ Comments
					Sunset	Bats Start	Bats End	Tagged Bat		
1	7/14	78	Partly Cloudy	4	2104	2121	2132	2122	2	H. Price
2	7/15	77	Partly Cloudy	0	2103	-	-	-	-	D. Hayes
3	7/14									
4	7/14									

Comments:

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Bat Days

No.	Date	Bat Freq.	Bat Band ODNR #	Sex of Bat	Observations
1	7/14	172.387	23529	F	Crevice
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

Cavity or Crevice Characteristics

No.	Nature	Aspect	Opening Measurements			
			Width	Height	Ground	H <sub>2</sub> O Level
1	Crevice			6.5		-
2						
3						



Roost Tree # 602 Project No./Project Name 501 / Emerson West Date First Found 16 July 2016Location Woodlot north of CR 38County SenecaState OHQuad WatsonLat-Long/UTM: NDE 41.17557 W/N 83.04156 Zone - Datum: NAD83 Observers: T. Culbertson, D. Hayes

#	Tree Tag #	Species	DBH (cm)	Height ft or m		Condition*	% Bark Cover**		Tree Ranking***	Available Roost/ Observation
				Tree	Roost		Usable	Total		
1	602	F. pennsylvanica	40.5	18	9	Snag	Low	High	Canopy	Bark
2		A. saccharum	38.5	18		Snag	low	High	Canopy	
3		C. laciniosa	44.0	17		Snag	Mod	Mod	Canopy	
4		U. americana	36.8	13		Snag	low	low	Sub-C	
5		F. pennsylvanica	49.0	19		Snag	low	High	Canopy	
6		F. pennsylvanica	29.4	17		Snag	low	High	Canopy	
7		A. saccharum	13.5	8		Live	low	High	Understory	
8		B. lenta	26.2	10		Live	low	High	Sub-C	
9		F. grandifolia	29.0	11		Live	low	High	Sub-C	
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										

Habitat		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Interior	<input type="radio"/> Edge	<input type="radio"/> Open

Canopy Cover at Roost		
<input type="radio"/> Open	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Intermediate	<input type="radio"/> Closed

Basal Area		
Live Trees	Snags	All Trees
30	60	90

Roost Location		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Bark	<input type="radio"/> Cavity	<input type="radio"/> Crevice

↓ QUICK REFERENCE / ↑ CIRCLE

*Condition		
Snag	Live	Live-Damaged

**% Bark Cover		
High = ≥ 25%	Moderate = ≥ 10-25%	Low = < 10%

***Tree Ranking		
Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory

A 10 factor English prism is used to identify trees within the plot, centered on the roost tree.

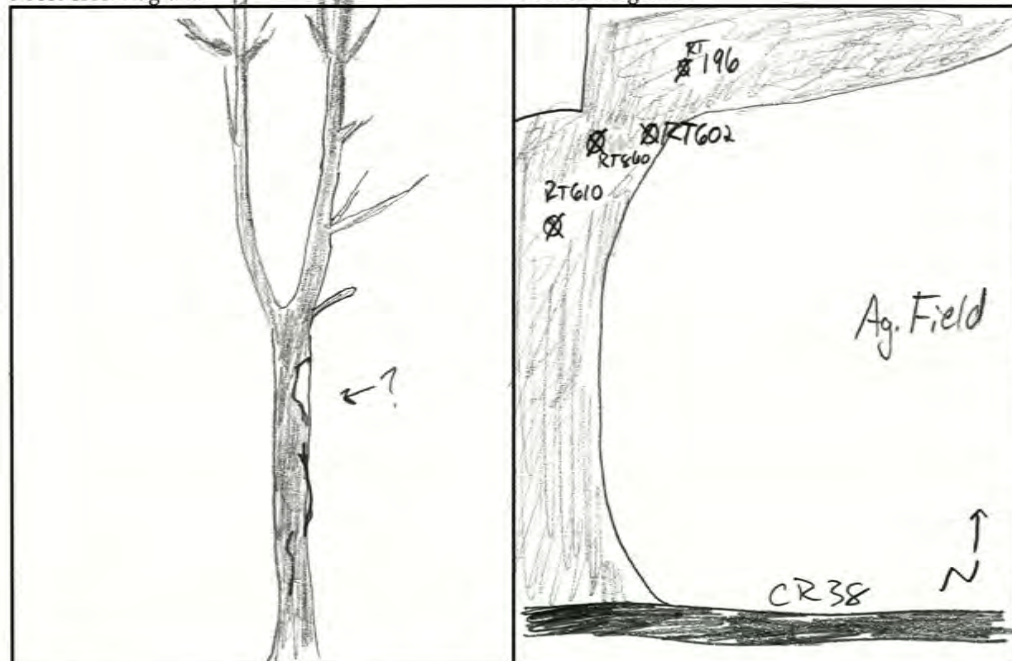
Roost Tree # 602

Bat Species/Sex/Frequency: MYSE/F/172.387

Band # ODNR 23529

Roost Tree Diagram:

Location Diagram:



Emergence Count

No.	Date	Temp °F	Weather	# of Bats	Time				Focal Bat exit #	Personnel/Comments
					Sunset	Bats Start	Bats End	Tagged Bat		
1	7/16	72	Clear	2	2102	2115	2120	2115	1	K. DeBeck
2	7/17	78	Clear	1	2102	2118	2138	—	—	M. Gorden
3										
4										

Bat Days					
No.	Date	Bat Freq.	Bat Band ODNR #	Sex of Bat	Observations
1	7/16	172.387	23529	F	
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

Cavity or Crevice Characteristics

No.	Nature	Aspect	Opening Measurements			
			Width	Height	Ground	H <sub>2</sub> O Level
1	Bark					
2						
3						

Comments:

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Roost Tree # 603 Project No./Project Name 501 / Emerson West Wind Date First Found July 18, 2016Location Woodlot north of CP 38County SenecaState OhioQuad WatsonLat-Long/UTM: N 41.17520 W 83.04289 Zone — Datum: NAD 83 Observers: T. Culbertson, D. Hoyer

#	Tree Tag #	Species	DBH (cm)	Height ft or m		Condition*	% Bark Cover**		Tree Ranking***	Available Roost/ Observation
				Tree	Roost		Usable	Total		
1	603	<i>F. pennsylvanica</i>	44.5	17	5	Snag	High	High	Canopy	Bark
2		<i>A. saccharum</i>	15.0	13		Live	low	High	Sub-C	
3		<i>U. americana</i>	26.4	16		Live	low	High	Canopy	
4		<i>A. saccharum</i>	17.5	12		Live	low	High	Sub-C	
5		<i>C. ovata</i>	13.2	12		Live	low	High	Sub-C	
6		<i>U. americana</i>	15.8	10		Live	low	High	Sub-C	
7		<i>Q. rubra</i>	60.6	20		Live	low	High	Canopy	
8		<i>Q. rubra</i>	40.1	21		Live	low	High	Canopy	
9		<i>B. lenta</i>	25.0	18		Live	low	High	Canopy	
10		<i>A. saccharum</i>	25.6	15		Live	low	High	Canopy	
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										

A 10 factor English prism is used to identify trees within the plot, centered on the roost tree.

Habitat		
<u>Interior</u>	Edge	Open

Canopy Cover at Roost		
Open	Intermediate	<u>Closed</u>

Basal Area		
Live Trees	Snags	All Trees
90	10	100

Roost Location		
<u>Bark</u>	Cavity	Crevice

↓ QUICK REFERENCE / ↑ CIRCLE

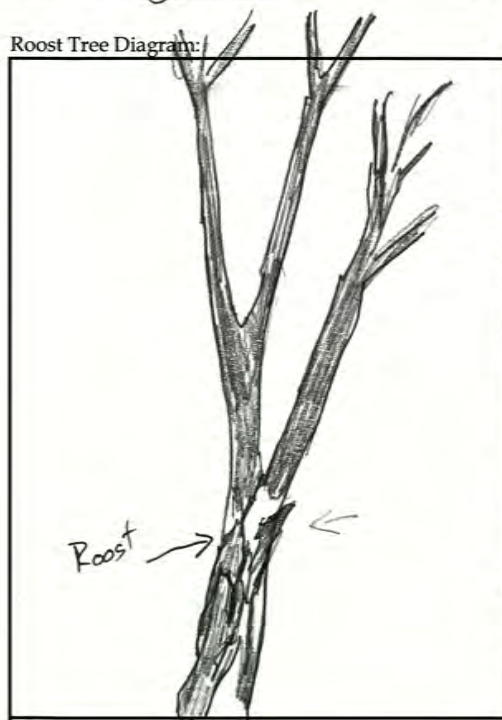
*Condition		
Snag	Live	Live-Damaged

**% Bark Cover		
High = ≥ 25%	Moderate = ≥ 10-25%	Low = < 10%

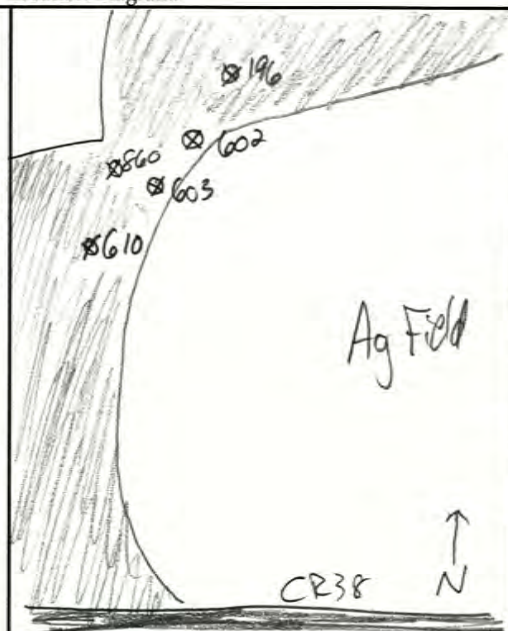
***Tree Ranking		
Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory

