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PROJECT MEMORANDUM

To: Daniel Hayes, PE, PMP, Senior Project Manager, Gordon

From: Andrew Glucksman, Project Manager, Mabbett & Associates, Inc.

Date: September 14, 2018

Re: Calverton National Cemetery
Potential Impacts to Freshwater Wetlands and Endangered/Threatened/Protected Species

All proposed work sites at the Calverton National Cemetery (CNC) requiring disturbance to natural vegetation were inspected to determine the presence or absence of freshwater wetlands and potential impacts to endangered, threatened, or protected wildlife and plant species or their habitats. Field investigations were completed by the Mabbett Team on September 7, 2018.

1. Ecological Communities

The ecological communities present at the improvement locations involving clearing of natural vegetation were characterized according to the Ecological Communities of New York State (Edinger et al, 2014). The proposed improvements at the Maintenance Complex and the Committal Shelters will require disturbance and clearing of coastal oak-heath forests. At these sites, these forests are dominated by scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*), and sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) with a well-developed shrub layer comprised of lowbush blueberry (*Vaccinum angustifolium* and *Vaccinium pallidum*) and black huckleberry (*Gaylusscia baccata*) and lesser abundance of other species such as bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and Asiatic bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*). The proposed improvements in the vicinity of Burial Sections 49-50, 54, 56-57, and 62-65 require disturbance to successional old fields and coastal oak-heath forests. The successional old fields are dominated by various grasses such as orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), green foxtail (*Setaria viridis*), broom sedge (*Andropogon virginicus*), crabgrass (*Digitaria sp.*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), and switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*) and abundant native and invasive forbs including Chinese lespedeza (*Lespedeza cuneata*), grass-leaved goldenrod (*Euthamia gramnifolia*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), vetch (*Vicia sp.*), small white aster (*Symphyotrichum lateriflorum*), lady's thumb (*Persicaria maculosa*), wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana*), and common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*). Brambles, particularly dewberry (*Rubus flagellaris*), and dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*) are common in these successional fields and scattered autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellate*) and eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) are present. The coastal oak-heath forests present at the burial section improvements are similar in species composition to those of and the Maintenance Complex and Committal Shelters. No hydrophytic vegetation or indicators of wetland hydrology were observed at any of these improvement locations.

2. Freshwater Wetlands

A desktop review of the New York State Freshwater Wetlands Inventory and the National Wetland Inventory Maps indicated that no freshwater wetlands are expected to be found on the cemetery property (Appendix A). Deep Pond (NYS ID# W-1) and Scuttle Hole (NYS ID# W-17) are located approximately 500 and 1,400 feet, respectively, to the west of the CNC and approximately 3,500 feet from the nearest proposed work area at the Committal Shelters. As described previously, the natural vegetation and ecological communities at the improvement sites consist of coastal oak-heath forests and successional old fields. No hydrophytic vegetation (i.e. plants with a wetland indicator classification of FACW or OBL) or indicators of wetland hydrology were observed. The coastal oak-heath forests and successional old fields present at the proposed improvement areas do not contain freshwater wetlands following New York State and Federal wetland delineation manuals (Browne et al, 1995; Environmental Laboratory, 1987; US Army Corps of Engineers, 2011) . The dominant plant species in these oak-heath forests and successional fields do not consist of 50% or more of plant species with wetland indicator classifications of FAC or wetter. Accordingly, the hydrophytic vegetation criteria for these delineation manuals is not met and no freshwater wetlands are present. Therefore, the proposed improvements will not result in any adverse impacts to freshwater wetlands and, furthermore, no Federal or New York State permits are required pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or Article 24 (Freshwater Wetlands Act) of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law.

3. Endangered, Threatened, and Protected Species

A desktop review of New York State and Federal on-line databases was conducted to determine if endangered, threatened, or protected wildlife or plant species may potentially occur on or in the vicinity of the Calverton National Cemetery (CNC). New York State's on-line resources indicated that northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), eastern tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), common sanddragon (*Progomphus obscurus*), and Herodias underwing (*Catocala herodias gerhardi*) may occur on or in the vicinity of the project site (http://www.dec.ny.gov/eafmapper/). A request for confirmation of the on-line data was submitted to the New York Natural Heritage Program on September 6, 2018. The US Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation (iPaC) tool was utilized for the Calverton National Cemetery (www. https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac) and an iPaC report indicating six (6) species listed as Federally endangered and threatened and 20 species of migratory birds was generated (Appendix B). The potential for the proposed improvements at the CNC to adversely impact each of these Federal or New York State protected species is discussed below.

