2015
RANGE-WIDE INDIANA BAT SUMMER SURVEY GUIDELINES
April 2015

INTRODUCTION

The Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) was originally listed as being in danger of extinction under the Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966 (32 FR 4001, March 11, 1967), and is currently listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended. This survey protocol provides the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) recommended guidance on survey methodology and outlines additional reporting requirements for surveyors.

The following guidance is designed to determine whether Indiana bats are present[1] or likely absent at a given site during the summer (May 15 to August 15). The phased-approach, which includes coordination with the USFWS[2], habitat assessments, and acoustic, mist-net, radio-tracking, and emergence surveys, supersedes all prior summer survey guidance (including the 2007 and 2014 Indiana Bat Mist-Netting Guidelines). Future changes to this guidance may occur and will be posted on the USFWS Indiana bat survey guidance website (http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/inba/inbasummersurveyguidance.html). Please check this website to ensure use of the most current version of the guidance.

These protocols may be different from those designed for general bat monitoring as part of the North American Bat Monitoring Program (NABat). NABat surveys may be thought of as similar to breeding bird surveys and are not project-specific surveys in most cases. Information from NABat surveys can be considered as part of "best available" information when assessing whether there is already some existing information on presence of Indiana bats in the vicinity of a given project. We recommend following these guidelines for presence/probable absence surveys.

NOTE: These protocols can also be used for northern long-eared bat presence/probable absence surveys for the 2015 field season. The only difference is our definition of suitable summer habitat for northern long-eared bats.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of Indiana bat summer survey guidelines are to (1) standardize range-wide survey procedures; (2) maximize the potential for detection/capture of Indiana bats at a minimum acceptable level of effort;(3) make accurate presence/absence determinations; and (4) aid in conservation efforts for the species by identifying areas where the species is present.

[1] The guidance are not intended to be rigorous enough to provide sufficient data to fully determine population size or structure.

[2] Coordinate with the appropriate state natural resource agencies and any involved federal agency(ies) whenever "USFWS" coordination is listed. USFWS FO(s) may direct project sponsors to state agencies for existing occurrence information. Coordinate with your local USFWS FO(s) to understand the process for their area of jurisdiction.

BACKGROUND

In 2011, the USFWS developed a multi-agency team to determine whether improvements could be made to the 2007 Indiana Bat Mist-Net Protocols. The team included members of the four USFWS regions (Midwest, Northeast, Southeast, and Southwest) where Indiana bats are known to occur, representatives of state natural resource agencies from three of those four regions (Midwest, Northeast, and Southeast), and representatives from three federal agencies (U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Department of Defense, and U.S. Forest Service). We obtained informal peer review of the draft guidelines in February 2012, gathered additional information in 2012, and made a revised version available for public comment in 2013 [78 FR 1879, January 9, 2013, and 78 FR 9409, February 8, 2013]. The USFWS implemented revised guidance in 2014. The USGS conducted independent testing of automated acoustic software programs during the winter of 2014-15 and the USFWS made some additional revisions to the guidelines in 2015.

We considered the best available information for all aspects of the guidance. For example, please see our white paper[3] outlining the methodologies used to determine the minimum level of survey effort. The USFWS continues to work with local, State, and Federal biologists; scientific and academic institutions; commercial organizations; and other interested parties to collect additional data on the distribution, ecology, and biology of the Indiana bat and looks forward to receiving any additional pertinent information.

GENERAL PROCESS

Indiana bat surveys for some proposed projects will require modification (or clarification) of this guidance through coordination with the USFWS FO(s) responsible for the state(s) in which the project occurs[4]. If not already required by federal permit, federal action agencies and surveyors should develop a proposed survey study plan in coordination with the USFWS FO(s) so that all parties fully understand which methods will be deployed, what assumptions will be made, and what the various outcomes would be based on the results of each step. Project proponents may stop survey work at any point once an assumption or documentation of Indiana bat presence occurs. Pre-survey coordination typically will preclude the need for subsequent reviews of intermediate steps by USFWS FO(s) during the busy field season. An online directory of USFWS FO(s) is available at http://www.fws.gov/offices/. Unless otherwise agreed to by the USFWS, negative presence/probable absence survey results obtained using this guidance are valid for a minimum of two years[5] from the completion of the survey. If not already required by federal permit, please submit all results (negative or positive) from any phase to the USFWS FO(s). We strongly encourage this coordination as it improves the USFWS' understanding of

[3] Available at http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/inba/inbasummersurveyguidance.html

[4] For example, project sponsors for large acreage and/or landscape-scale projects that do not result in permanent habitat loss and would not pose an ongoing threat of lethal take, especially those proposed by land management agencies, may work with local USFWS FOs to apply different scales of surveys (broad vs. project-level) or different types of surveys, such as long-term monitoring results (e.g., forest-wide acoustic transect data) and/or targeted survey efforts (e.g., sub-sampling of large project areas), to address P/A concerns.

[5] The timeframe may be reduced if significant habitat changes have occurred in the area or increased based on local information.

(1) the level of survey effort underway and (2) the distribution of the species. A single report can be submitted at the end of all phases conducted for a given project.

USFWS FO(s) level coordination is also important during the survey planning process. The USFWS recognizes that there may be project-specific habitat conditions that do not lend themselves to surveying with either acoustic detectors or mist-nets even though it met the definition of suitable Indiana bat summer habitat. The guidelines that are described in this document are designed to be implemented in habitats conducive to each technique described. We strongly encourage coordination with the FO(s) prior to implementation of methodologies that may not be appropriate for site-specific habitat conditions.

Because Indiana bat surveys may result in take, such surveys should only be conducted by a qualified biologist[6]. Generally, a recovery permit for the Indiana bat authorizes the capture of bats for identification, and handling of bats for measurements, photography, and radio transmitter attachment. Following this guidance will meet standard USFWS requirements; however, surveyors also need to ensure they meet all applicable state permitting and reporting requirements. Failure to follow the survey guidance, as written, and/or failure to follow a study plan which has received concurrence from the local USFWS FO(s), may result in USFWS FO recommendations for additional survey effort.

The following provides a step-by-step outline of how Indiana bat summer surveys should be conducted in 2015. Some of these steps can occur concurrently.

PHASE 1 – INITIAL PROJECT SCREENING

Step 1. Coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office(s)[7] regarding existing Indiana bat summer occurrence information.
[*Projects located within known Indiana bat summer habitat will not proceed to Phase 2 of this process.*]

a) If a project (located within or outside of a known maternity colony home range) is already covered under an existing Endangered Species Act (ESA) incidental take authorization (e.g., HCP, BO), then no further summer surveys are needed, follow the procedures previously authorized by the USFWS FO(s).

b) If there are known Indiana bat summer occurrences (e.g., known roost trees, capture

[6] A qualified biologist is an individual who holds a USFWS Recovery Permit (Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit) for Indiana bats in the state/region in which they are surveying and/or has been authorized by the appropriate state agency to net and handle Indiana bats. Several USFWS offices maintain lists of qualified bat surveyors, and if working in one of those states with authorizations in lieu of a Recovery Permits, the individual will either need to be on that list or submit qualifications to receive USFWS approval prior to conducting any field work.

[7] Coordinate with the appropriate state natural resource agencies and any involved Federal Action agencies whenever "USFWS" coordination is listed. USFWS FO(s) may direct project sponsors to state agencies for existing occurrence information. Coordinate with your local USFWS FO(s) to understand the process for their area of jurisdiction.

locations, foraging locations) within the project action area[8]; **OR**

if there are no known Indiana bat summer occurrences within the proposed project area itself, but the project area is located within a known maternity colony home range[9]; **OR**

if the project is located outside a known maternity colony home range, but is within the range of the Indiana bat (note this can change over time), then proceed to Step 2.

Step 2. Conduct Habitat Assessment (Desktop or Field-based; see Appendix A).

a) If suitable summer habitat is present within the action area, then proceed to Step 3.

b) If suitable summer habitat is absent within the action area, then no further summer surveys are necessary; however, additional coordination with the USFWS FO(s) will be necessary if Indiana bats may be present during any other season and may be affected by the proposed project.

Step 3. Assess potential for adverse effects to Indiana bats.

a) If the project is not anticipated to result in adverse effects to Indiana bats (as proposed), then no further summer surveys are necessary, coordinate with the USFWS FO(s).

b) If the project may result in adverse effects to Indiana bats but the impacts can be adequately assessed and conservation measures can be designed to minimize those effects without additional presence/absence information (this includes **all** proposed projects within known maternity colony home ranges, but may include other areas as well), then no further summer surveys are necessary, coordinate with the USFWS FO(s) regarding an assessment of the project's potential effects, development of conservation measures, and determination of the need for any ESA incidental take authorization.

c) If the project does not meet the conditions of 3a or 3b, then proceed to **Phase 2**.

