



## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

176 Croghan Spur Road, Suite 200  
Charleston, South Carolina 29407



### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Clearance Letter for Species and Habitat Assessments

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is one of two lead Federal Agencies mandated with the protection and conservation of Federal trust resources, including threatened and endangered (T&E) species and designated critical habitat as listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) (ESA). Development of lands in South Carolina have the potential to impact federally protected species. Accordingly, obligations under the ESA, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Clean Water Act (CWA), Federal Power Act (FPA), and other laws, require project proponents to perform an environmental impact review prior to performing work on the site. These projects may include a wide variety of activities including, but not limited to, residential or commercial developments, energy production, power transmission, transportation, infrastructure repair, maintenance, or reconstruction of existing facilities on previously developed land.

Project applicants, or their designated representatives, may perform initial species assessments in advance of specific development proposals to determine the presence of T&E species and designated critical habitat that are protected under the ESA. These reviews are purposely speculative and do not include specific project or site development plans. Many of these speculative proposals are for previously developed or disturbed lands such as pasture lands, agricultural fields, or abandoned industrial facilities. Due to historical uses and existing conditions, these sites often do not contain suitable habitat to support T&E species. Therefore, an assessment may conclude that any future development of the site would have no effect to T&E species or adversely modify designated critical habitat. If the applicant, or their designee, determines there is no effect or impact to federally protected species or designated critical habitat, no further action is required under the ESA.

### Clearance to Proceed

For all sites with potential projects that have no effect or impact upon federally protected species or designated critical habitat, no further coordination with the Service is necessary at this time. This letter may be downloaded and serve as the Service's concurrence or agreement to the conclusions of the species assessment. Due to obligations under the ESA potential impacts must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this identified action may affect any listed species or critical habitat in a manner not previously considered; (2) this action is subsequently modified in a manner which was not considered in this assessment; or (3) a new species is listed or critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the identified action.

**Please note this Clearance Letter applies only to assessments in South Carolina but may not be used to satisfy section 7 requirements for projects that have already been completed or currently under construction.**

If suitable habitat for T&E species or designated critical habitat occurs on, or nearby, the project site, a determination of no effect/impact may not be appropriate. In these cases, direct consultation requests with the Service should be initiated. Additional coordination with the Service may also be required if the potential project requires an evaluation under another resource law such as, but not limited to, NEPA, CWA, FPA, and the Coastal Zone Management Act.

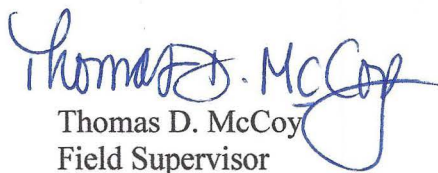
### **Northern Long-eared Bat Consideration**

The Service issued a nationwide programmatic biological opinion (PBO) for the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*, NLEB) on January 5, 2016. The PBO was issued pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the ESA to address impacts that Federal actions may have on this species. In addition, the Service published a final 4(d) rule on January 14, 2016, which details special consultation provisions for Federal actions that may affect the NLEB. Briefly, the PBO and the 4(d) rule allow for "incidental" take of the NLEB throughout its range under certain conditions. Take is defined in section 3 of the ESA as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Further, incidental take is defined as take that results from, but is not the purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity. Under the PBO and 4(d) rule, all incidental take of the NLEB is exempted from the ESA's take prohibitions under certain conditions. However, incidental take is prohibited within one quarter mile from known hibernacula and winter roost, or within 150 feet from a known maternity roost tree during the months of June and July.

In consideration of known hibernacula, winter roosts, and maternity roost tree locations in South Carolina, this letter hereby offers blanket concurrence for a may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect determination for the NLEB if the proposed work occurs more than one quarter mile from known hibernacula, winter roosts, or is further than 150 feet from a known maternity roost trees. If an activity falls within one-quarter mile of hibernacula or winter roost or within 150 feet of a maternity roost tree additional consultation with the Service will be required. As a conservation measure for all projects it is recommended that all tree clearing activities be conducted during the NLEB inactive season of November 15<sup>th</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup> of any given year.

The Service appreciates your cooperation in the protection of federally listed species and their habitats in South Carolina.

Sincerely,

  
Thomas D. McCoy  
Field Supervisor