a. Federal and State-Listed Species

Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), Federal-Threatened, New York State-Threatened:
The project site contains habitat that could be utilized by the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) during the summer months. The northern long-eared bat was listed in 2016 as threatened by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The northern long-eared bat can utilize a wide variety of upland woodland and forest types (NYNHP, 2016), but are typically associated with mature interior forest (Carroll et al, 2002) and tend to avoid woodlands with significant edge habitat (Yates and Muzika 2006). Northern long-eared bats roost during the day in dead or live trees under loose bark, or in cavities and crevices (US Fish and Wildlife Service, 2013).

Due to the presence of summer habitat at the site and documentation of northern long-eared bat foraging over various habitat types throughout eastern Suffolk County (NYSDEC, 2018), any clear-cutting of trees should occur during the winter months (between November 1 and March 31) to avoid any potential take of this protected species. Similarly, the demolition of structures at the 25A Decommissioning Site should also occur between November 1 and March 31 to avoid potential impacts to any bats using these structures as day roosts.

Piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), Federal-Threatened, New York State-Endangered:
Red knot (*Calidris canutus*), Federal-Threatened:
Roseate tern (*Sterna dougallii*), Federal-Endangered, New York State-Endangered:

These three species were included in the iPaC report generated for the CNC (Appendix B). These three shorebirds inhabit coastal beaches, intertidal habitats, and nearshore waters. No impacts to these species will result from this project.

Seabeach amaranth (*Amaranthus pumilus*), Federal-Threatened, New York State-Threatened:
Seabeach amaranth was included in the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This plant species is found only on maritime beaches between the spring high water line and the foredune and in overwash areas (NYNHP, 2017a). No impacts to this species will result from this project.

Sandplain gerardia (*Agalinis acuta*), Federal-Endangered, New York State-Endangered:
Sandplain gerardia was included in the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B), but not in the New York Natural Heritage Program data for the property. Sandplain gerardia is known to occur in four, small, isolated populations on Long Island (none in the vicinity of the project area) in remnant grasslands (NYNHP, 2017b). The meadows located on the Calverton National Cemetery property are not similar to the high-quality, native, maritime grasslands dominated by little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium)*, Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), and poverty grass (*Danthonia spicata*) with a diversity of forbs needed to provide suitable habitat for sandplain gerardia. Accordingly, no impacts to this species will result from this project.

b. New York State-Listed Species

Eastern tiger salamander (*Ambystomata tigrium*), New York State-Endangered:
The eastern tiger salamander is listed as an endangered species in New York State. Tiger salamanders breed in small ponds and woodland pools in the winter months and spend much of the remainder of the year in surrounding upland forests. The freshwater wetlands located to the west of the cemetery are the nearest potential salamander breeding ponds. The correspondence requested from the New York Natural Heritage Program should provide confirmation of this location of the nearest tiger salamander breeding pond to the CNC.

NYSDEC restrictions related to development adjacent to tiger salamander breeding ponds include 1) preserving 100% of the existing upland forest habitat within 535 feet of a breeding pond and 2) preserving a minimum of 50% of the adjacent upland area within 1,000 feet of breeding ponds in contiguous blocks of suitable habitat. The nearest potential tiger salamander breeding pond is 500 feet from the property boundary and 3,500 feet from the nearest proposed improvements involving clearing of natural vegetation. Accordingly, no impacts to tiger salamanders are expected to result from this project and no New York

State permit is required pursuant to Article 11 (New York Endangered Species Act) for potential impacts to tiger salamanders.

Short-eared owl (*Asio fallmeus*), New York State-Endangered:
The short-eared owl is a New York State-endangered species that is known to utilize grasslands in the Calverton area as wintering habitat. Open habitats such as grasslands, hayfields, fallow farm lands, pastures, and freshwater and salt water may be used during the winter months by short-eared owls (NYNHP, 2017c). Short-eared owls are not known to breed in Suffolk County (McGowan and Corwin, 2008); accordingly, the project will not adversely impact short-eared owl breeding. Observations of this species are well-documented in the grasslands located to the south of Route 25 on the EPCAL property (www.ebird.org). The mowed turfgrass and degraded meadows at the Calverton National Cemetery provides less suitable habitat for this species than the native grasslands at EPCAL. However, the proposed conversion of forested areas to open turf grass and bordering fields would result in a minor benefit to short-eared owls.