[8] The "action area" is defined as all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the Federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action. [50 CFR Section 402.02]

[9] See USFWS Indiana Bat Section 7 and Section 10 Guidance for Wind Energy Projects (Questions 4 & 5) http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/inba/WindEnergyGuidance.html

PHASE 2 - PRESENCE/ABSENCE SURVEYS (NETTING OR ACOUSTIC SURVEYS)[10]

During the summer of 2015, presence/probable absence (P/A) of Indiana bats may be determined by conducting either Step 4 (mist-netting; see Appendix B) or Step 5 (acoustics; see Appendix C) as outlined below. It is the project proponent's choice as to which option to use. The summer survey season is from 15 May through 15 August for either survey option. If netting is chosen as the preferred P/A method and an Indiana bat(s) is captured, then surveyors may immediately begin Phase 4/radio-tracking. Project proponents must decide whether they will proceed to Phase 4 in coordination with the USFWS FO before any mist netting occurs. Submit Phase 2 study plans to USFWS FO prior to conducting surveys.

Step 4. Conduct Mist-Netting Surveys following Recovery Unit-based Protocols[11] (see Appendix B)

Northeast and Appalachian Recovery Units (CT, DE, MA, MD, NC, NJ, NY, PA, eastern TN, WV, VA, VT):

Linear projects: a minimum of 6 net nights per km (0.6 miles) of suitable summer habitat (see Appendix F).

Non-linear projects: a minimum of 42 net nights per 123 acres (0.5 km^2) of suitable summer habitat.

For example:

- 7 sites, 2 nets/site for 3 calendar nights = 42 net nights
- 7 sites, 3 nets/site for 2 calendar nights = 42 net nights
- 3 sites, 2 nets/site for 7 calendar nights* = 42 net nights

*Maximum of 3 nights of consecutive netting at any given net location. After 3 consecutive nights of netting at the same location, you must change net locations or wait at least 2 calendar nights before resuming netting at the same location.

a) If no capture of Indiana bats, then no further summer surveys are

[10] Note: acoustic and/or mist-net surveys should be conducted in the best suitable habitat possible for each survey type to increase the likelihood of detecting/capturing Indiana bats. In some cases, the most suitable habitat for effectively conducting surveys may occur outside a project site boundary and may be sampled if landowner permission is available. For projects with multiple survey areas (e.g., >123 acres or >1 km), survey methods may be interchanged. For example, acoustics could be used for one 123-acre survey area and netting could be used for another 123-acre area.

[11] The Indiana bat populations in the Northeast and Appalachian Recovery Units have been most heavily impacted by white-nose syndrome to date; therefore, we recommend higher survey effort when compared to the Midwest and Ozark-Central Recovery Units. We have no recommendations for reducing the minimum level of effort required to demonstrate probable absence for projects <123 acres in size. Level of effort is based on detection probabilities and occupancy estimates that were derived from past survey efforts that used the same acreage threshold. Level of effort is designed to reach 90% confidence in negative survey results (see Niver et al. 2013).

necessary[12].

b) If capture of Indiana bat(s), then stop or proceed to **Phase 4** as previously decided in coordination with the FO.

Midwest and Ozark-Central Recovery Units (AL, AR, IA, IL, IN, GA, KY, MI, MO, MS, OH, OK, central & western TN, and Lee County, VA):

Linear projects: a minimum of 4 net nights per km (0.6 miles) of suitable summer habitat (see Appendix F).

Non-linear projects: a minimum of 9 net nights per 123 acres (0.5 km^2) of suitable summer habitat.

For Example:

- 3 sites, 1 nets/site for 3 calendar nights = 9 net nights
- 1 sites, 3 nets/site for 3 calendar nights = 9 net nights

The sampling period for each net shall begin at sunset and continue for at least 5 hours (longer survey periods may also improve success).

*Maximum of 3 nights of consecutive netting at any given net location. After 3 consecutive nights of netting at the same location, you must change net locations or wait at least 2 calendar nights before resuming netting at the same location.

a) If no capture of Indiana bats, then no further summer surveys are necessary.
b) If capture of Indiana bat(s), then stop or proceed to **Phase 4** as previously decided in coordination with the FO.

OR

Step 5. Conduct Acoustic Surveys[13] (see Appendix C)

Linear projects: a minimum of 2 detector nights per km (0.6 miles) of suitable summer habitat (see Appendix F).

Non-linear projects: a minimum of 4 detector nights per 123 acres (0.5 km^2) of suitable summer habitat.

[12] NOTE: For Phase 2 Presence/Absence Surveys, wherever the phrase "no further summer surveys are necessary" occurs within this document, the USFWS FO(s) is in affect assuming probable absence of Indiana bats.
[13] Acoustic surveys are available as a Presence/Absence option throughout the range (i.e., Northeast, Appalachian, Midwest, and Ozark-Central Recovery Units).

2 detector locations per 123 acre "site" shall be sampled until at least 4 detector nights has been completed over the course of at least 2 calendar nights (may be consecutive).

For example:

- 2 detectors for 2 nights each (can sample the same location or move within the site)
- 1 detector for 4 nights (must sample at least 2 locations)

The acoustic sampling period for each site must begin at sunset[14] and ends at sunrise each night of sampling.

Optional coarse screening - for high frequency (HF) or myotid calls (depending on available filters) or Proceed to Step 6

i) If no positive detection of HF calls (≥35 kHz) or myotid calls, no further summer surveys necessary.

ii) If positive detection of HF or myotid calls, then
(a) proceed to Step 6 for further acoustic analysis; **OR**
(b) assume presence of Indiana bats and coordinate with the USFWS FO(s); **OR**
(c) assume presence and proceed to **Phase 3**.

Step 6. Conduct Automated Acoustic Analyses for each site that had HF or Myotid calls from Step 5 or ALL sites if Step 5 was not conducted.
(NOTE: cannot skip this step and proceed directly to Step 7)

Use **one or more** of the currently available 'approved' acoustic bat ID programs[15] (use most current software versions available and manufacturer's recommended setting for Indiana bat P/A surveys). Include your plans for which specific software program(s) you will use in your survey work plan and submit for USFWS FO(s) review prior to conducting surveys. Beginning with acoustic data from night one at each acoustic site, run each night's data for each site through your chosen ID program(s). Review results by site by night from each acoustic ID program used[16].

a) If Indiana bat presence is considered unlikely by all of the approved program(s) used in analysis, then no further summer surveys necessary.

[14] Surveys may need to start a little earlier or later than official sunset times (i.e., at "dusk") in some settings such as a deep/dark forested valleys or ridge tops to avoid missing early-flying bats or capturing late-flying birds, respectively. Sunset tables for the location of survey can be found at: http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/RS_OneYear.php

[15] Approved programs are listed at http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Endangered/mammals/inba/surveys/inbaAcousticSoftware.html

[16] The approved acoustic identification programs all have implemented a maximum likelihood estimator (MLE) at this time. If the analysis of collected calls at a given site on a given night results in the probable presence of Indiana bats with high levels of certainty ($P<0.05$), then select one of the options available in Step 6b.

b) If Indiana bat presence is considered likely at one or more sites on one or more nights by any approved program(s) used in analysis, then

i) proceed to Step 7 for qualitative ID; **OR**
ii) assume presence of Indiana bats and coordinate with the USFWS FO(s); **OR**
iii) assume presence and proceed to **Phase 3**.

Step 7. Conduct Qualitative Analysis of probable Indiana bat calls from Step 6.

At a minimum, for each site/night a program considered Indiana presence likely (MLE results) review all files from that site/night. Qualitative analysis[17] must also include a comparison of the results of each acoustic ID program by site and night (including: number of call files flagged as probable Indiana bats by each tool used; an evaluation of other species identified by the acoustic ID program; individual file level agreements and disagreements on Indiana bats between programs; and a qualitative analysis of ALL probable Indiana bat call sequences to further evaluate that the correct ID has been recommended by the program used).

a) If no visual confirmation of probable Indiana bats, then no further summer surveys necessary.

b) If visual confirmation of probable Indiana bats, then

i) assume presence of Indiana bats and coordinate with the USFWS FO(s); **OR**
ii) assume presence and proceed to **Phase 3**.

PHASE 3. CONDUCT MIST-NETTING SURVEYS TO CAPTURE INDIANA BATS.

If netting was not conducted as the P/A method, then netting may be conducted in Phase 3 to capture and characterize (e.g., sex, age, reproductive condition) the Indiana bats that are present in an area and to facilitate Phase 4 efforts. We encourage working with the FOs to develop Phase 3 netting plans based on best available information (e.g., positive acoustic locations). There are no minimum requirements for this phase as this is not a P/A phase.

a) If no Indiana bats are captured, then coordinate with the USFWS FO.

b) If Indiana bats are captured, then proceed to **Phase 4**.

PHASE 4. CONDUCT RADIO-TRACKING AND EMERGENCE SURVEYS (See Appendices D and E).

[17] Qualitative analysis of each acoustic site and night with probable detections of Indiana bats during Step 6 must include the entire night's high-frequency call data and not just those files making it through the acoustic analysis tools as probable Indiana bats.