Roost Tree # 603Bat Species/Sex/Frequency: MYSE/F/172.387Band # ODNR 23529

Roost Tree Diagram:



Location Diagram:



## Emergence Count

No.	Date	Temp °F	Weather	# of Bats	Time				Focal Bat exit #	Personnel/ Comments
					Sunset	Bats Start	Bats End	Tagged Bat		
1	7/18	76	Partly Cloudy	6	2101	2103	2135	2103	1	J. Culbertson D. Hayes
2	7/19	72	Few Clouds	0	2100	-	-	-	-	A. Hawkins
3										
4										

## Bat Days

No.	Date	Bat Freq.	Bat Band ODNR #	Sex of Bat	Observations
1	7/18	172.387	23529	F	
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

## Cavity or Crevice Characteristics

No.	Nature	Aspect	Opening Measurements			
			Width	Height	Ground	H <sub>2</sub> O Level
1	Box	90°	4"	1.5m	-	-
2						
3						

Comments:

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Roost Tree # 309 Project No./Project Name 501.02 / Emerson West Date First Found 20 July 2016  
 Location Woodlot South of E. Township Road 122 and West of South County Rd 23  
 County Seneca State OH Quad Firside  
 Lat-Long/UTM: N/E 41.13634 W/N -82.96265 Zone — Datum: NAD83 Observers: J Adams, H Price

#	Tree Tag #	Species	DBH (cm)	Height ft or (m)		Condition*	% Bark Cover**		Tree Ranking***	Available Roost/ Observation
				Tree	Roost		Usable	Total		
1	309	P. deltooides	35	12		Snag	95	80	Canopy	Bark
2		P. deltooides	30	12		Alive	100	100	Canopy	None
3		Q. palustris	45	15		Alive	0	100	Canopy	None
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										

Habitat		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Interior	<input type="radio"/> Edge	<input type="radio"/> Open

Canopy Cover at Roost		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Open	<input type="radio"/> Intermediate	<input type="radio"/> Closed

Basal Area		
Live Trees	Snags	All Trees
20	10	30

Roost Location		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Bark	<input type="radio"/> Cavity	<input type="radio"/> Crevice

↓ QUICK REFERENCE / ↑ CIRCLE

*Condition		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Snag	<input type="radio"/> Live	<input type="radio"/> Live-Damaged

***% Bark Cover		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> High = ≥ 25%	<input type="radio"/> Moderate = ≥ 10-25%	<input type="radio"/> Low = < 10%

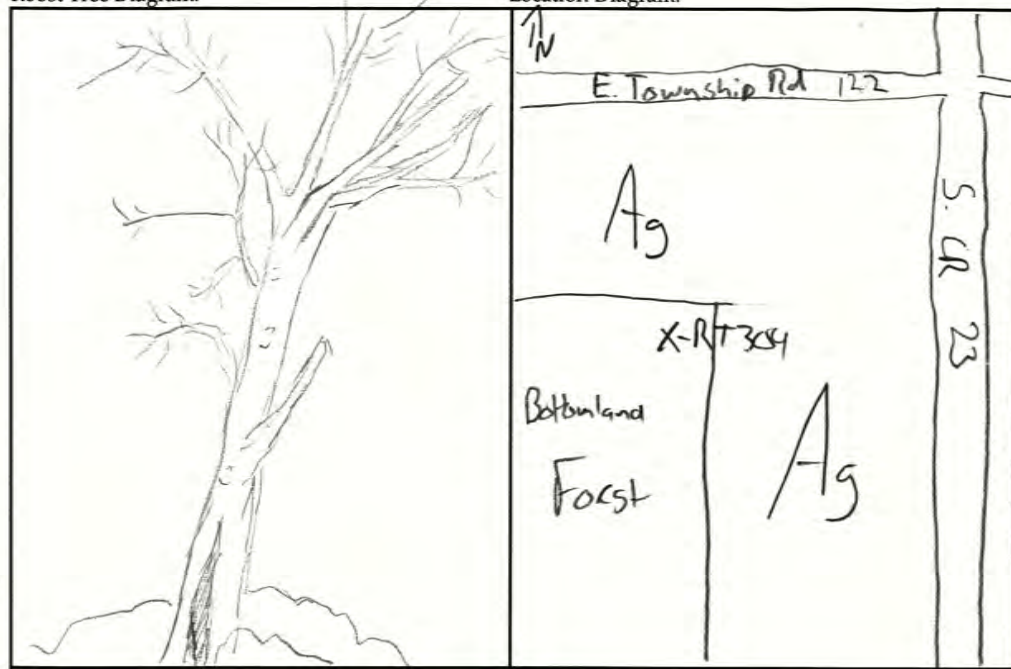
***Tree Ranking		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Canopy	<input type="radio"/> Sub-Canopy	<input type="radio"/> Understory

A 10 factor English prism is used to identify trees within the plot, centered on the roost tree.

Roost Tree # 309Bat Species/Sex/Frequency: MYSE/Male/.267Band # ODNR 23588

Roost Tree Diagram:

Location Diagram:



Emergence Count

No.	Date	Temp °F	Weather	# of Bats	Time				Focal Bat exit #	Personnel/Comments
					Sunset	Bats Start	Bats End	Tagged Bat		
1	7/20	73	Clear	1	2059	2135	2135	2135	1	—
2	7/21	79	Partly Cloudy	0	2058	—	—	—	—	D. Hayes
3										
4										

Bat Days

No.	Date	Bat Freq.	Bat Band #	Sex of Bat	Observations
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

Cavity or Crevice Characteristics

No.	Nature	Aspect	Opening Measurements			
			Width	Height	Ground	H <sub>2</sub> O Level
1						
2						
3						

Comments:

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Roost Tree # 258

Project No./Project Name 501 / APEX

Date First Found 7-22-16

Location 973 ft East of Cooper Rd and 1900 ft South of Rd 162 in Wood lot

County Seneca

State OH

Quad ATTICA

Lat-Long/UTM: N E 41.11945

W/N -82.97298

Zone

Datum: WGS 84 Observers: T. Fagan, M. Gordon

#	Tree Tag #	Species	DBH (cm)	Height ft or m		Condition*	% Bark Cover**		Tree Ranking***	Available Roost/ Observation
				Tree	Roost		Usable	Total		
1	258	C. ovata	28.1	18m		S	H	H	C	
2		U. americana	25.9	17m		L	L	H	C	
3		A. saccharum	32.5	18m		L	L	H	C	
4		C. ovata	40.9	20m		L	H	H	C	
5		U. americana	34.6	15m		S	H	L	V	
6		A. saccharum	16.0	15m		L	L	H	V	
7		C. ovata	36.1	18m		S	H	H	C	
8		C. ovata	28.8	18m		L	H	H	C	
9		J. nigra	28.4	18m		L	L	H	C	
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										

A 10 factor English prism is used to identify trees within the plot, centered on the roost tree.

Habitat		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Interior	<input type="radio"/> Edge	<input type="radio"/> Open

Canopy Cover at Roost		
<input type="radio"/> Open	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Intermediate	<input type="radio"/> Closed

Basal Area		
Live Trees	Snags	All Trees
60	30	90

Roost Location		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Bark	<input type="radio"/> Cavity	<input type="radio"/> Crevice

↓ QUICK REFERENCE / ↑ CIRCLE

*Condition		
Snag	Live	Live-Damaged

**% Bark Cover		
High = ≥ 25%	Moderate = ≥ 10-25%	Low = < 10%

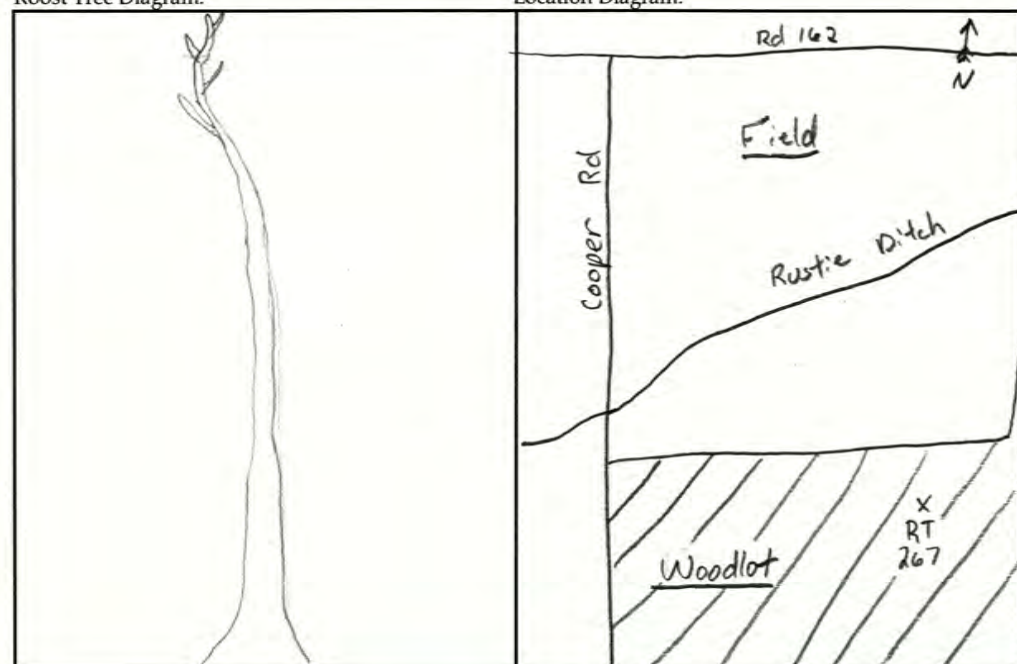
***Tree Ranking		
Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory

Roost Tree # 258Bat Species/Sex/Frequency: MySE/M/172.267

Band #

Roost Tree Diagram:

Location Diagram:



Emergence Count

No.	Date	Temp °F	Weather	# of Bats	Time				Focal Bat exit #	Personnel/Comments
					Sunset	Bats Start	Bats End	Tagged Bat		
1	7/22	78	clear	1	2052	2110	2110	2110	1	C. Lefkovich
2	7/23	75	clear	2	2053	2118	2121	—	—	M. Gordon
3	7/24	71	clear	3	2051	2102	2114	2106	2	M. Gordon
4	7/25	78	clear	1	2050	2110	2110	—	—	T. Fagin M. Gordon

Comments:

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Bat Days

No.	Date	Bat Freq.	Bat Band #	Sex of Bat	Observations
1	7/22	267		M	C. Lefkovich
2	7/24	267		M	
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

Cavity or Crevice Characteristics

No.	Nature	Aspect	Opening Measurements			
			Width	Height	Ground	H <sub>2</sub> O Level
1						
2						
3						



Roost Tree # 251 Project No./Project Name 501 / APEX Date First Found 7-23-16Location 1600 ft south of Miller Straub Rd East of Rd 77 in Wood lotCounty Seneca State OH Quad Fire sideLat-Long/UTM: N/E 41.13470 W/N -82.96410 Zone \_\_\_\_\_ Datum: WGS 84 Observers: T. Egan, M. Gorman

#	Tree Tag #	Species	DBH (cm)	Height ft or m		Condition*	% Bark Cover**		Tree Ranking***	Available Roost/Observation
				Tree	Roost		Usable	Total		
1	251	<i>U. americana</i>	23.7	12m		S	H	H	S-C	
2		<i>C. ovata</i>	51.1	22m		L	H	H	C	
3		<i>A. saccharum</i>	20.9	15m		S	M	C	S-C	
4		<i>A. dulcoides</i>	18.3	16m		S	M	M	C	
5		<i>A. dulcoides</i>	36.0	20m		L	L	H	S-C	
6		<i>C. ovata</i>	51.1	20m		L	H	H	C	
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										

A 10 factor English prism is used to identify trees within the plot, centered on the roost tree.



Habitat		
Interior	Edge	Open

Canopy Cover at Roost		
Open	Intermediate	Closed

Basal Area		
Live Trees	Snags	All Trees
30	30	60

Roost Location		
Bark	Cavity	Crevice

↓ QUICK REFERENCE / ↑ CIRCLE
------------------------------

*Condition		
Snag	Live	Live-Damaged

**% Bark Cover		
High = $\geq 25\%$	Moderate = $\geq 10-25\%$	Low = $< 10\%$

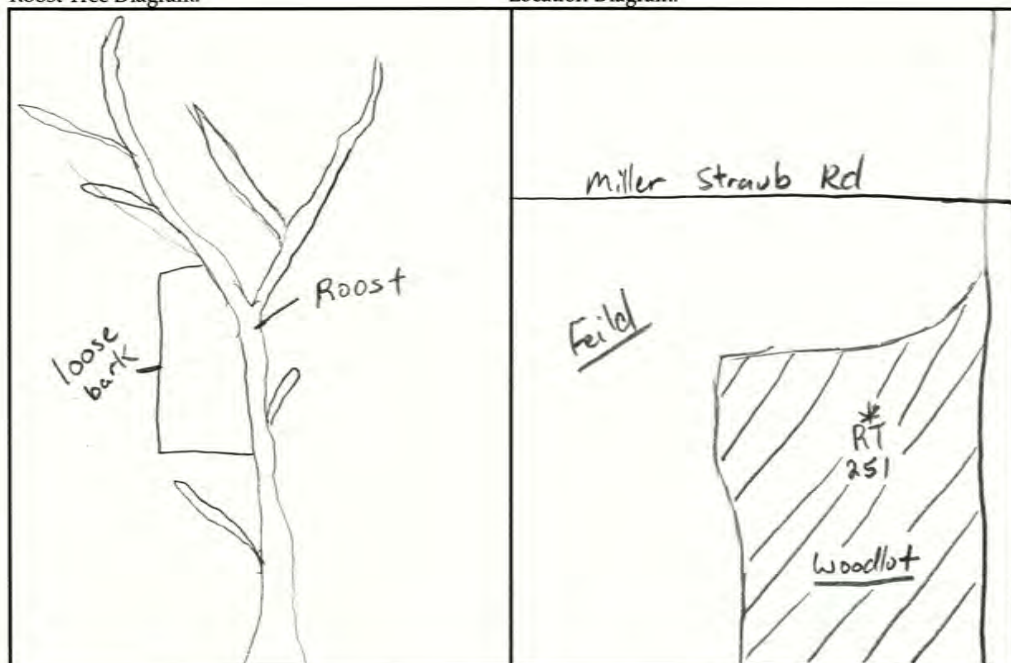
***Tree Ranking		
Canopy	Sub-Canopy	Understory

Roost Tree # 251Bat Species/Sex/Frequency: M/SE / M/172.267

Band #

Roost Tree Diagram:

Location Diagram:



Bat Days					
No.	Date	Bat Freq.	Bat Band #	Sex of Bat	Observations
1	7/23	267		M	
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

Emergence Count

No.	Date	Temp °F	Weather	# of Bats	Time				Focal Bat exit #	Personnel/ Comments
					Sunset	Bats Start	Bats End	Tagged Bat		
1	7/23	75	clear	1	2052	21:10	21:10	21:10	1	T. Fagin
2	7/24	71	clear	1*	2051	21:10	21:10	—	—	T. Fagin
3										
4										

Cavity or Crevice Characteristics

No.	Nature	Aspect	Opening Measurements			
			Width	Height	Ground	H <sub>2</sub> O Level
1						
2						
3						

Comments:

Taylor's phone  
 \* Bat could have possibly emerged from nearby tree



## APPENDIX E

### **Roost Tree Photographs**

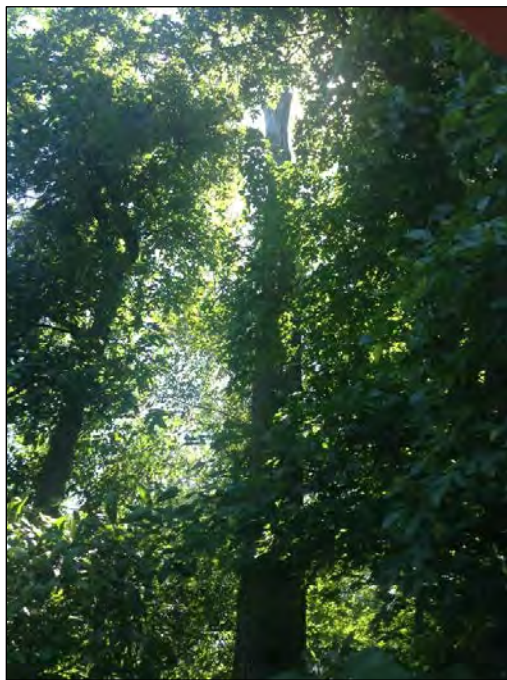
501- Emerson West Wind Project Bat Survey, Seneca County, Ohio, July 2015 and 2016.

Business Confidential – Not for Public Disclosure

## Roost Tree Photos



RT 140



RT 314





RT 860



RT196



RT610



RT602





RT603



RT309



RT258



RT251



**Eastern Massasauga Habitat Assessment  
for the Emerson West Wind Project  
Seneca County, Ohio**

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**December 2016**



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**Prepared by:**

**Goniela Iskali and Travis Brown**

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408 W. 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Bloomington, Indiana 47404

**December 5, 2016**



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*Privileged and Confidential - Not For Distribution*

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Emerson West Wind, LLC (Emerson West) is developing the Emerson West Wind Project (Project) in Seneca County, Ohio. Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc. (WEST) was contracted to complete a desktop assessment of potential suitable habitat within the Project area for the eastern massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus*).