Common sanddragon (*Progomphus obscurus*), New York State Species of Special Concern:
The common sanddragon is one of the rarest dragonflies in New York State and is listed as a Species of Special Concern. This species is known to breed at two coastal plain ponds in northern Suffolk County (NYNHP, 2018). No coastal plain ponds or freshwater wetlands are present on the cemetery property or within the proposed improvement areas. Accordingly, no impacts to this species will result from the proposed project.

Herodias underwing (*Catocala herodias gerhardi*), New York State Species of Special Concern:
This New York State Species of Special Concern is found only in pitch pine-scrub oak forests and woodlands and other pine barrens habitats with an abundance of scrub oak (NYNHP, 2017d). The larvae of this moth feed almost exclusively on scrub oak and the adults typically rest near the base of scrub oak or other bushes (NYNHP, 2017d). There is little scrub oak in the oak-heath forests within the locations of the proposed improvements. Due to the absence of suitable habitat for this species; no significant impacts to Herodias underwing will result from the proposed project.

c. Migratory Birds:

The following bird species protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 may occur at or in the vicinity of the project site based on US Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation (iPaC) report generated for the Calverton National Cemetery (Appendix B).

American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This shorebird is found on beaches comprised of sand, gravel, or shells; salt marshes and dunes, marsh islands, and mudflats. The available habitat at the Calverton National Cemetery is not suitable for this species and the proposed project will have no effect on this coastal species.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*):
In addition to Federal protection under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, bald eagles are listed by New York State as a threatened species. Bald eagle habitat includes undisturbed forests near large rivers, large lakes and reservoirs, estuaries, and marshes and

swamps. They nest in forests along the shorelines of river, lakes, estuaries, or oceans and, in the Northeast, spend the winter months along major river systems (New York Natural Heritage Program, 2017e). Bald eagles sightings in the Calverton area are centered along the Peconic and Carmans Rivers. The absence of large tracts of forested shoreline habitat at the Calverton National Cemetery indicates that no impacts to this species will result from the proposed project.

Bobolink (*Doliochonyx oryzivorus*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). The bobolink is known to utilize grasslands in the Calverton area in the spring and fall months (www.ebird.org). Bobolink are not known to breed in the Calverton area based on McGowan and Corwin (2008); accordingly, the project will not adversely impact bobolink breeding. Observations of this species are well-documented in the grasslands located to the south of Route 25 on the EPCAL property. The mowed turfgrass and degraded meadows at the Calverton National Cemetery provide less suitable habitat for this species than the native grasslands at EPCAL, but the existing meadows on site may be used by bobolink as habitat during migration. The conversion of forests to mowed turfgrass and marginal meadows would improve habitat conditions for bobolink at Calverton National Cemetery, but the conversion of existing meadows to mowed turf areas would somewhat offset this benefit by degrading some of the available habitat for bobolink. Accordingly, no significant adverse impacts to bobolink shall result from the proposed project and a small benefit to bobolink may result.

Canada Warbler (*Cardellina canadensis*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). The Canada warbler nests in cool, moist, deciduous and mixed forests with a dense shrub understory (Banner and Schaller, 2001) and is not known to nest in the Towns of Brookhaven or Riverhead (McGowan and Corwin, 2008). Canada warbler uses a wide variety of habitats during migration including shrub edges near parks and developed areas, woodland edges, swamps, and stream thickets (Conway 1999). The Calverton National Cemetery provides habitat for Canada Warbler during migration periods and will continue to do so under the proposed conditions. Accordingly, no impacts to the breeding of this species and inconsequential impacts on the availability of migratory habitat for this species will result from the project.

Clapper Rail (*Rallus crepitans*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This secretive wading bird is found in vegetated coastal wetlands. The available habitat at the Calverton National Cemetery is not suitable for this species and the proposed project will have no effect on this coastal species.

Dunlin (*Calidris alpine arcticola*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This shorebird can be found during the migration periods and winter months found in mudflats, estuaries, marshes, flooded fields, sandy beaches, and shores of lakes and ponds. The available habitat at the Calverton National Cemetery is not suitable for this species and the proposed project will have no effect on this coastal species.

Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This species is listed as threatened in New York State, but was not included in New York Natural Heritage Program data for this property. This shorebird nests on sandy beaches and spit and forages for fish in estuarine and coastal waters. The available habitat at the Calverton National Cemetery is not suitable for this species and the proposed project will have no effect on this coastal species.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This wading bird can be found in Long Island's freshwater and tidal marshes during migration periods. The available habitat at the Calverton National Cemetery is not suitable for this species and the proposed project will have no effect on this coastal species.

Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelson*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This species inhabits brackish and tidal marshes in coastal areas. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the CNC property or at the improvement locations; accordingly, no impacts to Nelson's sparrow will result from this project.

Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). The prairie warbler nests in shrublands and scrub-shrub habitats in mixed pine-oak barrens, old pastures and fields, and dry hillsides. Large openings surrounding or containing clumps of shrubs are typical components of breeding habitat (Bannon and Schaller, 2002). Prairie warbler are abundant in Long Island's Central Pine Barrens in the vicinity of Calverton National Cemetery (www.ebird.org). The species is expected to be present on or near the CNC during the breeding season. However, the improvement locations do not contain open habitats with abundant shrubs; accordingly, no adverse impacts to prairie warbler breeding or availability of breeding habitat are expected to result from this project.

Purple sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This species can be found on Long Island's coast during migration and wintering periods on rocky intertidal shores. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the CNC property or at the improvement locations; accordingly, no impacts to purple sandpiper will result from this project.

Red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). In New York State, red-headed woodpeckers are classified as a Species of Special Concern. These birds are found in the open areas with scattered trees (e.g., parks, golf courses, roadsides); open swamps and river bottoms with dead, standing trees; pitch pine-oak forests; pitch pine-scrub oak barrens; and silver maple swamps (Levine 1998; McGowan and Corwin 2008; NYNHP 2017f). The species may be present on or near the CNC during the

breeding season. However, the improvement locations do not contain the preferred breeding habitat with large dead trees in forest gaps or woodlands. Accordingly, no adverse impacts to red-headed woodpecker breeding or availability of breeding habitat are expected to result from this project.

Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This species can be found on Long Island's coast during wintering periods in marine waters. No impacts to red-throated loon will result from this project.

Ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This species can be found on Long Island's coast during migration on rocky and sandy beaches and mudflats. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the CNC property or at the improvement locations; accordingly, no impacts to ruddy turnstone will result from this project.

Rusty blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). Winter habitats for this species include wooded wetlands, swamps and wet margins, lawns and open pastures, and agricultural areas predominantly in the southeastern United States (USFWS, 2015). The species may be present on or near the CNC during the migration and wintering periods. However, the improvement locations do not contain the preferred wintering habitats for this species including forested wetlands and swamps. The improvement locations will result in conversion of some oak forests to more open turfgrass areas and meadows. Accordingly, the project will not have any adverse impacts to rusty blackbird and may result in a minor improvement in habitat availability for this species at CNC.

Saltmarsh sparrow (*Ammodramus caudacutus*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This species is only found in tidal marshes in coastal areas. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the CNC property or at the improvement locations; accordingly, no impacts to saltmarsh sparrow will result from this project.

Semi-palmated sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This species can be found on Long Island's coast during migration periods on mudflats, sandy beaches, lake and pond shorelines, and wet meadows. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the CNC property or at the improvement locations; accordingly, no impacts to semi-palmated sandpiper will result from this project.

Snowy Owl (*Bubo scandiacus*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This species can be found during the winter months on open beaches and dunes. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the CNC property or at the improvement locations; accordingly, no impacts to snowy owl will result from this project.

Wood thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). The wood thrush breeds in shaded, cool, mesic mixed or deciduous forests with an abundance of saplings and shrub understory, often near swamps or water (Bannon and Schaller, 2001c). The species is present in the vicinity of the Calverton National Cemetery, especially in and near the wet forests in the headwaters of the Peconic River in Calverton and other freshwater wetland complexes in Calverton and Wading River. However, the forests that will be cleared at improvement locations are too dry with insufficient tall understory and sub-canopy vegetation to provide preferred breeding habitat for wood thrush. Accordingly, no adverse impacts to wood thrush breeding or availability of breeding habitat are expected to result from this project.

Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*):
This species is protected under the Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918 and is listed as a Bird of Conservation Concern, according to the iPaC report for the property (Appendix B). This species nests in brackish and tidal marshes on Long Island's bays and barrier islands. Suitable habitat for this species is not present on the CNC property or at the improvement locations; accordingly, no impacts to willet will result from this project.

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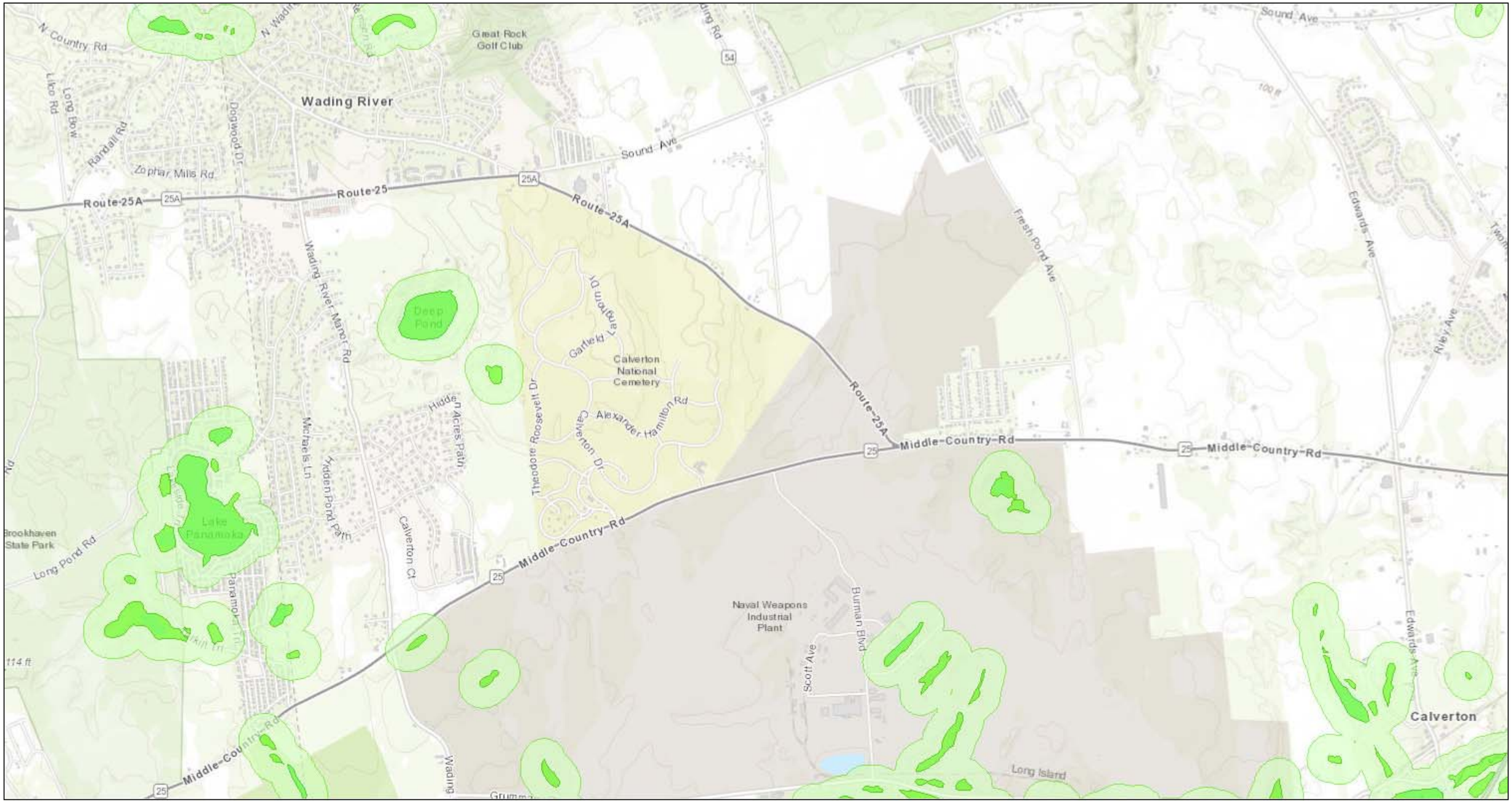
APPENDIX A:
New York State and National Wetland Inventory Maps

Calverton National Cemetery



September 14, 2018

1:36,112

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Sources: Esri, HERE , Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong K ong), swisstopo, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Not a legal document