REFERENCES

Amelon, S.K. 2007. Multi-scale factors influencing detection, site occupancy, and resource use by foraging bats in the Ozark Highlands of Missouri. PhD Dissertation. University of Missouri – Columbia.

Duchamp, J.E., M. Yates, R. Muzika, and R.K. Swihart. 2006. Estimating probabilities of detection for bat echolocation calls: an application of the double-observer method. Wildlife Society Bulletin 34(2):408-412.

Niver, R.A., R.A. King, M.P. Armstrong, and W.M. Ford. 2014. Methods to Evaluate and Develop Minimum Recommended Summer Survey Effort for Indiana Bats: White Paper. Accessed 13 January 2014 <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Endangered/mammals/inba/inbasummersurveyguidance.html>

Romeling, S., C.R. Allen, and L. Robbins. 2012. Acoustically detecting Indiana bats: how long does it take? Bat Research News 53(4):51-58.

Yates, M.D. and R.M. Muzika. 2006. Effect of forest structure and fragmentation on site occupancy of bat species in Missouri Ozark forests. Journal of Wildlife Management 70(5):1238-1248

APPENDIX A
PHASE 1 SUMMER HABITAT ASSESSMENTS

Summer habitat assessments are Step 2 of Phase 1- Initial Project Screening. The information below is provided to assist applicants, consultants, and/or project proponents (hereinafter termed the "applicant") in establishing whether summer surveys for Indiana bats should be conducted. As a reminder, the first step for determining presence of Indiana bats at a given site is to determine whether there is any existing occurrence data available for the vicinity of the project from the local USFWS FO. This step can be conducted remotely via a desktop analysis (e.g., use of aerial photography to assess the potential presence of suitable habitat). The applicant is responsible for developing and providing sufficient information as to whether potentially suitable summer Indiana bat habitat exists within a proposed project area. If suitable habitat is present, the applicant should calculate the amount and submit this to the USFWS FO(s) and determine the need for any presence/absence surveys (Phase 2). Note: if Indiana bats are present or assumed to be present during any phase, more detailed habitat information may be necessary to adequately assess the potential for impacts (see attached example Indiana Bat Habitat Assessment Datasheet). If no suitable habitat is present, no surveys are needed to assess risk during the summer. Habitat assessments for Indiana bats can be completed any time of year and applicants are encouraged to submit results and proposed Phase 2 study plans well in advance of the summer survey season.

PERSONNEL

Habitat assessments should be completed by individuals with a natural resource degree or equivalent work experience.

DEFINITION FOR POTENTIALLY SUITABLE INDIANA BAT SUMMER HABITAT

Suitable summer habitat for Indiana bats consists of a wide variety of forested/wooded habitats where they roost, forage, and travel and may also include some adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats[18] such as emergent wetlands and adjacent edges of agricultural fields, old fields and pastures. This includes forests and woodlots containing potential roosts (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥5 inches dbh[19] (12.7 centimeter) that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or hollows), as well as linear features such as fencerows, riparian forests, and other wooded corridors. These wooded areas may be dense or loose aggregates of trees with variable amounts of canopy closure. Individual trees may be considered suitable habitat when they exhibit the characteristics of a potential roost tree and are located within 1,000 feet (305 meters) of other

[18] Non-forested habitats typically should be excluded from acreages used to establish a minimum level of survey effort for Phase 2 surveys.

[19] While trees <5 inches (<12.7 cm) dbh that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or hollows may have some potential to be male Indiana bat summer roosting habitat, the USFWS does not consider early-successional, even-aged stands of trees <5 inches dbh to be suitable roosting habitat for the purposes of this guidance. Suitable *roosting* habitat is defined as forest patches with trees of 5-inch (12.7 cm) dbh or larger. However, early successional habitat with small diameter trees may be used as foraging habitat by Indiana bats. Therefore, a project that would remove or otherwise adversely affect ≥20 acres of early successional habitat containing trees between 3 and 5 inches (7.6-12.7 cm) dbh would require coordination/consultation with the USFWS FO to ensure that associated impacts would not rise to the level of take. The USFWS may request P/A surveys if >20 acres of early successional habitat were proposed for removal.

forested/wooded habitat. We recommend that project proponents or their representatives coordinate with the appropriate USFWS Field Office to more clearly define suitable habitat for their particular region as some differences in state/regional suitability criteria may be warranted (e.g., high-elevation areas may be excluded as suitable habitat in some states).

DEFINITION FOR POTENTIALLY SUITABLE NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT SUMMER HABITAT

Suitable summer habitat for NLEB consists of a wide variety of forested/wooded habitats where they roost, forage, and travel and may also include some adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands and adjacent edges of agricultural fields, old fields and pastures. This includes forests and woodlots containing potential roosts (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥3 inches dbh that have exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, and/or cavities), as well as linear features such as fencerows, riparian forests, and other wooded corridors. These wooded areas may be dense or loose aggregates of trees with variable amounts of canopy closure. Individual trees may be considered suitable habitat when they exhibit characteristics of suitable roost trees and are within 1000 feet of other forested/wooded habitat[20]. NLEB has also been observed roosting in human-made structures, such as buildings, barns, bridges, and bat houses; therefore, these structures should also be considered potential summer habitat[21]. NLEBs typically occupy their summer habitat from mid-May through mid-August each year[22] and the species may arrive or leave some time before or after this period.

SUBMISSION OF HABITAT ASSESSMENT AND PHASE 2 STUDY PLAN (IF NEEDED)

If a proposed project may affect (positively or negatively) Indiana bats and the conditions outlined in Step 3 a or b are not met, a habitat assessment report should be submitted to the appropriate USFWS FO(s) (and/or to the lead Federal Action Agency, such as the USACE, as appropriate) along with a draft study plan for the Phase 2 (acoustic or netting) survey (if suitable habitat is present). Complete reports will include the following:

1. Full names and relevant titles/qualifications of individuals (e.g., John E. Smith, Biologist II, State University, B.S. Wildlife Science 2007) completing the habitat assessment and when the assessment was conducted
2. A map and latitude/longitude or UTM clearly identifying the project location (or approximate center point) and boundaries
3. A detailed project description (if available)
4. Documentation of any known/occupied spring staging, summer, fall swarming, and/or winter habitat for Indiana bats within or near the project area

[20] This number is based on observations of bat behavior indicating that such an isolated tree (i.e., ≥1000 feet) would be extremely unlikely to be used as a roost. This distance has also been evaluated and vetted for use for the Indiana bat. See the "Indiana bat Section 7 and Section 10 Guidance for wind Energy Projects," question 33, found at: http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/inba/WindEnergyGuidance.html

[21] Trees found in highly-developed urban areas (e.g., street trees, downtown areas) are extremely unlikely to be suitable NLEB habitat.

[22] Exact dates vary by location.

5. A description of methods used during the habitat assessment
6. A summary of the assessment findings and a completed Indiana Bat Habitat Assessment Datasheet (see attached below; use of this particular datasheet is optional)
7. Other information that may have a bearing on Indiana bat use of the project area (e.g., presence of fall or winter habitat [caves, crevices, fissures, or sinkholes, or abandoned mines of any kind], bridges and other non-tree potential summer roosts.)
8. Any other information requested by the local USFWS FO(s) related to the project

In addition, Phase 2 Study Plans should contain the following:

1. A statement as to which type of P/A surveys will be conducted (i.e., mist netting or acoustic surveys) and how the proposed survey level of effort (i.e., total # of net nights or detector nights) was calculated/determined;
2. A map depicting the proposed number of survey sites (mist netting or acoustic) and their tentative distribution throughout the project area;
3. A tentative list of surveyors names and copies of relevant federal permits (if required in the project State);
4. A tentative survey schedule (e.g., start date, duration, end date);
5. For mist netting surveys with planned Phase 4 radio-tracking – the approximate number and distribution of transmitters (e.g., prioritization of sex/age, maximum number per site) and a request that bats targeted for tracking may be held for up to 45 minutes[23] to allow for application of transmitters; and
6. For acoustic surveys - information on which specific program(s) will be used and what level of acoustic analyses will be conducted.

[23] Current standard federal Section 10 bat permit conditions require prior written approval from the Field Supervisor in the USFWS FO(s) if capture times may exceed 30 minutes.

APPENDIX A
PHASE 1 SUMMER HABITAT ASSESSMENTS

INDIANA BAT HABITAT ASSESSMENT DATASHEET

Project Name:_____ Date:_____

Township/Range/Section:_____

Lat Long/UTM/ Zone:_____ Surveyor:_____

Brief Project Description

Project Area				
Project	Total Acres	Forest Acres		Open Acres
Proposed Tree Removal (ac)	Completely cleared	Partially cleared (will leave trees)	Preserve acres- no clearing	

Vegetation Cover Types	
Pre-Project	**Post-Project**

Landscape within 5 mile radius
Flight corridors to other forested areas?
Describe Adjacent Properties (e.g. forested, grassland, commercial or residencial development, water sources)

Proximity to Public Land
What is the distance (mi.) from the project area to forested public lands (e.g., national or state forests, national or state parks, conservation areas, wildlife management areas)?