Eastern massasaugas prefer open wetlands or wet grasslands that have less than 50% canopy coverage, and that are located adjacent to upland grasslands or shrub scrub areas. They also have been documented using forested areas. WEST reviewed species records provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and existing publicly available datasets such as the USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) and the US Geological Survey (USGS) National Land Cover Database (NLCD) to assess the potential for suitable eastern massasauga habitat within the Project area (defined as forested and emergent wetlands, and adjacent suitable upland habitats larger than 0.01 square kilometers (km<sup>2</sup>; 2.5 acres [ac])).

Forty-four habitat patches were identified as wetland areas or wetland areas with adjacent potential upland habitat with a minimum size of 0.01 km<sup>2</sup> (2.5 ac). Thirty-seven habitat patches were identified as freshwater forested and shrub wetlands that ranged from 0.013 km<sup>2</sup> – 0.48 km<sup>2</sup> (3.22 ac – 118.27 ac) and six wetland complexes were identified as emergent wetlands that ranged from 0.01 km<sup>2</sup> – 0.62 km<sup>2</sup> (2.80 – 152.99 ac).

These 44 habitat patches met the criteria used to define potential suitable eastern massasauga habitat; however, these patches were isolated and fragmented and would likely not support eastern massasauga populations. Note that there are no known records of eastern massasauga occurring in Seneca County or within the Project area. Risk of impact posed by the Project is low; however, avoidance of potentially suitable habitat is recommended to ensure impact avoidance.



## **STUDY PARTICIPANTS**

### **Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc.**

Rhett Good	Senior Project Manager
Goniela Iskali	Project Manager and Report Compiler
Travis Brown	Report Editor
Jeff Fruhwirth	GIS Technician
Rebecca Schmitt	Technical Editor

## **REPORT REFERENCE**

Iskali, G. and T.Brown. 2016. Eastern Massasauga Habitat Assessment for the Emerson West Wind Project, Seneca County, Ohio. Draft Report: November 2016. Prepared for Apex Clean Energy, Inc. (Apex), Charlottesville, Virginia. Prepared by Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc. (WEST), Bloomington, Indiana.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Emerson West Wind, LLC (Emerson West) is developing the Emerson West Wind Project (Project) in Seneca County, Ohio. Western EcoSystems Technology, Inc. (WEST) was contracted to complete a desktop assessment of the potential habitat present within the Project area for the eastern massasauga (*Sistrurus catenatus*).

## **SPECIES BACKGROUND**

The eastern massasauga was once common throughout much of the Great Lakes basin, but is now restricted to scattered populations that are often isolated in the Midwest region (Harding 1997). Habitat loss and fragmentation, as well as persecution by humans, are thought to be the main reasons for the decline of this species (Szymasnski 1998). The eastern massasauga has been listed as state endangered in Ohio since 1996, and was listed in the Federal Register as federally threatened on September 30, 2016 (effective October 31, 2016 [USFWS 2016a]).

Seneca County is within the historic range of this species; however the USFWS stated that there were no known records for the eastern massasauga in Seneca County and indicated that the nearest known population was located in the Richmond Township of Huron County, which is 2.65 kilometers (km; 1.65 miles) east of the Project boundary (K. Lott, USFWS, pers. comm.).

The eastern massasauga spends the majority of the year in open lowland swamps, bogs, fens, and wet prairies with less than 50% canopy coverage, but the species has also been documented using forested areas (Reinert and Kodrich 1982; Harding 1997; Johnson et al. 2000; USFWS 2000). This species is generally active between April and late September, and it often hibernates in transition zones between uplands and wetlands, using crayfish burrows, rock crevices, tree roots, and other types of crevices that do not freeze (Seigel 1986; Johnson and Menzies 1993; Johnson 1995; Tennant and Bartlett 2000; Michigan Department of Natural Resources [MDNR] 2016). When they emerge from their hibernacula, they typically stay near the site for one to two weeks, basking in elevated sites before moving on to their summer habitats (Johnson 1995; King 1997; Parent 1997). Their summer months are spent in well-drained upland habitats, such as fields and grasslands (Harding 1997).

Temporal shifts in habitat selection during the eastern massasauga's active season have been documented in some studies, and preference between upland and wetland habitats seems to vary regionally and among populations (Reinert and Kodrich 1982; Seigel 1986; Bissell 2006; Harvey and Weatherhead 2006). The differences in habitat preference and use may result from local habitat conditions such as resource availability, landscape context, and fragmentation, or from sampling methods used among researchers (Bailey et al. 2012). However, most studies are in agreement that the eastern massasauga's association with wetlands is consistent, and individuals are almost never found more than 500 meters (m; 1,640 feet [ft]) away from wetlands (USFWS 2016b).

The home range of the eastern massasauga varies substantially within and among populations. In southern Michigan, average home range size varies from 0.05 square kilometers (km<sup>2</sup>; 12.4 acres [ac]) to 0.012 km<sup>2</sup> (3.19 ac; USFWS 2016b). However, larger home range sizes 0.25 – 0.26 km<sup>2</sup> (61.7 – 64.2 ac) have been documented in Ontario, Canada (Weatherhead and Prior 1992) and New York (Johnson 2000), and the smallest home range documented is 0.01 km<sup>2</sup> (2.5 ac) in Monroe County, Wisconsin (USFWS 2016c). Existing literature does not provide information on the minimum patch size needed for individuals or populations of the eastern massasauga to exist, although persistence of populations is thought to decrease as patch size, quality of the habitat, and connectivity among microhabitats decreases. Connectivity between the summer and winter hibernating habitat is important for this species, as they must have unimpeded ability to access either type of habitat (USFWS 2016c).

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Project is located in Seneca County, Ohio, and is characterized by flat to gently rolling topography dominated by cultivated crops (Figure 1). The Project is located within the Huron/Erie Lake Plain ecoregion, which is a broad, flat, fertile plain with some relic sand dunes, beach ridges and end moraines. Today, most of the forests have been cleared and the swamps artificially drained to make way for highly productive farms which produce corn (*Zea mays*), soybean (*Glycine max*), and livestock, and developed areas (US Environmental Protection Agency [USEPA] 2016).

Approximately 81.3% of the nearly 198 km<sup>2</sup> (49,110 ac) Project area is composed of cultivated cropland (Table 1). The next most common habitat is forested area, which composes 8.9% of the Project area and consists primarily of shelterbelts and woodlots associated with homesteads. Developed areas (e.g., farmsteads) compose approximately 5% of the Project area, and all other habitat types compose less than 3% of the Project area individually. The only types of wetlands present within the Project area are woody and emergent herbaceous wetlands, which compose less than 0.01% of the Project area individually (Figure 1, Table 1; US Geological Survey [USGS] National Land Cover Database [NLCD] 2011; Homer et al. 2015).



**Table 1. Land cover types and composition at the Emerson West Wind Project.**

<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>% Composition</b>
Cultivated Crops	39,130.5	81.3
Deciduous Forest	4,302.5	8.9
Developed, Open Space	2,252.1	4.7
Hay/Pasture	1,288.8	2.7
Developed, Low Intensity	699.8	1.9
Herbaceous	210.1	0.4
Developed, Medium Intensity	136.1	0.3
Developed, High Intensity	34.0	0.1
Open Water	15.6	<0.1
Mixed Forest	12.7	<0.1
Barren Land	9.6	<0.1
Evergreen Forest	7.3	<0.1
Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	6.5	<0.1
Woody Wetlands	3.1	<0.1
Shrub/Scrub	1.3	<0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,109.9</b>	<b>100</b>