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Calverton National Cemetery

September 14, 2018

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake

Other

- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
This page was produced by the NWI mapper

APPENDIX B:
United States Fish and Wildlife Service iPaC Report

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Location

Suffolk County, New York

Local office

Long Island Ecological Services Field Office

- (631) 286-0485
- (631) 286-4003

340 Smith Road
Shirley, NY 11967-2258

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population, even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species

[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

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1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information.
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover Charadrius melodus There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Red Knot Calidris canutus rufa No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864	Threatened
Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii dougallii No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2083	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Sandplain Gerardia Agalinis acuta No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8128	Endangered
Seabeach Amaranth Amaranthus pumilus No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8549	Threatened

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Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act

[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

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1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

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NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
American Oystercatcher *Haematopus palliatus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8935	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 31
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Oct 15 to Aug 31
Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10
Clapper Rail *Rallus crepitans* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 10 to Oct 31
Dunlin *Calidris alpina arcticola* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere
Least Tern *Sterna antillarum* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 10

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Lesser Yellowlegs Tringa flavipes This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679	Breeds elsewhere
Nelson's Sparrow Ammodramus nelsoni This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Sep 5
Prairie Warbler Dendroica discolor This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Purple Sandpiper Calidris maritima This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
Red-headed Woodpecker Melanerpes erythrocephalus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
Red-throated Loon Gavia stellata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
Ruddy Turnstone Arenaria interpres morinella This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds elsewhere
Rusty Blackbird Euphagus carolinus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
Saltmarsh Sparrow Ammodramus caudacutus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Sep 5
Semipalmated Sandpiper Calidris pusilla This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
Snowy Owl Bubo scandiacus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Willet Tringa semipalmata — Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Wood Thrush Hylocichla mustelina — Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures and/or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the E-bird Explore Data Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets .

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

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What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

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Facilities

Wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries

REFUGE AND FISH HATCHERY INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

October 13, 2018

Mabbett & Associates, Inc.
10 Dorrance Street, Suite 700
Providence, RI 02903
attn: Andrew Glucksman

Re: Calverton National Cemetery (Wading River, Town of Riverhead)
New York Natural Heritage Program
Report on New York State-listed Plants, Animals, and Ecological Communities

Dear Mr. Glucksman:

I recently received the New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP) Report on New York State-listed Plants, Animals, and Ecological Communities for the gravesite development and improvements project at the Calverton National Cemetery. A few State-listed plants, animals, and ecological communities are documented in this report that were not included in the information sources reviewed for the previously prepared impact assessment (dated September 14, 2018). The additional analysis below is provided as an update to the original assessment to include the additional species and communities included in the NYNHP Report.

Additional State-Listed Species and Ecological Communities include the following:

Red-banded Hairstreak (*Calycopis cecrops*): This butterfly species is included in the NYNHP reported dated October 9, 2018. This species is not listed as endangered, threatened, or special concern by New York State or the US Fish and Wildlife Service and, accordingly, this species is not protected at either the State or federal levels. The species was documented at Deep Pond located 0.25 miles to the west of the Calverton National Cemetery. According to the NYNHP, this species is associated with various oak-dominated forests (oak-heath, oak-laurel, and oak- forests), pine-oak forests, mowed lawns, and successional fields (NYNHP, 2017). All of these habitat types are present at the Calverton National Cemetery and in/adjacent to the sites of the proposed improvements. Therefore, the site provides suitable habitat for red-banded hairstreak. After project completion, the project areas will still be comprised of a mixed composition of these various suitable habitats with an increased in mowed lawn habitats. Accordingly, no significant impacts to this unprotected species are expected as red-banded hairstreak will still be able to utilize the project areas as habitat after project completion.

Atlantic Bluet (*Enallagma doubledayi*): This damselfly is not listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species in New York State, but the NYNHP has assigned this species with a Conservation Status of "critically imperiled". This species is known to breed in coastal plain ponds located to the west of Calverton National Cemetery. No coastal plain ponds or freshwater wetlands are present on the cemetery property or within the proposed improvement areas. Accordingly, no impacts to this species will result from the proposed project.

Martha's Pennant (*Celithemis martha*): This dragonfly is not listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species in New York State, but the NYNHP has assigned this species with a Conservation Status of "imperiled". This species is known to breed in coastal plain ponds located to the west of Calverton National Cemetery. No coastal plain ponds or freshwater wetlands are present on the cemetery property or within the proposed improvement areas. Accordingly, no impacts to this species will result from the proposed project.