Use additional sheets to assess discrete habitat types at multiple sites in a project area

Include a map depicting locations of sample sites if assessing discrete habitats at multiple sites in a project area
A single sheet can be used for multiple sample sites if habitat is the same

Sample Site Description
Sample Site No.(s): _____

Water Resources at Sample Site				
Stream Type (# and length)	Ephemeral	Intermittent	Perennial	Describe existing condition of water sources:
Pools/Ponds (# and size)		Open and accessible to bats?		
Wetlands (approx. ac.)	Permanent	Seasonal		

Forest Resources at Sample Site				
Closure/Density	Canopy (> 50 ')	Midstory (20-50')	Understory (<20')	1=1-10%, 2=11-20%, 3=21-40%, 4=41-60%, 5=61-80%, 6=81=100%
Dominant Species of Mature Trees				
% Trees w/ Exfoliating Bark				
Size Composition of Live Trees (%)	Small (3-8 in)	Med (9-15 in)	Large (>15 in)	
No. of Suitable Snags				

Standing dead trees with exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, or hollows. Snags without these characteristics are not considered suitable.

IS THE HABITAT SUITABLE FOR INDIANA BATS? _____

Additional Comments:

Attach aerial photo of project site with all forested areas labeled and a general description of the habitat

Photographic Documentation: habitat shots at edge and interior from multiple locations; understory/midstory/canopy; examples of potential suitable snags and live trees; water sources

APPENDIX B
PHASE 2 or 3 MIST-NETTING

Mist-netting can be used as a presence/probable absence method (Phase 2 surveys) or it can be conducted for the purpose of attempting to capture Indiana bats after detection during acoustic presence/probable absence surveys (Phase 3 surveys). The same recommendations (e.g., season, personnel, equipment, net placement, checking nets) apply for either use of mist-netting surveys.

SUMMER MIST-NETTING SEASON: May 15[24] – August 15

Capture of reproductive adult females (i.e., pregnant, lactating, or post-lactating) and/or young of the year during May 15 – August 15 confirms the presence of a maternity colony in the area. Since adult males and non-reproductive females have commonly been found summering with maternity colonies, radio-tracking results will be relied upon to help determine the presence or absence of a maternity colony or large concentrations of bats in the area when only males and/or non-reproductive females are captured.

PERSONNEL

A qualified biologist(s)[25] must (1) select/approve mist-net set-ups in areas that are most suitable for capturing Indiana bats, (2) be physically present at each mist-net site throughout the survey period, and (3) confirm all bat species identifications. This biologist may oversee other biological technicians and manage mist-net set-ups in close proximity to one another as long as the net-check timing (i.e., every 10 minutes) can be maintained while **walking** between nets.

COORDINATION WITH USFWS FO(s)

If not already required by federal permit, we recommend that applicants submit a draft study plan for all survey phases to the USFWS FO(s) for review and approval. Study plans should include a map/aerial photo identifying the proposed project area boundaries, suitable bat habitats and acreages within the project area, and the proposed number and tentative locations of net sites.

EQUIPMENT

Use the finest, lowest visibility mesh mist-nets commercially available, as practicable. Currently, the finest net on the market is 75 denier, 2 ply, denoted 75/2 (Arndt and Schaetz 2009); however, the 50 denier nets are still acceptable for use at this time. The finest mesh size available is approximately 1½ inches (38 millimeters).

[24] Due to concerns with transmission of white-nose syndrome, some USFWS FO(s) and state natural resource agencies have delayed the start of the Indiana bat summer field survey season/mist-netting until June 1. Surveyors/applicants should always coordinate with local USFWS FO(s) and state natural resource agencies before beginning surveys.

[25] A qualified biologist is an individual who holds a USFWS Recovery Permit (Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit) for Indiana bats in the state/region in which they are surveying and/or has been authorized by the appropriate state agency to net and handle Indiana bats. Several USFWS offices maintain lists of qualified bat surveyors, and if working in one of those states with authorizations in lieu of a Recovery Permits, the individual will either need to be on that list or submit qualifications to receive USFWS approval prior to conducting any field work.

APPENDIX B
PHASE 2 or 3 MIST-NETTING

No specific hardware is required. There are many suitable systems of ropes and/or poles to hold nets. The system of Gardner et al. (1989) has been widely used. See NET PLACEMENT for minimum net heights, habitats, and other netting requirements that affect the choice of hardware.

To minimize potential for disease transmission, any equipment that comes in contact with bats should be kept clean and disinfected, following approved protocols; this is particularly a concern relative to white-nose syndrome (WNS). Disinfection of equipment to avoid disease transmission (e.g., WNS) is required; protocols are posted at http://www.whitenosesyndrome.org/. Federal and state permits may also have specific equipment restrictions and disinfection requirements.

MINIMUM PRESENCE/ABSENCE MIST-NETTING LEVEL OF EFFORT (PHASE 2)

The number of net sites required for a non-linear project will be dependent upon the overall acreage of suitable habitat proposed to be impacted by the action. To determine the survey effort, quantify the amount of suitable summer habitat within the project area. NOTE: for projects where other impacts are likely (e.g., collision), ensure that presence/probable absence surveys are designed to cover the entire project area and NOT just the locations where tree removal is planned. Additional guidance for linear project is in Appendix F.

Conduct Mist-Netting Surveys following Recovery Unit-based protocols[26]

Northeast and Appalachian Recovery Units (CT, DE, MA, MD, NC, NJ, NY, PA, eastern TN, WV, VA, VT):

Linear projects: a minimum of 6 net nights per km (0.6 miles) of suitable summer habitat (see Appendix F).

Non-linear projects: a minimum of 42 net nights per 123 acres[27] (0.5 km^2) of suitable summer habitat.

For example:

- 7 sites[28], 2 nets[29]/site for 3 calendar nights = 42 net nights
- 7 sites, 3 nets/site for 2 calendar nights = 42 net nights
- 3 sites, 2 nets/site for 7 calendar nights* = 42 net nights

[26] The Indiana bat populations in the Northeast and Appalachian Recovery Units have been most heavily impacted by white-nose syndrome; therefore, we recommend higher survey effort when compared to the Midwest and Ozark-Central Recovery Units.
[27] We have no recommendations for reducing the minimum level of effort required to demonstrate probable absence for projects <123 acres in size. Detection probabilities and occupancy estimates were derived from past survey efforts that used the same acreage threshold (see Niver et al. 2013).
[28] A site is defined as a geographic area to be sampled. It can include one or more nets that can be managed by one Qualified Biologist.
[29] A net is defined as any combination of individual panels and poles (e.g., single, double, triple high) to fill the area (e.g., corridor) being sampled.

Maximum of 3 nights of consecutive netting at any given net location. After 3 consecutive nights of netting at the same location, you must change net locations or wait at least 2 calendar nights before resuming netting at the same location.

a) If no capture of Indiana bats, then no further summer surveys are necessary[30].
b) If capture of Indiana bat(s), then stop or proceed to **Phase 4** as previously decided in coordination with the FO(s).

Midwest and Ozark-Central Recovery Units (AL, AR, GA, IA, IL, IN, KY, MI, MO, MS, OH, OK, and central & western TN):

Linear projects: a minimum of 4 net nights per km (0.6 miles) of suitable summer habitat (see Appendix F).

Non-linear projects: a minimum of 9 net nights per 123 acres (0.5 km^2) of suitable summer habitat.

- 3 sites, 1 nets/site for 3 calendar nights = 9 net nights
- 1 sites, 3 nets/site for 3 calendar nights = 9 net nights

Maximum of 3 nights of consecutive netting at any given net location. After 3 consecutive nights of netting at the same location, you must change net locations or wait at least 2 calendar nights before resuming netting at the same location.

a) If no capture of Indiana bats, then no further summer surveys are necessary.
b) If capture of Indiana bat(s), then stop or proceed to **Phase 4** as previously decided in coordination with the FO(s).

MIST-NETTING SURVEYS TO CAPTURE INDIANA BATS AFTER ACOUSTICS WERE USED AS P/A METHOD (PHASE 3)

If netting was not conducted as the P/A method, then netting may be conducted to capture and characterize (e.g., sex, age, reproductive condition) the Indiana bats (documented through the Phase 2 acoustic P/A survey) present in an area and to facilitate Radio-tracking (Phase 4) efforts. We encourage working with the FO(s) to develop Phase 3 netting plans based on best available information (e.g., positive acoustic locations). There are no minimum requirements for this phase as this is not a P/A phase.

a) If no Indiana bats are captured, then coordinate with the USFWS FO.

[30] NOTE: For Phase 2 Presence/Absence Surveys, wherever the phrase "no further summer surveys are necessary" occurs within this document, the USFWS FO(s) is in affect assuming probable absence of Indiana bats during the summer.

b) If Indiana bats are captured, then proceed to **Phase 4** as previously decided in coordination with the FO(s).

