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Northern long eared bat tree clearing restrictions

The U.S. Endangered Species and Endangered Species program is to conserve and restore endangered and endangered species and their ecosystems. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Midwest region of the Midwest are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. Find a location near your vicinity » PDF Version A separate key is available for federal actions This key will help you determine whether your planned activity may result in prohibited taking of northern long-haired bats as defined in Rule 4(d) under the Endangered Species Act and if permission may be required. 1. Will your activity be intentional (see definition below) northern long-heathed bats? For example, do you remove bats from a human structure or catch bats for research? Yes, my activity involves dedicated taking northern long-core bats. The removal of bats from human structures is not prohibited; If you remove bats from the human structure, you can proceed without permission and you do not have to contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Research involving the handling of bats requires a post-4, permit to conduct research involving the capture and handling of northern long-haired bats, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to apply for a permit. www.fws.gov/endangered/regions Other purposeful take (see definitions below) of northern long-head bats is prohibited. No, my activity doesn't involve dedicated taking northern long-core bats. Continue #2.2. Is your activity located outside the white nose syndrome area? For the current map of the area of white nasal syndromes www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/pdf/WNSZone.pdf Yes, my activity is located outside the white nose syndrome area. Randomly taking (see definitions below) of northern long-haired bats is not prohibited in areas outside the white nose syndrome area. You can continue your activity, you don't need a permit and you don't have to contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. No, my activity is within the white nose syndrome zone. Continue #3 3. Will your activity take place inside a cave or mine where northern long-hened bats hibernate (that is, hibernaculum) or can it change the entrance or environment (physical or other change) of the hibernator? Yes, my activity will take place inside the northern long-eute bat hibernatorum, or it could change the entrance or environment (physical or other change) of the hibernator. All taking (see definitions below) of northern long-head bats inside the hibernator shall be prohibited, including measures that may alter the nature of the hibernator's environment or the entrance to them, even when bats are not present. If your activity involves working in hibernacumu or may change entry or environment, contact organic services The office closest to the project area. To find contact details for ecological service field offices, see www.fws.gov/offices. No, my activity won't happen inside the north long-eated bat hibernator or change its entrance or environment. Continue with #4 4. Will your action involve removing trees (see definition below)? No, my activity doesn't involve removing trees. Random take (see definitions below) from activities that do not involve the removal of trees and are not carried out within the hibernaculule or would not alter the entry or environment of the hibernator (see question #3), are not prohibited and no authorisation is required. You can continue your activity, you don't need a permit and you don't have to contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Yes - we continue to #5 5. Is your activity of removing dangerous trees to protect human life or property? Yes, my activity is to remove dangerous trees. Accidental taking (see definitions below) of northern long-haired bats for the removal of a dangerous tree to protect human life or property is not prohibited. You can continue your activity, you don't need a permit and you don't have to contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. No, my business is not to remove dangerous trees. Continue with #6 6. Will your tree removal activities include one or both of the following: 1) removing the northern long-heeled bat, the known occupied tree of the obstetric heel or any tree that is from 1 or 2) removing trees within 0.25 miles of the north long-haired bat hibernaculum at any time of year? No random taking (see definitions below) from tree removal activities is prohibited unless the removal of a known occupied tree or tree removal activity within 150 m of the known occupied stale is from 1 January 2004. You can continue your activity, you don't need a permit and you don't have to contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. That Random taking (see definition below) of northern long-haired bats is prohibited if it occurs due to the removal of a known occupied roost tree or the removal of trees within 15.0 feet of the known occupied stabla roosta for the weather season of the cub from 1 June to 31 July, but the result is the removal of the stab 0.25 miles from the hibernatorulum was the moment of the year. This does not mean that you cannot carry out your activity. Contact your nearest field office for ecological services to find out if your activity can continue without harming or killing northern long-skinned bats, or if you need to apply for a permit. To find contact information for local eco-service offices, see How do I know if there's a project tree or a hibernacule on my property or in my area? We acknowledge that it can be difficult to determine whether the obstetric heel or hibernaculum