Coastal Plain Pond Shore: This significant ecological community is classified as a "rare community type" by the NYNHP. Deep Pond is located approximately 0.25 miles to the west of the Calverton National Cemetery and features this coastal plain pond shore community. No coastal plain ponds or freshwater wetlands are present on the cemetery property or within the proposed improvement areas. Accordingly, no impacts to this ecological community will result from the proposed project.

Rough Hedge Nettle (*Stachys hyssopifolia*): This NYS-Threatened wildflower inhabits coastal plain pond shores and other open habitats with wet sandy soils (NYNHP, 2017a). No coastal plain ponds or other suitable habitats are present on the cemetery property or within the proposed improvement areas. Accordingly, no impacts to this species will result from the proposed project.

Rose Coreopsis (*Coreopsis rosea*): This wildflower is classified as rare in New York State and inhabits coastal plain pond shores (NYNHP, 2017b). No coastal plain ponds or other suitable habitats are present on the cemetery property or within the proposed improvement areas. Accordingly, no impacts to this species will result from the proposed project.

Slender Pinweed (*Lechea tenuifolia*): This NYS-Threatened plant inhabits dry, sandy, or grassy openings (either natural or artificial) in coastal oak forests or pine-scrub oak barrens (NYNHP, 2017c). In the vicinity of Calverton National Cemetery, slender pinweed is typically found in the dry, sandy soils and edges of firebreaks and trails in pine barrens or pine- or oak-dominated forests. The locations of the proposed gravesite locations and other improvements do not contain any open, sandy, maintained firebreaks where slender pinweed is typically observed. Accordingly, no impacts to this species are expected to result from the proposed project.

Literature Cited:

New York Natural Heritage Program. 2017. Red-banded Hairstreak Conservation Guide. New York Natural Heritage Program. Albany, NY. 6 pgs.
New York Natural Heritage Program. 2017a. Rough Hedge Nettle Conservation Guide. New York Natural Heritage Program. Albany, NY. 6 pgs.
New York Natural Heritage Program. 2017b. Rose Coreopsis Conservation Guide. New York Natural Heritage Program. Albany, NY. 6 pgs.
New York Natural Heritage Program. 2017c. Slender Pinweed Conservation Guide. New York Natural Heritage Program. Albany, NY. 7 pgs.

Kindly contact me at (631) 727-2400 or wbowman@landuse.us with any further questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

William Bowman, PhD
Senior Scientist

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Fish and Wildlife, New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, Fifth Floor, Albany, NY 12233-4757
P: (518) 402-8935 | F: (518) 402-8925
www.dec.ny.gov

October 9, 2018

Lauren Sidor
Land Use Ecological Services, Inc.
570 Expressway Drive South, Suite 2F
Medford, NY 11763

Re: Calverton National Cemetery - Gravesite Developments and Improvements Project
County: Suffolk Town/City: Riverhead

Dear Ms. Sidor:

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to the above project.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, and significant natural communities that our database indicates occur in the vicinity of the project site.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our database. We cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

Our database is continually growing as records are added and updated. If this proposed project is still under development one year from now, we recommend that you contact us again so that we may update this response with the most current information.

The presence of the plants and animals identified in the enclosed report may result in this project requiring additional review or permit conditions. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the NYS DEC Region 1 Office, Division of Environmental Permits at dep.r1@dec.ny.gov, 631-444-0365.

Sincerely,

Heidi Krahling
Environmental Review Specialist
New York Natural Heritage Program

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The following state-listed animals have been documented in the vicinity of the project site.

The following list includes animals that are listed by NYS as Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern; and/or that are federally listed or are candidates for federal listing.

For information about any permit considerations for the project, please contact the Permits staff at the NYSDEC Region 1 Office at dep.r1@dec.ny.gov, 631-444-0365.

The following species has been documented within 150 yards of the project site.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NY STATE LISTING	FEDERAL LISTING	
Amphibians				
Tiger Salamander	*Ambystoma tigrinum*	Endangered		5565

The following species has been documented within 200 yards of the project site.