NET PLACEMENT

Potential travel corridors (e.g., streams, logging trails) typically are the most effective places to net (although other places may also be productive; see Carroll et al. 2002). Place nets approximately perpendicular across the corridor. Nets should fill the corridor from side to side, extending beyond the corridor boundaries when possible, and from stream (or ground) level up to the overhanging canopy. Nets of varying widths and heights may be used as the situation dictates. A typical set is at least 5 m to 9 m high consisting of two or more nets stacked on top one another and from 6 m to 18 m wide. If netting over water, ensure there is enough space between the net and the water so that captured bats will not get wet.

Occasionally it may be necessary or desirable to net where a suitable corridor is lacking. The typical equipment described in the section above may be inadequate for these situations, requiring innovation on the part of the surveyor (see Humphrey et al. 1968). See Kiser and MacGregor (2005) for additional discussion about net placement.

Although no minimum spacing between mist-nets is being specified, surveyors should attempt to evenly distribute net set-ups throughout suitable habitat and must provide written justification in their report if net set-ups were not distributed throughout suitable habitat (i.e., why were they clumped?). Net set-ups can be repeatedly sampled throughout the project, but generally no more than 2-3 nights at a single location is recommended. In addition, changing locations within a project area may improve capture success (see Robbins et al. 2008; Winhold and Kurta 2008). Photo-document placement of nets.

SURVEY PERIOD

The survey period for each net shall begin at sunset[31] and continue for at least 5 hours (longer survey periods may also improve success).

CHECKING NETS

Each net set-up should be checked approximately every 10 minutes (Gannon et al. 2007). If surveyors monitor nets continuously, take care to minimize noise, lights and movement near the nets. Monitoring the net set-up continuously with a bat detector (ideally using ear phones to avoid alerting bats) can be beneficial: (a) bats can be detected immediately when they are captured, (b) prompt removal from the net decreases stress on the bat and potential for the bat to escape (MacCarthy et al. 2006), and (c) monitoring with a bat detector also allows the biologist to assess the effectiveness of each net placement (i.e., if bats are active near the net set-up but

[31] Surveys may need to start a little earlier or later than official sunset times (i.e., at "dusk") in some settings such as a deep/dark forested valleys or ridge tops to avoid missing early-flying bats or capturing late-flying birds, respectively. Sunset tables for the location of survey can be found at: http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/RS_OneYear.php.

avoiding capture), which may allow for adjustments that will increase netting success on subsequent nights. There should be no other disturbance near the nets, other than to check nets and remove bats. Biologists should be prepared to cut the net if a bat is severely entangled and cannot be safely extracted within 3 or 4 minutes (CCAC 2003; Kunz et al. 2009).

Capture and handling are stressful for bats. Emphasis should be on minimizing handling and holding bats to as short a time as possible to achieve field study objectives. Indiana bats should not be held for more than 30 minutes after capture, unless the individual is targeted for radio-tracking. Bats targeted for radio-tracking should be released as quickly as possible, but no longer than 30 minutes[32] after capture, or as allowed in federal and state permits. See Kunz and Kurta (1988) for general recommendations for holding bats.

WEATHER, LIGHTING, AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Severe weather adversely affects capture of bats. Some Indiana bats may remain active despite inclement weather and may still be captured while others in the same area become inactive. Therefore, negative surveys combined with any of the following weather conditions throughout all or most of a sampling period are likely to require an additional night of mist-netting: (a) temperatures that fall below 50°F (10°C); (b) precipitation, including rain and/or heavy fog, that exceeds 30 minutes or continues intermittently during the survey period; and (c) sustained wind speeds greater than 9 miles/hour (4 meters/seconds; 3 on Beaufort scale).

NOTE: Provided that nets are not dripping wet, surveyors can resume netting to meet the minimum 5-hour requirement after short periods of adverse weather. If nets are under good cover, light rain may not alter bat behavior. However, if no bats are being captured during marginal weather, coordinate with the USFWS FO(s).

It is typically best to place net set-ups under the canopy where they are out of moonlight, particularly when the moon is half-full or greater. Net set-ups illuminated by artificial light sources should also be avoided.

The shining of lights, and noise should be kept to a minimum with no smoking around the survey sites. In addition, the use of radios, campfires, running vehicles, punk sticks, citronella candles and other disturbances will not be permitted within 300 feet of mist nets (or acoustic detectors) during surveys.

DOCUMENTATION OF INDIANA BAT CAPTURES

If an Indiana bat(s) is captured during mist-netting, protocols for radio-tracking and emergence survey requirements, as provided in Appendix D and E, respectively, should be followed. In addition, the appropriate USFWS FO(s) must be notified of the capture within 48 hours (or in accordance with permit conditions), and the sex and reproductive condition of the bat and GPS coordinates of the capture site should be provided.

[32] Current standard federal Section 10 bat permit conditions require prior written approval from the Field Supervisor in the USFWS FO(s) if capture times may exceed 30 minutes.

APPENDIX B
PHASE 2 or 3 MIST-NETTING

Several species of bats from the genus *Myotis* share common features which can make identification difficult; Indiana bats and little brown bats (*Myotis lucifugus)* can be particularly difficult to distinguish. Photo-documentation of all bats captured and identified as Indiana bats and the first 10 little brown bats per project are requested to verify the identifications made in the field.

Photo-documentation should include diagnostic characteristics:

- a ¾-view of face showing ear, tragus, and muzzle
- view of calcar showing presence/absence of keel
- a transverse view of toes showing extent of toe hairs

If a bat from the genus *Myotis* is captured during mist netting that cannot be readily identified to the species level, then species verification may be attempted through fecal DNA analysis. Collect one or more fecal pellets (i.e., guano) from the bat in question by placing it temporarily in a holding bag (15 minutes is usually sufficient, no more than 30 minutes is recommended). The pellet (or pellets) collected should be placed in a small vial (e.g., 1.5 ml) with silica gel desiccant; pellets from each individual bat should be stored in separate vials and out of direct light. Fees charged by independent laboratories for sequencing fecal DNA samples is generally inexpensive (approx. $50 per guano sample), however, it has been challenging to identify labs willing to consistently conduct these analyses. Any additional information and a list of available laboratories will be made available on the Indiana bat webpage on the USFWS's Region 3 website (http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Endangered/mammals/inba/index.html).

SUBMISSION OF MIST-NETTING RESULTS

Provide results of netting surveys to the appropriate USFWS FO(s) in accordance with previously agreed upon[33] timeframes. If Indiana bats are captured, this report should also include the results of subsequent radio-tracking and emergence counts. Reports should include the following:

1. Copy of prior phase reports (if not previously provided).
2. Explanation of any modifications from original survey plan (e.g., altered net locations).[34]
3. Description of net locations (including site diagrams), net set-ups (include net heights), survey dates, duration of surveys, weather conditions, and a summary of findings.
4. Map identifying netting locations and information regarding net set-ups, including lat/long or UTM, individual net placement, net spacing (i.e., include mist-netting

[33] As discussed in the Introduction, we encourage coordination with USFWS FO(s) prior to implementation of any surveys to ensure that all parties agree upon the need for surveys, the methods proposed, and the decisions from various survey results.
[34] If the USFWS previously agreed upon the study plan we need to understand whether the revised work still accomplished the agreed upon methods

equipment in photographs of net locations), and adequate justification if net set-ups are not evenly distributed across suitable habitat within the project area.

5. Full names of mist-netting personnel attending each mist-net site during an operation, including the federally-permitted/qualified biologist present at each mist-net site. Indicate on the field data sheet the full name of person who identified bats each night at each site.
6. Legible copies of all original mist-netting datasheets (see example datasheet below) and a summary table with information on all bats captured during the survey including, but not limited to: capture site, date of capture, time of capture, sex, reproductive condition, age, weight, right forearm measurement, band number and type (if applicable), and Reichard's wing damage index score (Reichard and Kunz. 2009).
7. Photographs of all net set-ups, as well as **all** Indiana bats and the first 10 little brown bats captured from each project, so that the placement of netting equipment and identification of species can be verified. Photographs of bats should include all diagnostic characteristics that resulted in the identification of the bat to the species level.
8. Any other information requested by the local USFWS FO(s) related to the project.

REFERENCES

Arndt, R.J. and B.A. Schaetz. 2009. A tale of two deniers: nylon versus polyester mist nets. Bat Research News 50(3):57.

Carroll, S.K., T.C. Carter, and G.A. Feldhamer. 2002. Placement of nets for bats: effects on perceived fauna. Southeastern Naturalist 1:193-198.

Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC). 2003. CCAC species-specific recommendations on bats. 9pp. Available at: http://www.ccac.ca/en/CCAC_Programs/Guidelines_Policies/GDLINES/BatsFinal20May03.htm (Accessed October 30, 2008).

Gannon, W.L., R.S. Sikes, and the Animal Care and Use Committee of the American Society of Mammologists. 2007. Guidelines of the American Society of Mammologists for the use of wild mammals in research. Journal of Mammalogy 88:809-823.

Gardner, J. E., J.D. Garner, and J.E. Hofmann. 1989. A portable mist-netting system for capturing bats with emphasis on *Myotis sodalis* (Indiana bat). Bat Research News 30:1-8.