is on your property or in your project area. Location information for both sources is generally stored in the national database of the Natural Heritage Inventory – the availability of this data varies by country. Many countries provide online access to their data, either directly by providing maps or by providing data requesting opportunities. In some cases, access to information may be restricted to protect these sources. Links to the Natural Heritage Census databases can be found in www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/nhisites.html. When looking for information about the presence of a tree or hibernacule in your project area, our expectation is that a direct project will complete due diligence to determine the available data. If information is not available, try to find the information and move forward with the project. We do not require private landowners to carry out research on their land. However, research can reduce uncertainties and facilitate project planning. Recommended research methods are available. The definition of random capture is defined by the Endangered Species Act as being random and not the purpose of carrying out otherwise lawful activity. For example, harvesting trees can kill bats that are roosting in trees, but the purpose of the activity is not to kill bats. Known hibernacules are defined as locations where one or more northern long-head bats were detected during hibernation or at the entrance during the autumn swarm or spring phenomenon. Given the challenges of exploring northern long-haired bats in winter, any hibernate with northern long-haired bats sighted at least once will continue to be considered a known hibernator as long as the hibernacule is suitable for the northern long-haired bat. Known occupied roost trees are defined in Rule 4(d) as trees that had female northern long-head bats or juvenile bats that followed them, or the presence of females or juvenile bats is known as a result of other methods. Once documented, north-long ear bats are known to continue to use the same roosting areas. Therefore, the tree will be considered a well-known occupied obstetric heel until the tree and surrounding habitat remain suitable for the northern long-heeled bat. The random ban on known occupied tree maternity leave applies only during the pup season (1 June to 31 July). Purposeful administration is when the reason for the activity or action is the implementation of a form. For example, the implementation of a research project involving the collection and Bat belts is a form of dedicated taking. Intentional killing or harm to bats is also purposefully taking and is prohibited. Take esa is defined as for harassing, harming, trapping, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting any endangered species. It is intended to be the case if the cause of the activity or action is the implementation of a form. For example, the implementation of a research project involving the collection and placing of belts on bats is a form purposefully adopted. The removal of trees is defined in Rule 4(d) as cutting, harvesting, destroying, pruning or manipulating in any other way of trees, gilts, wedges or any other form of woody plants that could be used by northern long-haired bats. Northern long-hearted bat Home Midwest Endangered Species Home If a northern long-hearted bat is caught on the endangered species list, some problems could be on the horizon for construction projects of Sullivan County. Time Warner cable news reporter Jackson Wang explains. As the New York State Gaming Commission looks for the casino to be built on this site in two years, these guys are cleaning the land as fast as possible. But things may be a little more difficult with the prospect of a new deadline, and it doesn't come from the gaming commission. It's almost laughed, funny to sublime, said Bill Rieber, Thompson's supervisor. The deadline was passed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. According to the group, it's because of the northern long-head bats. Some people at the Fish and Wildlife Service and people in New York's DEC state are preparing to put the bat on the endangered species list starting April 1, and are implementing rules that would prohibit tree-soothing, Rieber said. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has said there is a rapid and severe decline in northern long-eated bats and are calling for a ban on tree felling for six months. They say a ban on washing trees would save bats when they are most vulnerable. It would affect more than a dozen states, including New York. While I understand environmental concerns, I hope they are carefully investigating the overall impacts that this time could have, said Sullivan County Chamber of Commerce President Cathy Paty. Cathy Paty worries it could hurt economic growth in Sullivan County. It's detrimental to our business development and this area, which is just starting to boom, will really be a hindrance, Paty said. We're lucky here, because the casino people noticed in advance the fact that these rules were going to be promulgated, so they rushed and cut 35-40 acres of land, cut it off clearly, it all cut up to make sure casino, Rieber said. While Rieber believes that the development of the casino should go ahead as planned, other projects in his city may not be as fortunate. Where we run into problems, perhaps with the Veria project, carried out by Kutcher's Hotel, which is critical to our economy, this is likely to stalled if they do not pass their land reposses all, Rieber said. The seasonal ban for New York would run from March 30 to November 1. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will make a decision on the matter by April 2. 2.