Data from USGS NLCD 2011, Homer et al. 2015

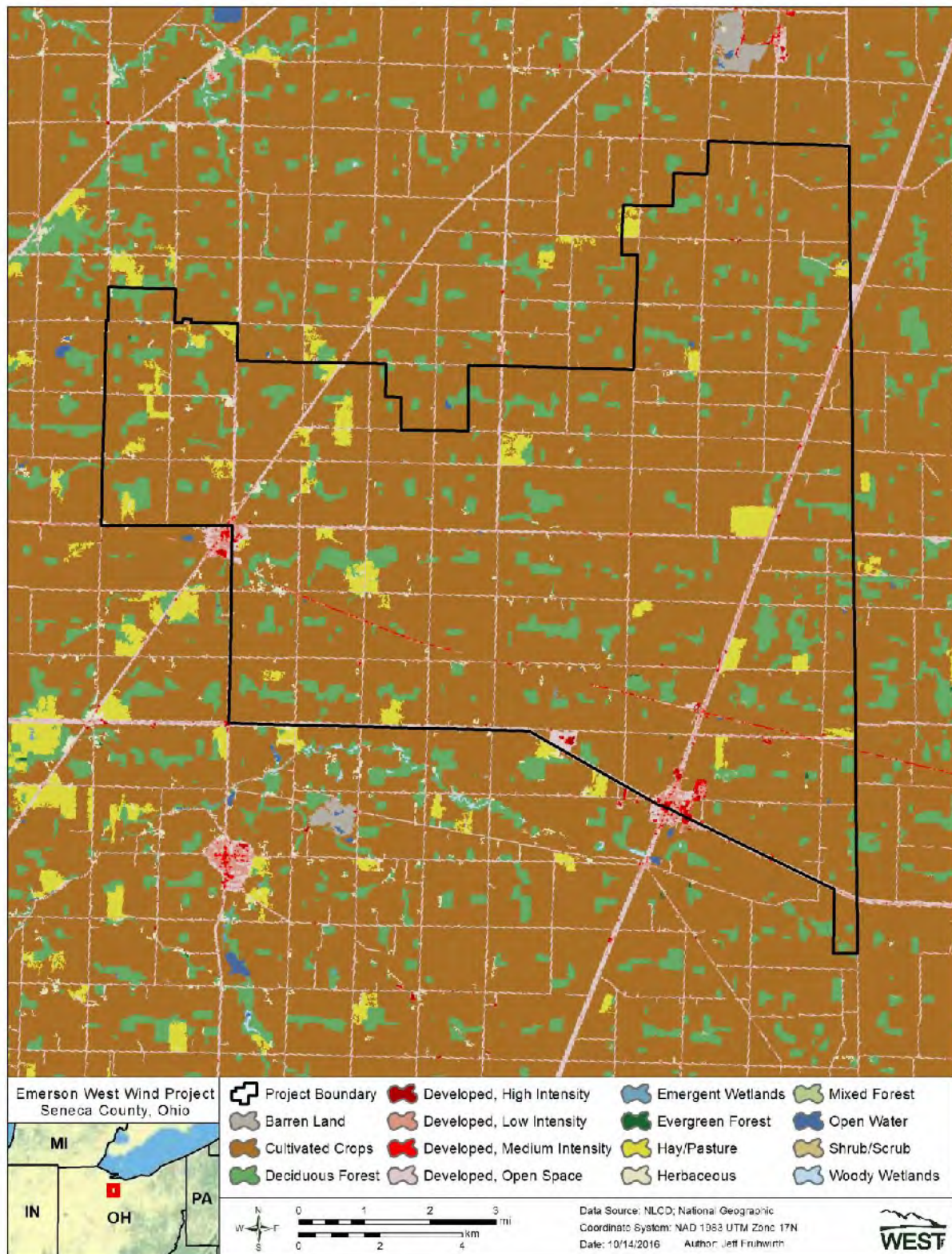


Figure 1. Land cover and location of the Emerson West Wind Project (USGS NLCD 2011, Homer et al. 2015).



## **METHODS**

For the purposes of this desktop habitat assessment, WEST defined potential habitat as forested and emergent wetlands as well as adjacent suitable upland habitats (grassland, shrubs and forest) that when combined were larger than the minimum home range size recorded for the species 0.01 km<sup>2</sup> (2.5 ac; USFWS 2016c). Wetlands were identified using the USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI) data (USFWS NWI 2016) because the USFWS NWI database is more accurate and conservative when identifying wetlands compared to the USGS NLCD. Potential upland habitats were identified using the USGS NLCD (USGS NLCD 2011; Homer et al. 2015). WEST reviewed these datasets, as well as requested information on occurrence of the eastern massasauga from the Ohio USFWS Field Office, to identify potentially suitable habitat patches and evaluate their connectivity and potential suitability to support the species.

## **RESULTS**

Forty-four habitat patches were identified as wetland areas or wetland areas with adjacent potential upland habitat with a minimum size of 0.01 km<sup>2</sup> (2.5 ac). Thirty-eight habitat patches were identified as freshwater forested and shrub wetlands with adjacent upland habitat that ranged from 0.013 km<sup>2</sup> – 0.486 km<sup>2</sup> (3.22 ac – 118.27 ac) and six habitat patches were identified as emergent wetlands with adjacent upland habitat that ranged from 0.011 km<sup>2</sup> – 0.619 km<sup>2</sup> (2.80 ac – 152.99 ac). Potential suitable habitat comprises 6.42 km<sup>2</sup> (1,587.5 ac) or less than 3.3% of the total Project area (Figure 2).

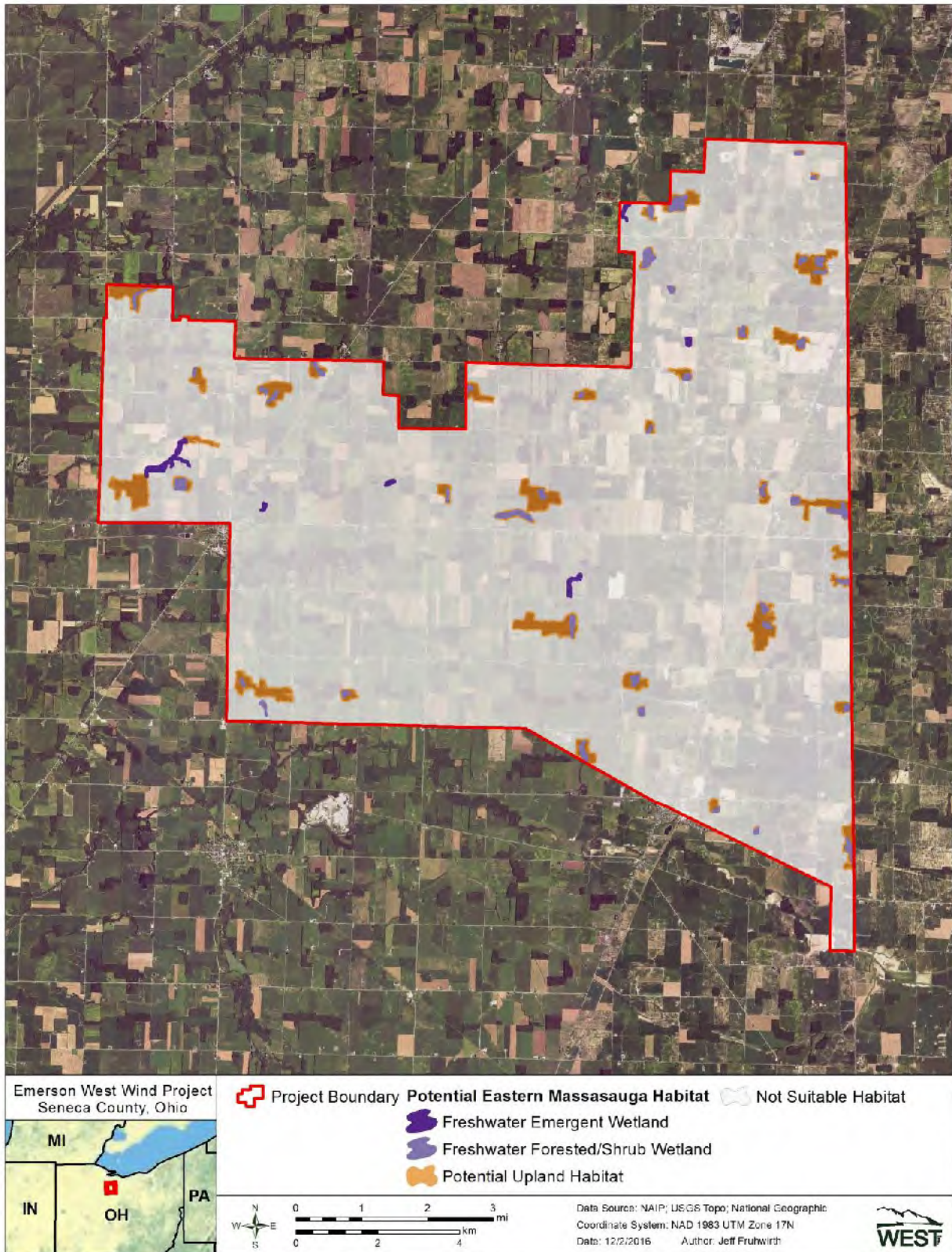


Figure 2. Potential habitat for the eastern massasauga within the Emerson West Wind Project (USFWS NWI 2016, USGS NLCD 2011, Homer et al. 2015).



## CONCLUSION

Open wetland habitats preferred by the eastern massasauga appear to be rare and fragmented within the Project area, and the majority of the wetland areas within the Project area are forested. Eastern massasaugas have been documented to use forests (e.g., in Pennsylvania, the eastern massasaugas use some woodlands adjacent to grasslands, with all areas having a shrub component (Reinert and Kodrich 1982); therefore, there is some potential for eastern massasaugas to occur in forested wetlands that contain openings or have adjacent grassland/shrub communities.

Patches of potential eastern massasauga habitat detected in the project area were relatively small (maximum 0.619 km<sup>2</sup>) and were isolated from other patches by roads, developed areas, and row crop agriculture. Johnson et al. (2000) suggested that the value of suitable habitat patches for eastern massasaugas is reduced by isolation and fragmentation, and Durbian et al. (2008) recommended 1 km<sup>2</sup> (247.11 ac) as the minimum patch size for managers interested in restoring a viable population of this species.

Desktop assessments are limited based on the scale of available landcover data; open areas preferred by eastern massasauga could be present within the forested wetlands documented in the Project area; however, patch size and patch distribution, as well as the fact that the species is not known to occur in Seneca County, suggest that it is unlikely to occur. Nonetheless, avoiding impact to potentially suitable habitat is recommended to ensure impact avoidance.