APPENDIX B
PHASE 2 or 3 MIST-NETTING

Humphrey, P.S., D. Bridge, and T.E. Lovejoy. 1968. A technique for mist-netting in the forest canopy. Bird-Banding 39(1): 43-50.

Kiser, J.D. and J.R. MacGregor. 2005. Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) mist net surveys for coal mining activities. Pp. 169-172 *in* K.C. Vories and A. Harrington (eds.), The Proceedings of the Indiana bat and coal mining: a technical interactive forum Office of Surface Mining, U.S. Department of the Interior, Alton, IL. Available at: http://www.mcrcc.osmre.gov/MCR/Resources/bats/pdf/Indiana_Bat_and_Coal_Mining.pdf. (Accessed October 06, 2011).

Kunz, T.H. and A. Kurta. 1988. Capture methods and holding devices. Pp. 1-29 *in* T.H. Kunz (ed.), Ecological and behavioral methods for the study of bats. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

Kunz, T.H., R. Hodgkison, and C.D. Weise. 2009. Methods of capturing and handling bats. Pp. 3-35 *in* T.H. Kunz and S. Parsons (eds.), Ecological and behavioral methods for the study of bats, second edition. The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland.

MacCarthy, K.A., T.C. Carter, B.J. Steffen, and G.A. Feldhamer. 2006. Efficacy of the mist-net protocol for Indiana bats: A video analysis. Northeastern Naturalist 13:25-28.

Reichard, J.D., and T.H. Kunz. 2009. White-nose syndrome inflicts lasting injuries to the wings of little brown myotis (Myotis lucifugus). Acta Chiropterologica 11: 457-464.

Robbins, L.W., K.L. Murray, and P.M. McKenzie. 2008. Evaluating the effectiveness of the standard mist-netting protocol for the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*). Northeastern Naturalist 15:275-282.

Winhold, L. and A. Kurta. 2008. Netting surveys for bats in the Northeast: differences associated with habitat, duration of netting, and use of consecutive nights. Northeastern Naturalist 15:263-274.

APPENDIX B
PHASE 2 or 3 MIST-NETTING

Sample Data Sheets for Indiana Bat Surveys

Site No.			Project/Firm:									Date:
Location:												
County:			State:		Quad:							Quadrant:
Lat/Long (DMS):	N		W			Zone:						Surveyors:

#	Time	Species	Age	Sex	Repro. Cond.*	RFA (mm)	Mass (g)	Net/ Ht	Guano/ Hair	Wing Score	Band # Type
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											
26											
27											
28											
29											
30											

Moon Phase:		%
	Rise	Set
Moon:		
Sun:		

Time	Temp	Sky	Wind	# Bats
Avg				

Sky Code	
0	Clear
1	Few Clouds
2	Partly Cloudy
3	Cloudy or overcast
4	Smoke or fog
5	Drizzle or light rain
6	Thunderstorm

Beauford Wind Code	
0	Calm (0 mph)
1	Light wind (1-3 mph)
2	Light breeze (4-7 mph)
3	Gentle breeze (8-12 mph)
4	Moderate breeze (13-18 mph)

*Repro. Cond (Reproductive Condition): (P) pregnant; (L) lactating; (PL) post-lactating; (NR) non-reproductive, (TD) testes descended

Sample Data Sheets for Indiana Bat Surveys

Net Site Diagram	Dominant Vegetation
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5

Net Site(s) by Habitat				
Habitat	**A**	**B**	**C**	
River				
Stream				
Pond				
Road Rut				
Corridor				
Cave/mine				
Total				

No. of Poles X Net length				
A	=		X	
B	=		X	
C	=		X	
D	=		X	

Other Species:

Comments:

APPENDIX C
PHASE 2 ACOUSTIC SURVEYS

SUMMER ACOUSTIC SURVEY SEASON: May 15 – August 15

PERSONNEL[35]

Overall: Acoustic surveyors should have either completed one or more of the available bat acoustic courses/workshops (e.g., BCI, BCM, AnaBat) or be able to show similar on-the-job or academic experience.

Detector Deployment: Acoustic surveyors should have a working knowledge of the acoustic equipment and Indiana bat ecology. Surveyors should be able to identify appropriate detector placement sites and establish those sites in the areas that are most suitable for recording high-quality Indiana bat calls. Thus, it is highly recommended that all potential acoustic surveyors attend appropriate training and have experience in the proper placement of their field equipment.

Acoustic Analysis: Acoustic surveyors should have a working knowledge of the approved acoustic analysis programs. Thus, it is highly recommended that all potential acoustic surveyors attend appropriate training and have experience in the analysis of acoustic recordings.

Qualitative Analysis: Individuals qualified to conduct qualitative analysis of acoustic bat calls typically have experience: (1) gathering known calls. This provides a valuable resource in understanding how bat calls change and the variation present in them; (2) identifying bat calls recorded in numerous habitat types; (3) familiarity with the species likely to be encountered within the project area; and (4) individuals must have multiple years of experience and must have stayed current with qualitative ID skills. A resume (or similar documentation) must be submitted along with final acoustic survey reports for anyone making final qualitative identifications.

COORDINATION WITH USFWS FO(s)

If not already required by federal permit, we recommend that applicants submit a draft study plan for all survey phases to the USFWS FO(s) for review and approval. Study plans should include a map/aerial photo identifying the proposed project area boundaries, suitable bat habitats and acreages within the project area, the proposed number and tentative locations of acoustic monitoring sites, and the identification of the approved acoustic software program(s) (and version #) used for analysis of calls for the specific project. If a single software program is used for analysis, surveyors will not be allowed to switch programs from what was originally identified in their final study plan.

DETECTOR AND MICROPHONE REQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS

Full-spectrum and/or zero-crossing detectors are suitable for use in this survey protocol.

Directional microphones are the only microphone type accepted for acoustic surveys at this time, although omni-directional microphones that have been converted to directional microphones are

[35] Coordinate with your local FO regarding any state-specific requirements.

also acceptable. Microphones attached to detectors via a cable are also acceptable.

Use recommended manufacturer settings for conducting Indiana bat P/A surveys.

ACOUSTIC SAMPLING PROTOCOL

Detector/Microphone Placement

Detector/Microphone placement is critical to the successful isolation of high-quality bat call sequences for later analysis. The following locations are likely to be suitable sites for detectors/microphones, including, but not limited to: (a) forest-canopy openings; (b) near water sources; (c) wooded fence lines that are adjacent to large openings or connect two larger blocks of suitable habitat; (d) blocks of recently logged forest where some potential roost trees remain; (e) road and/or stream corridors with open tree canopies or canopy height of more than 33 feet (10 meters); and (f) woodland edges (Britzke et al. 2010). It is also important to assess the volume and area of highest sensitivity within the zone of detection around the microphone to ensure the best detector/microphone placement and orientation. If detectors/microphones are placed in unsuitable locations, effective data analysis may be impossible, and the results of the sampling effort will likely be invalid.

Many features (e.g., vegetation, water, wind turbines, high-tensile power-lines, micro-wave towers) can reduce the quality of call sequences recorded in the field and impact the surveyor's ability to record high-quality bat call sequences by causing calls to reflect off of these surfaces. The following recommendations are provided to aid surveyors in their selection of acoustic sites. If surveyors choose acoustic sites outside of these recommendations, then adequate justification for doing so should be provided with the acoustic survey report provided to the USFWS FO(s); otherwise, results from these sites will not be accepted. Surveyors should deploy detectors/microphones: (a) at least 5 feet (1.5 meters) in any direction from vegetation or other obstructions (Hayes 2000; Weller and Zabel 2002); (b) in areas without, or with minimal[36], vegetation within 33 feet (10 meters) in front of the microphone; (c) parallel to woodland edges; and (d) at least 49 feet (15 meters) from known or suitable roosts[37] (e.g., trees/snags, buildings, bridges, bat houses, cave or mine portal entrances).

Elevating a detector greater than 1.5 meters above ground level vegetation can dramatically improve recording quality. For example, microphones can be attached horizontally to a pole to listen out into flight space, rather than just listening up from the ground. This will serve to increase the volume of airspace sampled and avoid the distortion effect of recording near the ground.

[36] If necessary, surveyors can remove small amounts of vegetation (e.g., small limbs, saplings) from the estimated detection cone at a site, much like what is done while setting up mist-nets. Deployment of detectors/microphones in closed-canopy locations that typically are good for mist-netting are acceptable as long as the area sampled below the canopy does not restrict the ability of the equipment's detection cone to record high-quality calls (i.e., the vegetation is outside of the detection cone).

[37] If the surveyor discovers a potential roost and wishes to document bat use, please refer to Appendix E for guidance on conducting emergence surveys and contact the USFWS FO(s).

Surveyors should distribute acoustic sites throughout the project area or adjacent habitats. In most cases, acoustic sites should be at least 656 feet (200 meters) apart. If closer spacing is determined to be necessary or beneficial (e.g., multiple suitable habitats and acoustic sites immediately adjacent to each other), sufficient justification must be provided in the acoustic survey report submitted to USFWS FO(s).