Birds				
Short-eared Owl *Nonbreeding*	*Asio flammeus*	Endangered		13216

The following species has been documented within 0.75 mile of the project site. Additional locations have been documented within 1.5 miles. Individual animals may travel 1.5 miles from documented locations. The main impact of concern with bats is the cutting or removal of potential roost sites.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NY STATE LISTING	FEDERAL LISTING	
Mammals				
Northern Long-eared Bat *Non-winter location*	*Myotis septentrionalis*	Threatened	Threatened	14541

This report only includes records from the NY Natural Heritage database.

If any rare plants or animals are documented during site visits, we request that information on the observations be provided to the New York Natural Heritage Program so that we may update our database.

Information about many of the listed animals in New York, including habitat, biology, identification, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.guides.nynhp.org, and from NYSDEC at www.dec.ny.gov/animals/7494.html.

The following rare plants, rare animals, and significant natural communities have been documented at the project site, or in its vicinity.

We recommend that potential impacts of the proposed project on these species or communities be addressed as part of any environmental assessment or review conducted as part of the planning, permitting and approval process, such as reviews conducted under SEQR. Field surveys of the project site may be necessary to determine the status of a species at the site, particularly for sites that are currently undeveloped and may still contain suitable habitat. Final requirements of the project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential impacts are determined by the lead permitting agency or the government body approving the project.

The following animals, while not listed by New York State as Endangered or Threatened, are rare in New York and are of conservation concern.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS*
Butterflies			
Red-banded Hairstreak	*Calycopis cecrops*	Unlisted	Status Uncertain
Documented within 0.2 mile west of the project site. Deep Pond. 2000-08-29: The habitat is sandy and populated by scattered herbs and graminoids.			11275
Dragonflies and Damselflies			
Atlantic Bluet	*Enallagma doubledayi*	Unlisted	Critically Imperiled in NYS
Documented within 0.25 mile west of the project site. 2009-07-04: The habitat is seven ponds, many of them coastal plain ponds in Brookhaven and Riverhead.			14720
Martha's Pennant	*Celithemis martha*	Unlisted	Imperiled in NYS
Documented within 0.25 mile west of the project site. 2009-07-13: The habitats are mainly coastal plain ponds.			14736
Common Sanddragon	*Progomphus obscurus*	Special Concern	Critically Imperiled in NYS
Documented within 0.5 mile west of the project site. Deep Pond. 2008-06-10: The pond is a large, round, sandy kettle with shallow shores.			13234

The following natural community is considered significant from a statewide perspective by the NY Natural Heritage Program. By meeting specific, documented criteria, the NY Natural Heritage Program considers this community to have high ecological and conservation value.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS*
Wetland/Aquatic Communities			
Coastal Plain Pond Shore			Rare Community Type
Documented within 0.25 mile west of the project site at Deep Pond.			6337

The following plants are listed as Endangered or Threatened by New York State, and/or are rare in New York State, and so are a vulnerable natural resource of conservation concern.

COMMON NAME	*SCIENTIFIC NAME*	*NY STATE LISTING*	*HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS*
Vascular Plants			
Rough Hedge Nettle	*Stachys hyssopifolia var. hyssopifolia*	Threatened	Imperiled in NYS
Documented within 0.25 mile west of the project site at Deep Pond. 2000-08-29: This is a coastal plain pond shore, mostly narrow, but here and there widened artificially to form beaches. It is surrounded by pine-oak woods.			4516
Rose Coreopsis	*Coreopsis rosea*	Rare	Vulnerable in NYS and Globally Uncommon
Documented within 0.25 mile west of the project site at Deep Pond. 2000-08-29: A very round, steep sided pond with a narrow margin and surrounded by pine-oak woods.			5253
Slender Pinweed	*Lechea tenuifolia*	Threatened	Imperiled in NYS
Documented within 0.5 mile south of the project site. 1986-10-10: Bulldozed mounds along firebreak.			4099

This report only includes records from the NY Natural Heritage database. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted, and we cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

If any rare plants or animals are documented during site visits, we request that information on the observations be provided to the New York Natural Heritage Program so that we may update our database.

Information about many of the rare animals and plants in New York, including habitat, biology, identification, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.guides.nynhp.org, from NatureServe Explorer at www.natureserve.org/explorer, and from USDA's Plants Database at http://plants.usda.gov/index.html (for plants).

Information about many of the natural community types in New York, including identification, dominant and characteristic vegetation, distribution, conservation, and management, is available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.guides.nynhp.org. For descriptions of all community types, go to www.dec.ny.gov/animals/97703.html for Ecological Communities of New York State.