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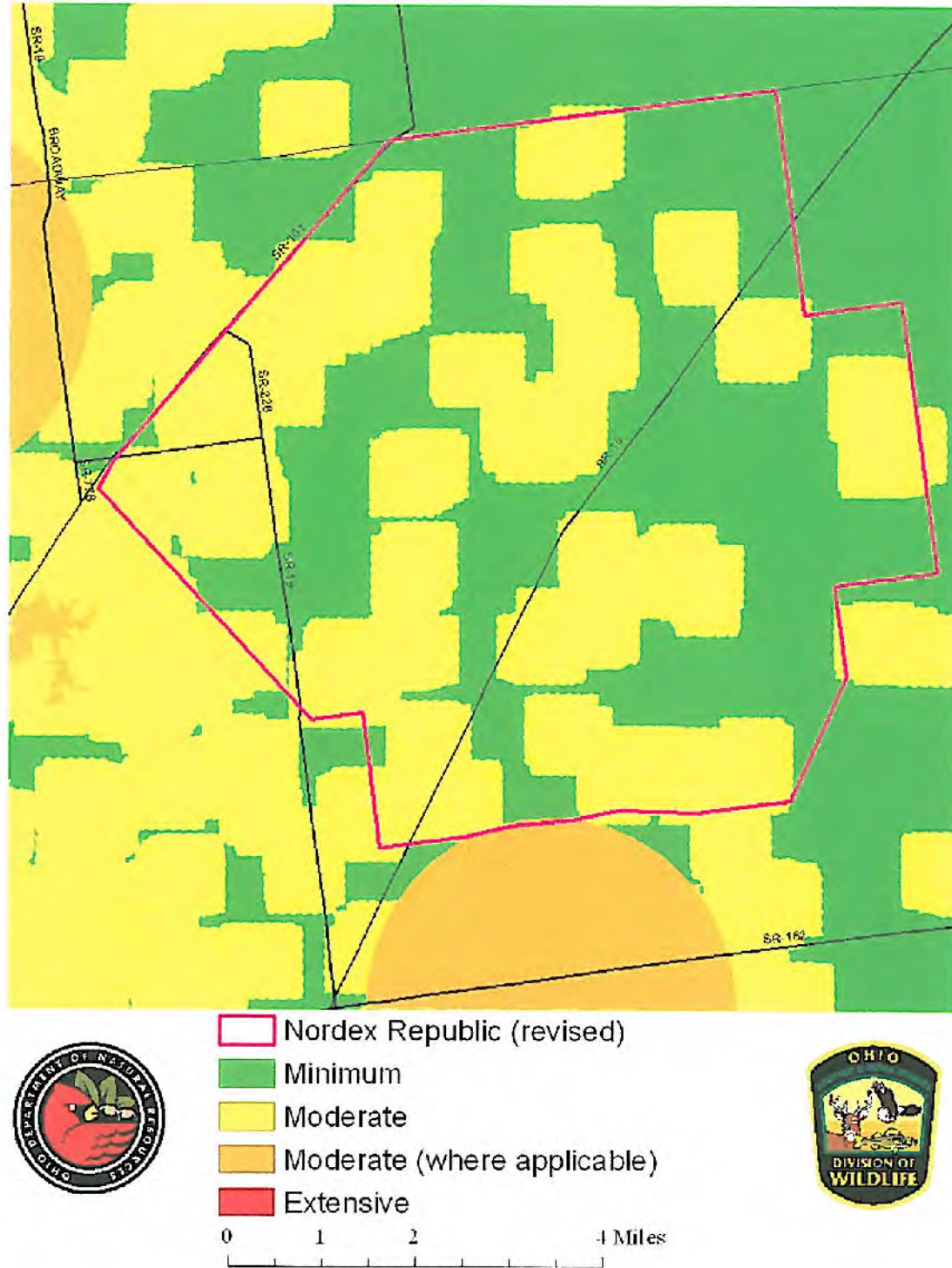


# Ohio Department of Natural Resources

JOHN R. KASICH, GOVERNOR

DAVID MUSTINE, DIRECTOR

Figure 1. Survey effort map with revised boundary for Nordex's proposed Republic project.



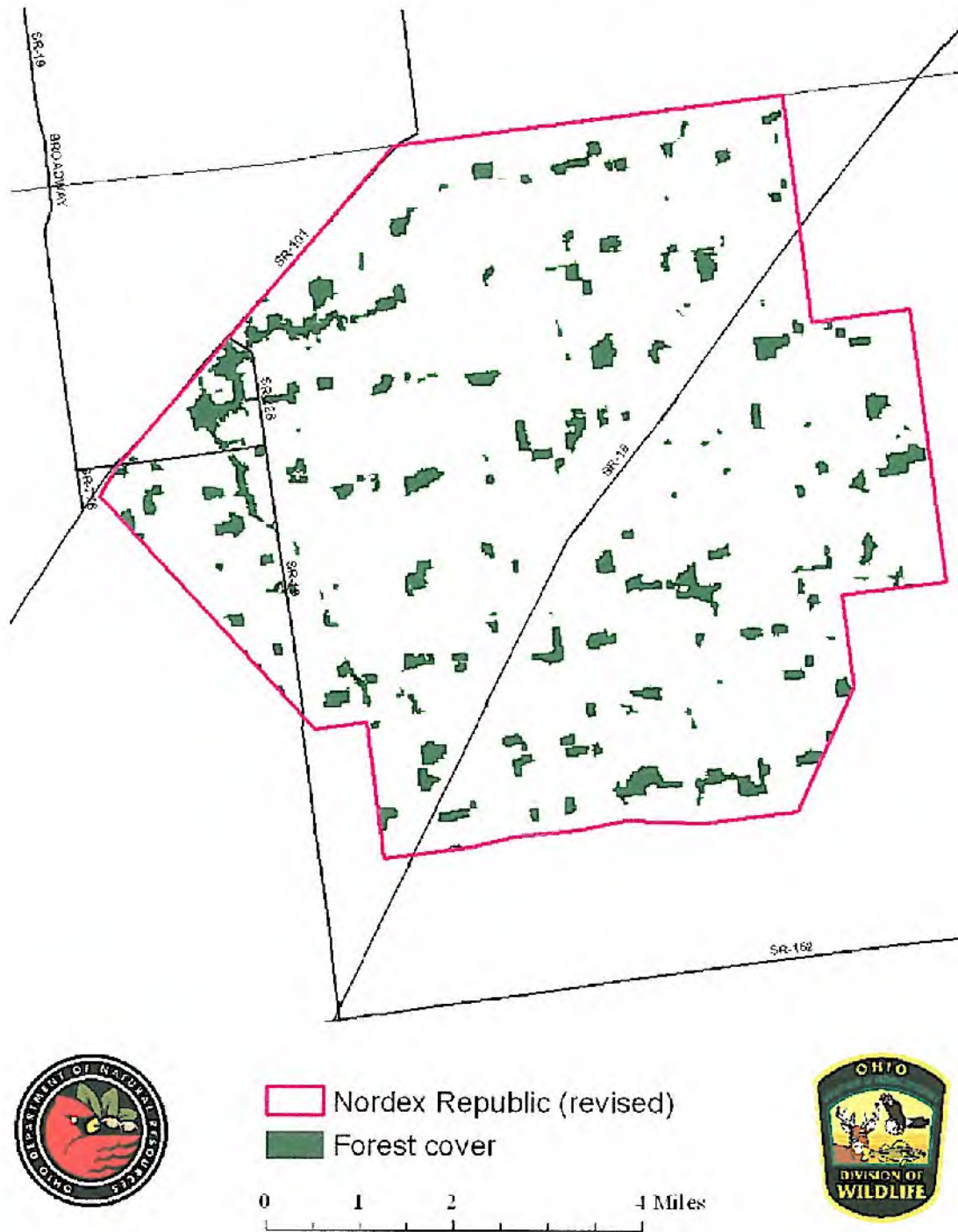


# Ohio Department of Natural Resources

JOHN R. KASICH, GOVERNOR

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Figure 2. Forest cover map with revised boundary for Nordex's proposed Republic project.







# Ohio Department of Natural Resources

JOHN R. KASICH, GOVERNOR

DAVID MUSTINE, DIRECTOR

## Ohio Division of Wildlife

Vicki J. Mountz, Acting Chief  
2045 Morse Rd., Bldg. G  
Columbus, OH 43229-6693  
Phone: (614) 265-6300

February 16, 2011

To all interested parties,

Based upon the updated project boundary map received on 8 February 2011, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Wildlife (DOW) has prepared these revised survey recommendations for Nordex's proposed project located in Seneca County.

Currently the project falls within regions that DOW has identified as needing extensive monitoring efforts. If the developer decides to amend the boundaries or based upon DOW site visit, the DOW will revise our survey recommendations.

The table below was created based upon a review of the project maps provided and summarizes the types and level of effort recommended by the DOW. Results from these studies will help the Department of Natural Resources assess the potential impact these turbines may pose, and influence our recommendations to the Ohio Power Siting Board. Monitoring should follow those criteria listed within the "On-shore Bird and Bat Pre-Construction Monitoring Protocol for Commercial Wind Energy Facilities in Ohio."