Verification of Deployment Location

It is recommended to temporarily attach GPS units to each detector (according to manufacturer's instructions) to directly record accurate location coordinates for each acoustic site that is paired with the acoustic data files. Regardless of technique used, accurate GPS coordinates must be generated and reported for each acoustic survey site.

Verification of Proper Functioning

It is highly recommended that surveyors ensure acoustic detectors are functioning properly through a periodic verification of performance to factory specifications (a service currently offered or in development by several manufacturers). It may be possible that independent service bureaus would be willing to perform this service, providing that a standard test/adjustment procedure can be developed.

It is also recommended to ensure equipment is working during set-up in the field. This can be done simply by producing ultrasound (e.g., finger rubs, calibrator, or follow the equipment manufacturer's testing recommendations) in front of the microphone at survey start and survey finish. In addition, ultrasound should be used to document the effective cone of detection of each detector once deployed for sampling. These tests document that the equipment was working when deployed and when picked up (and by assumption throughout the entire period) as well as confirming that detector placement is acceptable, to record high-quality calls, given the variation of each detector's effective detection cone. Detector field settings (e.g., sensitivity, frequency, etc.) should follow the recommendations provided by the manufacturer. Surveyors should also save files produced by detectors (e.g., log files, status files, sensor files) as an excellent way to provide documentation when equipment was functioning within the survey period. Many types of detectors allow for setting timers that initiate and end recording sessions. This saves battery life as well as reducing the number of extraneous noise files recorded. However, if the units are visited when the timer is off, the surveyor cannot verify that the unit is functioning properly. This is particularly important in areas where no bat activity is recorded for the entire night or during the last portion of the night. In these cases, if the surveyor cannot demonstrate that the detector was indeed functioning properly throughout the survey period then the site will need to be re-sampled, unless adequate justification can be provided to the USFWS FO(s).

Selection of acoustic sites is similarly important. Suitable set-up of the equipment should result in high-quality call sequences that are adequate for species identification. Nights of sampling at individual sites that produce no bat calls may need to be re-sampled unless adequate justification (e.g., areas with significant bat population declines due to WNS) can be provided to the USFWS FO(s). Modifications of the equipment (e.g., changing the orientation) at the same location on subsequent nights may improve quantity and quality of call sequences recorded, which can be

determined through daily data downloads. If modifications of the equipment do not improve call identification, then the detectors will need to be moved to a new location.

Orientation

Detectors deployed near the ground (e.g., on a tripod) should be aimed 45 degrees or more above horizontal. Microphones deployed higher within the flight path/zone (e.g., on a pole) should be oriented horizontally. In some circumstances (e.g., forest openings), it might be desirable to aim a detector's microphone vertically. This has shown to record high-quality calls but precludes the use of weatherproofing for protection of the microphone, since no currently-approved weatherproofing system will adequately protect the microphone of a detector aimed vertically.

Deploy detectors at or below the lowest expected flight height of the bats but high enough above ground vegetation to avoid interference within the detection cone. Once acoustic sites are identified, photographs documenting the orientation, detection cone (i.e., "what the detector is sampling"), and relative position of the microphone should be taken for later submittal to the USFWS FO(s) as part of the acoustic survey report (See Submission of Acoustic Survey Results for additional description).

Weather Conditions

If any of the following weather conditions exist at a survey site during acoustic sampling, note the time and duration of such conditions, and repeat the acoustic sampling effort for that night: (a) temperatures fall below 50°F (10°C) during the first 5 hours of survey period; (b) precipitation, including rain and/or fog, that exceeds 30 minutes or continues intermittently during the first 5 hours of the survey period; and (c) sustained wind speeds greater than 9 miles/hour (4 meters/second; 3 on Beaufort scale) during the first 5 hours of the survey period. At a minimum, nightly weather conditions for survey sites should be checked using the nearest NOAA National Weather Service station and summarized in the survey reports.

Weatherproofing

Most bat detectors are not weatherproof when delivered from the factory. Recording without after-market weatherproofing is preferred as the addition of these systems may result in some signal degradation. **The decision to weatherproof detectors or not should be determined nightly based on the likelihood of precipitation in the survey area.**

For directional microphones, the use of a polyvinyl chloride (PVC) tube[38], generally in the form of a 45-degree elbow the same diameter as the microphone (Britzke et al. 2010) is acceptable, if the situation requires the use of after-market weatherproofing. Attach the elbow to a weatherproof box that houses the main portion of the detector. Point the microphone into one end of the elbow and point the open end of the elbow in the direction to be monitored (generally 45 degrees to horizontal). Another option for weatherproofing detectors is to detach the microphone from the detector so that the detector can be placed in a weatherproof container but the microphone (tethered by a cable) remains unobstructed.

[38] The PVC option has only been tested with AnaBat detectors and directional microphones. It may not perform as well with other detector microphone combinations.

Other after-market weatherproofing systems may become available and approved by the USFWS provided they show that call quality and the number of calls recorded are comparable to those without weatherproofing.

MINIMUM LEVEL OF EFFORT

The number of acoustic survey sites required for a project will be dependent upon the overall acreage of suitable habitat proposed to be impacted by the action. To determine the acoustic survey effort, quantify the amount of suitable summer habitat within the project area. NOTE: for projects where other impacts are likely (e.g., collision), ensure that presence/probable absence surveys are designed to cover the entire project area and NOT just the locations where tree removal is planned.

Linear projects: a minimum of 2 detector nights per km (0.6 miles) of suitable summer habitat (See Appendix F).

At least 1 detector location for at least 2 calendar nights.

Non-linear projects: a minimum of 4 detector nights per 123 acres (0.5 km^2) of suitable summer habitat.

2 detector locations per 123 acre "site" shall be sampled until at least 4 detector nights has been completed over the course of at least 2 calendar nights (may be consecutive).

For example:

- 2 detectors for 2 nights each (can sample the same location or move within the site)
- 1 detector for 4 nights (must sample at least 2 locations)

The acoustic sampling period for each site must begin at sunset[39] and ends at sunrise each night of sampling.

ANALYSIS OF RECORDED ECHOLOCATION CALLS

Step 5. Optional coarse screening - for high frequency (HF) or myotid calls (depending on available filters) or Proceed to Step 6.

a) If no positive detection of HF calls (≥35 kHz) or myotid calls, no further summer surveys necessary.

[39] Surveys may need to start a little earlier or later than official sunset times (i.e., at "dusk") in some settings such as a deep/dark forested valleys or ridge tops to avoid missing early-flying bats or capturing late-flying birds, respectively. Sunset tables for the location of survey can be found at: http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/RS_OneYear.php

b) If positive detection of HF or myotid calls, then
   i) proceed to Step 6 for further acoustic analysis; **OR**
   ii) assume presence of Indiana bats and coordinate with the USFWS FO(s); **OR**
   iii) assume presence and proceed to **Phase 3**.

Step 6. Conduct Automated Acoustic Analyses for each site that had HF or Myotid calls from Step 5 or ALL sites if Step 5 was not conducted.

Use **one or more** of the currently available 'approved' acoustic bat ID programs[40] (use most current software versions available and manufacturer's recommended setting for Indiana bat P/A surveys). Include your plans for which software you will use in your survey study plan and submit for USFWS FO review prior to conducting surveys. Beginning with acoustic data from night one at each acoustic site, run each night's data for each site through your chosen program(s). Review results by site by night from each acoustic ID program used[41].

a) If Indiana bat presence is considered unlikely by the approved program(s) used in analysis, then no further summer surveys necessary.

b) If Indiana bat presence is considered likely at one or more sites on one or more nights by any approved program(s) used in analysis, then
   i) proceed to Step 7 for qualitative ID; **OR**
   ii) assume presence of Indiana bats and coordinate with the USFWS FO(s); **OR**
   iii) assume presence and proceed to **Phase 3**.

Step 7. Conduct Qualitative Analysis of probable Indiana bat calls from Step 6.

At a minimum, for each site/night a program considered Indiana presence likely, review all files from that site/night. Qualitative analysis[42] must also include and present within a written report a comparison of the results of each acoustic ID program by site and night (including: number of call files flagged as probable Indiana bats by each tool used; an evaluation of other species identified by the acoustic ID program; individual file level agreements and disagreements on Indiana bats between programs; and a qualitative analysis of ALL probable Indiana bat call sequences to further evaluate whether the correct ID has been made by the program(s) used).

[40] Candidate programs are listed at http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Endangered/mammals/inba/surveys/inbaAcousticSoftware.html

[41] The candidate acoustic identification programs all have implemented a maximum likelihood estimator (MLE) at this time. If the analysis of collected calls at a given site on a given night results in the probable presence of Indiana bats with high levels of certainty ($P < 0.05$), then select one of the options available in Step 6b.