For additional ODNR comments, including information on the potential presence of threatened and endangered species within or adjacent to your project area, please contact Brian Mitch at (614) 265-6378 or [brian.mitch@dnr.state.oh.us](mailto:brian.mitch@dnr.state.oh.us)

Project	
Survey type	
Breeding bird	Breeding bird surveys should be conducted at all sites. The number of survey points may be based on the amount of available habitat, or twice the maximum number of turbines proposed for the site. Because agricultural land is not considered to be suitable nesting habitat for most species of bird, turbines placed within these types of habitat are exempt of this recommendation.
Raptor nest searches	Nest searches should occur on, and within a 1-mile buffer of the proposed facility.
Raptor nest monitoring	There is 1 eagle nest located on or within the 2 miles of the proposed project; as well 2 additional nests are just past the 2 mile buffer. The pair within the 2 mile radius should be monitored to assess their daily movement patterns. Should any additional nests of a protected species of raptor be located during nest searches, monitoring should commence as outlined within the on-shore protocols.



# Ohio Department of Natural Resources

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Bat acoustic monitoring	To be conducted at all meteorological towers.
Passerine migration (# of survey points)	11
Diurnal bird/raptor migration (# of survey point)	1
Sandhill crane migration (same points as raptor migration)	NS
Owl playback survey points	NS
Barn owl surveys	NS
Bat mist-netting (# of survey points)	22
Nocturnal marsh bird survey points	NS
Waterfowl survey points	NS
Shorebird migration points	NS
Radar monitoring locations	1

NS = Not required based on the lack of suitable habitat.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Jennifer Norris, Wind Energy Wildlife Biologist  
Olentangy Wildlife Research Station  
Ohio Division of Wildlife  
8589 Horseshoe Road  
Ashley, OH 43003  
Office phone: 740-747-2525 x 26  
Cell: 419-602-3141  
Fax: 740-747-2278

cc: Mr. Stuart Siegfried, Ohio Power Siting Board  
Ms. Megan Seymour, United States Fish and Wildlife Service  
Mr. Brian Mitch, Ohio Department of Natural Resources

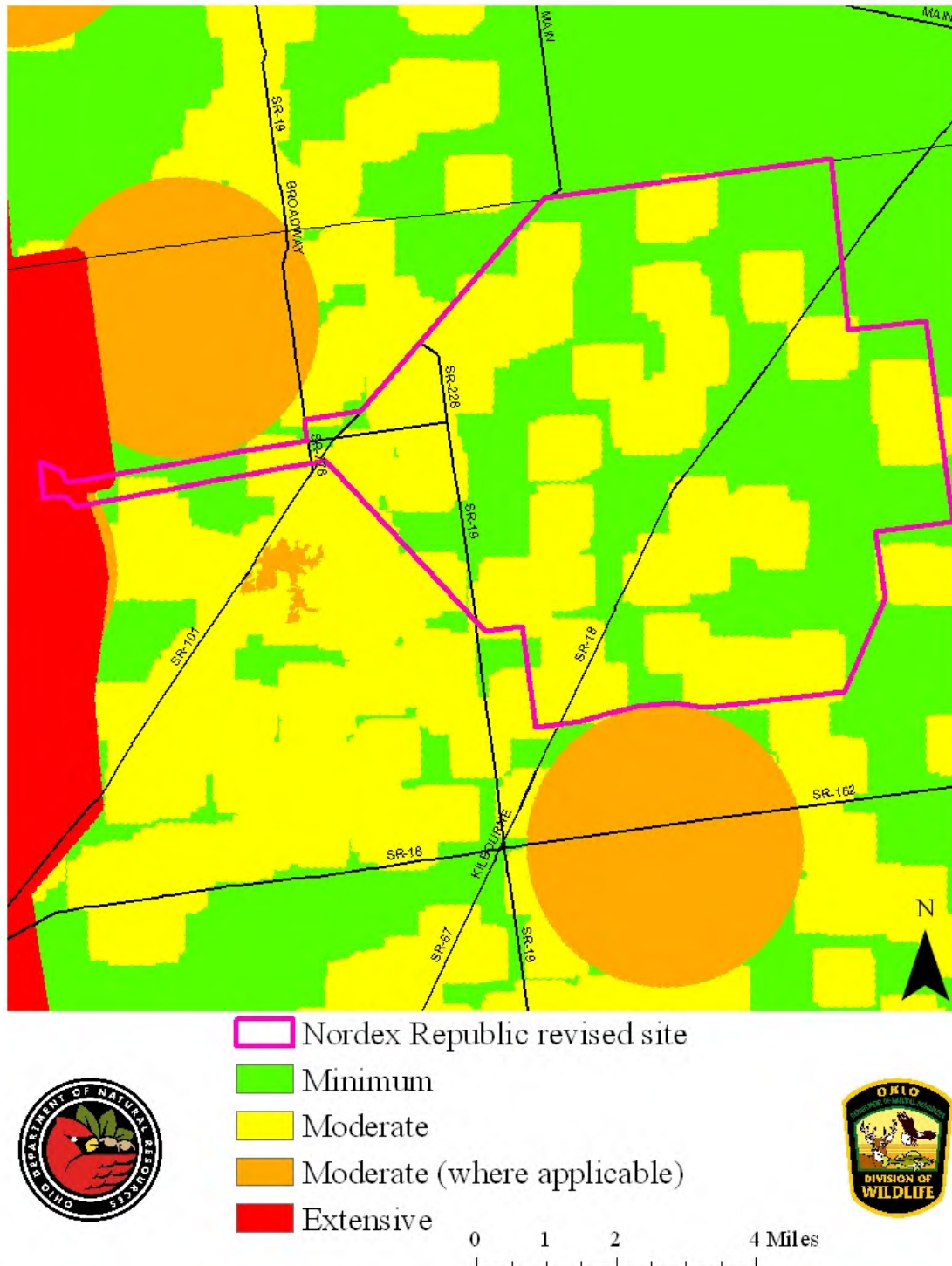


# Ohio Department of Natural Resources

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Figure 1. Survey effort map with revised boundary for Nordex's proposed Republic project.





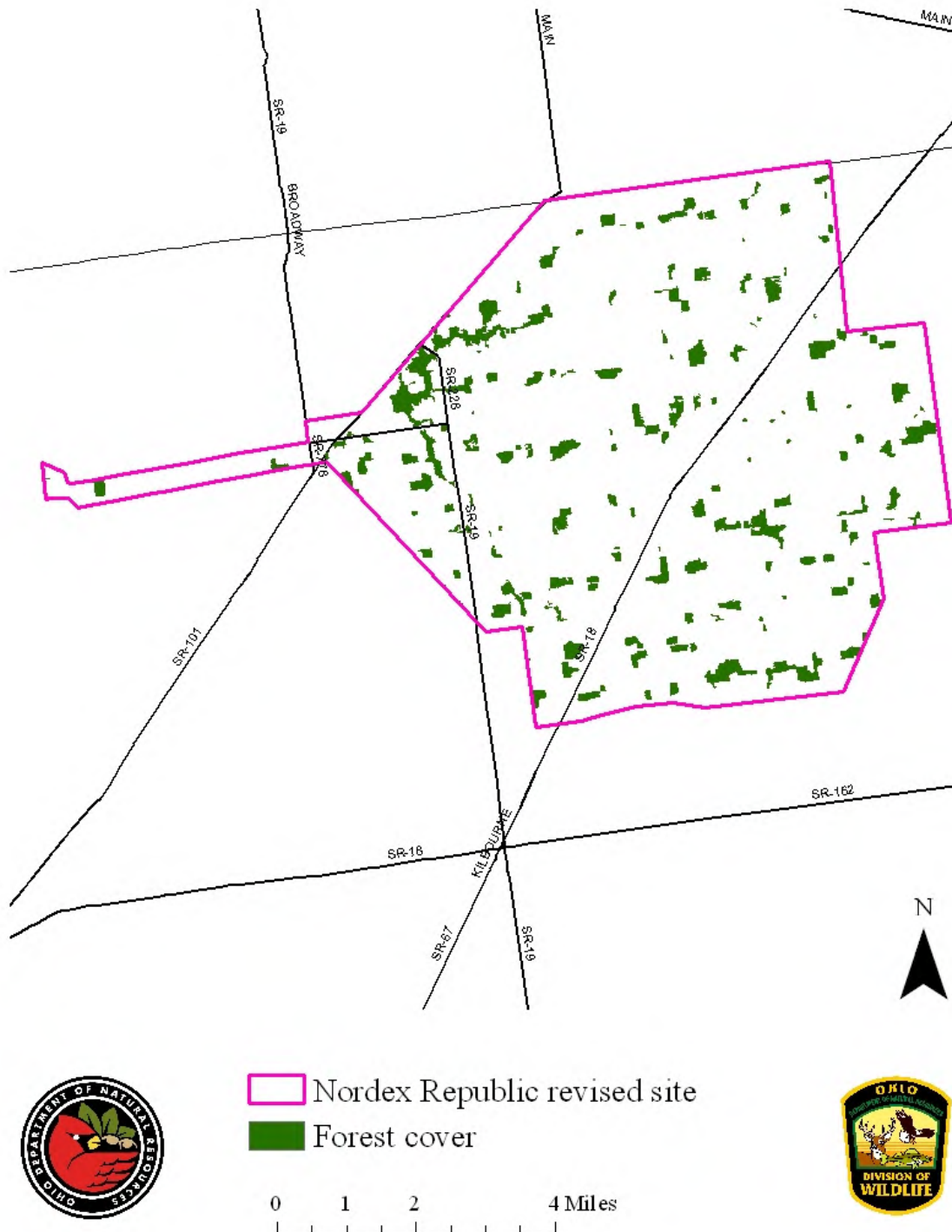


# Ohio Department of Natural Resources

JOHN R. KASICH, GOVERNOR

DAVID MUSTINE, DIRECTOR

Figure 2. Forest cover map with revised boundary for Nordex's proposed Republic project.





## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services  
4625 Morse Road, Suite 104  
Columbus, Ohio 43230  
(614) 416-8993 / FAX (614) 416-8994

March 18, 2011

Laura Caspari  
300 S. Wacker Drive  
Suite 1500  
Chicago, IL 60606

TAILS : 31420-2011-TA-0502

Re: Nordex Republic Wind Project, Seneca County

Dear Ms. Caspari:

This letter is in response to a meeting with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) on January 31, 2011 regarding the proposed wind power project in Seneca County, Ohio. The proposed project area appears to be a mix of agricultural land with scattered forested areas throughout. The proposed project is approximately 3 miles east of the Sandusky River Important Bird Area (IBA), which is located on the Sandusky River. However, it does appear that the proposed transmission line does extend approximately 1 mile into this IBA and ends right next to the Sandusky River. The proposed project also has a very large number of karst features throughout the project area, particularly on the east and northeast side of proposed project boundary. These areas could provide potential wintering habitat for bats. We understand the proposed project is approximately 200 MW including approximately 83 turbines. In addition, you have provided the Service and ODNR with a revised project boundary that included a proposed location of an approximate 4 mile transmission line that extends directly west of the central portion of the project. According to a revised letter from the Ohio Division of Natural Resources (ODNR) dated February 16 2011, the Division of Wildlife (DOW) has determined that the proposed facility would be classified as "extensive" site under the current monitoring protocols based upon the location of the transmission line. We understand that field surveys are planned for 2011.

The following comments are being provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. This information is being provided to assist you in making an informed decision regarding wildlife issues, site selection, project design, and compliance with applicable laws. The Service has been working closely with ODNR Division of Wildlife to develop recommended survey protocols and site evaluations that will satisfy both state and federal wildlife statutes, and this letter describes these measures, in part. The protocols, "On-Shore Bird and Bat Pre- and Post-Construction Monitoring Protocol for Commercial Wind Energy Facilities in Ohio" are available on ODNR's website at: [http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/Home/wild\\_resourcessubhomepage/ResearchandSurveys/WildlifeWind/tabid/21467/Default.aspx](http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/Home/wild_resourcessubhomepage/ResearchandSurveys/WildlifeWind/tabid/21467/Default.aspx)

We encourage and appreciate your early coordination with both ourselves and ODNR, and recommend continued collaboration on this project to ensure wildlife issues are fully and appropriately addressed.



The Service supports the development of wind power as an alternative energy source, however, wind farms can have negative impacts on wildlife and their habitats if not sited and designed with potential wildlife and habitat impacts in mind. Selection of the best sites for turbine placement is enhanced by ruling out sites with known, high concentrations of birds and/or bats passing within the rotor-swept area of the turbines or where the effects of habitat fragmentation will be detrimental. In support of wind power generation as a wildlife-friendly, renewable source of power, development sites with comparatively low bird, bat and other wildlife values, would be preferable and would have relatively lower impacts on wildlife.

#### WATER RESOURCE COMMENTS:

The Service recommends that impacts to streams and wetlands be avoided, and buffers surrounding these systems be preserved. Streams and wetlands provide valuable habitat for fish and wildlife resources, and the filtering capacity of wetlands helps to improve water quality. Naturally vegetated buffers surrounding these systems are also important in preserving their wildlife-habitat and water quality-enhancement properties. Furthermore, forested riparian systems (wooded areas adjacent to streams) provide important stopover habitat for birds migrating through the region. The proposed activities do not constitute a water-dependent activity, as described in the Section 404(b)(1) guidelines, 40 CFR 230.10. Therefore, practicable alternatives that do not impact aquatic sites are presumed to be available, unless clearly demonstrated otherwise. Therefore, before applying for a Section 404 permit, the client should closely evaluate all project alternatives that do not affect streams or wetlands, and if possible, select an alternative that avoids impacts to the aquatic resource. If water resources will be impacted, the Buffalo Corps of Engineers should be contacted for possible need of a Section 404 permit.

#### ENDANGERED SPECIES COMMENTS:

Because of the potential for wind power projects to impact endangered bird, bat, or other listed species, they are subject to the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544) section 9 provisions governing "take", similar to any other development project. Take incidental to a lawful activity may be authorized through the initiation of formal consultation if a Federal agency is involved; or if a Federal agency, Federal funding, or a Federal permit are not involved in the project, an incidental take permit pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA may be obtained upon completion of a satisfactory habitat conservation plan for the listed species. However, there is no mechanism for authorizing incidental take "after-the-fact."

The proposed project lies within the range of the **Indiana bat** (*Myotis sodalis*), a federally listed endangered species. Since first listed as endangered in 1967, their population has declined by nearly 60%. Several factors have contributed to the decline of the Indiana bat, including the loss and degradation of suitable hibernacula, human disturbance during hibernation, pesticides, and the loss and degradation of forested habitat, particularly stands of large, mature trees. Fragmentation of forest habitat may also contribute to declines. During the winter Indiana bats hibernate in caves and abandoned mines. Summer habitat requirements for the species are not well defined but the following are considered important:

1. Dead or live trees and snags with peeling or exfoliating bark, split tree trunk and/or branches, or cavities, which may be used as maternity roost areas.
2. Live trees (such as shagbark hickory and oaks) which have exfoliating bark.
3. Stream corridors, riparian areas, and upland woodlots which provide forage sites.



### Indiana Bat Maternity Habitat

There are no positive records for Indiana bat captures within Seneca County and in addition, there are no records within 10 miles of the proposed project boundaries. According to the interim Indiana bat and wind guidance, if both of the following conditions are true for the proposed project, Indiana bat presence is very unlikely within and near the project area during the summer period, and it is unlikely that Indiana bats will be exposed to wind facility operations during the summer.

1. No suitable foraging or roosting habitat is in the project area or within 1,000 feet of the project area boundary
2. Commuting habitat (in the project area or within 1,000 feet of the project area boundary) is isolated from (i.e., more than 1000 feet), or if connected more than 2.5 miles from, suitable roosting or foraging habitat.

If both of these conditions are not met, further analysis is required to determine whether Indiana bats exposure is likely. The project areas appear to be a mix of agricultural land with scattered forested areas throughout, with a number of forested areas exceeding 100 acres. It appears that suitable summer foraging and roosting habitat for the Indiana bat likely exists within the project area.

**Mist Net Surveys:** Based on ODNR's On-Shore Bird and Bat Pre- and Post-Construction Monitoring Protocol for Commercial Wind Energy Facilities in Ohio, a total of 22 mist net surveys have been requested for the proposed project boundary. The Service agrees that is an appropriate level of effort for the proposed project boundary. The surveys must be conducted by a permitted surveyor (see attached list) and be designed and conducted in coordination with the Endangered Species Coordinator for this office. Survey effort should follow ODNR's protocols, which exceed the Service's standard protocol. The highest quality Indiana bat habitat areas within the project area should be selected for mist netting. Mature woodlots greater than 100 acres in size with permanent water sources should be the primary focus of mist net surveys. Service biologists would be happy to aid in identification and selection of suitable mist net sites, if necessary. We recommend that any Indiana bats captured, especially reproductively active females, be monitored through radio-tracking to determine roost locations and foraging patterns. If an Indiana bat is captured, this office shall be notified within 24 hours, or by the next business day.

**Radio Transmitters:** Up to four Indiana bats should be fitted with radio transmitters and tracked to roost site(s) and foraging areas until daily activity patterns are fairly well established, or as long as the transmitter remains attached and activated. Preference shall be given to tracking female bats, though one male Indiana bat may be tracked if captured prior to capturing four female Indiana bats. Please see the ODNR's protocols for additional information on radio tracking non-Indiana bats.

**Acoustic Surveys:** Bat acoustic monitoring is to be conducted at all meteorological towers within the project area. We recommend regular inspection of the AnaBat detectors throughout the survey period to ensure proper functioning.

The results of all bat surveys should be coordinated with this office prior to initiation of any work. Based on the results of the mist net survey, we will evaluate potential impacts to the Indiana bat from the proposed project. If sufficient information is not provided to document that take is unlikely, authorization of incidental take either through Section 7 or Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, will be necessary.

### Hibernacula Habitat

The project area lies within an area primarily underlain with Silurian and Devonian carbonate bedrock, indicating that the presence of caves is possible, and several identified karst areas are found within the project area. Please see the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological Survey Ohio

**This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities**

**Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on**

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**Case No(s). 17-2295-EL-BGN**

Summary: Application Exhibit J Part 18 of 33 electronically filed by Teresa Orahoud on behalf of Dylan F. Borchers