[42] Qualitative analysis of each acoustic site and night with probable detections of Indiana bats during Step 6 should include the entire night's high frequency call data and not just those files making it through the acoustic analysis tools as probable Indiana bats in Step 6.

a) If no visual confirmation of probable Indiana bats, then no further summer surveys necessary.

b) If visual confirmation of probable Indiana bats, then

i) assume presence of Indiana bats and coordinate with the USFWS FO(s); **OR**
ii) assume presence and proceed to **Phase 3**.

SUBMISSION OF ACOUSTIC SURVEY RESULTS

NOTE: All raw data MUST be maintained for a period of 7 years and be made available to the USFWS FO(s), if requested. Failure to do so may result in invalidation of survey results.

Provide results of acoustic surveys to the appropriate USFWS FO(s) in accordance with previously agreed upon[43] timeframes. Each acoustic survey report should include the following:

1. Copy of habitat assessment (if not previously provided)
2. Explanation of any modifications from original survey plan (e.g., altered site locations)[44]
3. Description of acoustic monitoring sites, survey dates, duration of survey, weather conditions, and a summary of findings
4. Map identifying acoustic monitoring locations and a corresponding table including the GPS coordinates
5. Full names of all personnel conducting acoustic surveys, including those that selected acoustic sites and deployed detectors, and include copies of state and federal permits (if applicable)
6. Full name and resume of individual(s) conducting qualitative acoustic analyses
7. Table with information on acoustic monitoring and resulting data, including but not limited to: detector GPS coordinates, survey dates, survey hours
8. Description of acoustic detector brand(s) and model(s) used, microphone type, use of weatherproofing, acoustic monitoring equipment settings (e.g., sensitivity, audio and data division ratios), deployment data (i.e., deployment site, habitat, date, time started, time stopped, orientation), and call analysis methods used
9. Acoustic analysis software program output/summary results by site by night (i.e., number of calls detected, species composition, MLE results)

[43] As discussed in the Introduction, we encourage coordination with USFWS FO(s) prior to implementation of any surveys to ensure that all parties agree upon the need for surveys, the methods proposed, and the decisions from various survey results.
[44] If the USFWS previously agreed upon the study plan we need to understand whether the revised work still accomplished the agreed upon methods.

10. Detailed analysis and results of any qualitative acoustic analysis conducted on those projects where a program(s) considered Indiana bat presence likely, including justification for rejecting any program MLE results (if applicable).
11. Photographs of each acoustic site documenting the location of the detector, the orientation of the detector, and the detection cone (i.e., what the detector sampled). Please include detector in photographs of acoustic sites.
12. A description of how proper functioning of bat detectors was verified
13. Any other information requested by the local USFWS FO(s) related to the project

REFERENCES

Britzke, E.R, B.A. Slack, M.P. Armstrong, and S.C. Loeb. 2010. Effects of orientation and weatherproofing on the detection of bat echolocation calls. Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management 1(2):136-141.

Hayes, J. P. 2000. Assumption and practical considerations in the design and interpretation of echolocation-monitoring studies. Acta Chiropterologica 2:225-236.

MacKenzie, D.I., and J.A Royle. 2005. Designing occupancy studies: general advice and allocating survey effort. Journal of Applied Ecology 42:1105-1114.

Weller, T. J., and C. J. Zabel. 2002. Variation in bat detections due to detector orientation in a forest. Wildlife Society Bulletin 30:922-930.

APPENDIX D
PHASE 4 RADIO-TRACKING

PERSONNEL

Transmitter Attachment: A qualified biologist[45] who is experienced in handling Indiana bats and attaching radio transmitters must perform transmitter attachments, as further explained in the protocol below.

Tracking: Biological technicians and/or a qualified biologist who is experienced in tracking transmittered bats must be present and actively involved in all tracking activities for Indiana bats as further explained in the protocol below.

METHODS

If one or more Indiana bats are captured, the following radio-tracking protocols will be applicable:

1. Biologists should coordinate in advance with USFWS FO(s) regarding recommendations for the number and distribution of transmitters (e.g., prioritization of sex/age, maximum number per site) and whether foraging data would be beneficial to collect. Also, professional judgment should be used to determine whether attachment of transmitters could compromise the health of a bat. Since the maximum holding times for Indiana bats targeted for radio-tracking is 30 minutes[46], or as allowed in federal and state permits, surveyors should be prepared to place transmitters on bats immediately following their capture to minimize holding times.

2. The radio transmitter, adhesive, and any other markings (e.g., wing bands) should weigh less than 5% of pre-attachment body weight (Aldridge and Brigham 1988, American Society of Mammalogists 1998), the total weight of the package (transmitter and adhesive) may not exceed 6% of the bat's body weight, and must comply with any USFWS and state permits. In all cases, the lightest transmitters capable of the required task should be used, particularly with pregnant females and volant juveniles. With pregnant bats, biologists should always use the lightest transmitter possible but no more than 5% of their expected non-pregnant weight.

3. Proposed radio telemetry equipment (e.g., receivers, antennas, and transmitters) and frequencies should be coordinated with the appropriate state natural resource agency and USFWS FO(s).

4. The qualified biologist or biological technician(s) should track all radio-tagged bats captured to diurnal roosts in accordance with permit requirements. We generally

[45] A qualified biologist is an individual who holds a USFWS Recovery Permit (Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit) for federally-listed bats in the state/region in which they are surveying and/or has been authorized by the appropriate state agency to mist-net for Indiana bats. Several USFWS offices maintain lists of qualified bat surveyors, and if working in one of those states with authorizations in lieu of a Recovery Permits, the individual will either need to be on that list or submit qualifications to receive USFWS approval prior to conducting any field work.
[46] Current standard federal Section 10 bat permit conditions require prior written approval from the Field Supervisor in the USFWS FO(s) if capture times may exceed 30 minutes

recommend tracking until the transmitter fails, fall off, or cannot be located for at least 7 days and should conduct a minimum of 2 evening emergence counts at each identified roost (See Appendix E for Emergence Survey Protocols). However, biologists are encouraged to continue radio-tracking efforts for the life of the transmitter. Biologists should contact the USFWS FO(s) immediately if they plan to cease tracking efforts before the 7-day tracking period ends. If landowner access is denied, approximate roost locations (i.e., coordinates) should be determined using triangulation.

5. Daily radio telemetry searches for roosts must be conducted during daylight hours and should be conducted until the bat(s) is located or for a minimum of 4 hours of ground or 1 hour of aerial-searching effort per tagged bat per day for 7 days. However, multiple bats captured at the same net location or nearby may be tracked simultaneously. Once a signal is detected, tracking should continue until the roost is located. At a minimum, biologists should document all ground and aerial-searching effort for all bats not recovered during radio-tracking for submittal with the survey report. For each roost identified during tracking, the biologist should complete a "USFWS Indiana Bat Roost Datasheet".

6. To minimize potential for disease transmission, any equipment that comes in contact with bats should be kept clean and disinfected, following approved protocols; this is particularly a concern relative to WNS. Protocols are posted at http://www.whitenosesyndrome.org/. Federal and state permits may also have specific equipment restrictions and disinfection requirements.

SUBMISSION OF RADIO-TRACKING RESULTS

Phase 4 radio-tracking results should be included with the Phase 2 or 3 mist-netting report and submitted to the appropriate USFWS FO(s). Each report should include the following information related to radio-tracking efforts:

1. Copy of prior phase reports (if not previously provided)
2. Explanation of any modifications from original survey plan (e.g., number of transmitters used, frequency of transmitters changed)[47]
3. Map and narrative detailing all ground and aerial searching effort for all bats not recovered during radio-tracking and relative to the negotiated or agreed effort as determined by the appropriate USFWS FO(s)
4. Map summarizing Indiana bat data collected from summer surveys for the proposed project (e.g., project area boundary and results from the site habitat assessment, acoustic survey, mist-net survey, radio-tracking, and emergence surveys)
5. Full names and permit numbers of personnel who attached transmitters to Indiana bats and full names of all personnel conducting radio-tracking efforts
6. Photographs of all roosts identified during radio-tracking
7. Legible copies of all original USFWS Indiana Bat Roost Datasheets

[47] If the USFWS previously agreed upon the study plan we need to understand whether the revised work still accomplished the agreed upon methods

8. Any other information requested by the local USFWS FO(s) where work was conducted

REFERENCES

Aldridge, H., and R.M. Brigham. 1988. Load carrying and maneuverability in an insectivorous bat: a test of the 5% "rule." Journal of Mammalogy 69:379-382.

American Society of Mammalogists. 1998. Guidelines for the capture, handling and care of mammals. Journal of Mammalogy 79:1416-1431.

APPENDIX D
PHASE 4 RADIO-TRACKING

USFWS INDIANA BAT ROOST DATASHEET

Biologists (Full Name):_____ Date:_____

UTM: Zone_____ Easting _____ Northing_____ *OR*

LAT_____ LONG_____

Property Owner:_____ Phone#_____

State_____ County_____ Site #_____

Roost #_____ Roost Name:_____

Roost Tree Data

Species: _____ Live __ Snag __ Other __

(if other, explain) _____

DBH (in or cm)_____ Total Height (ft or m)_____

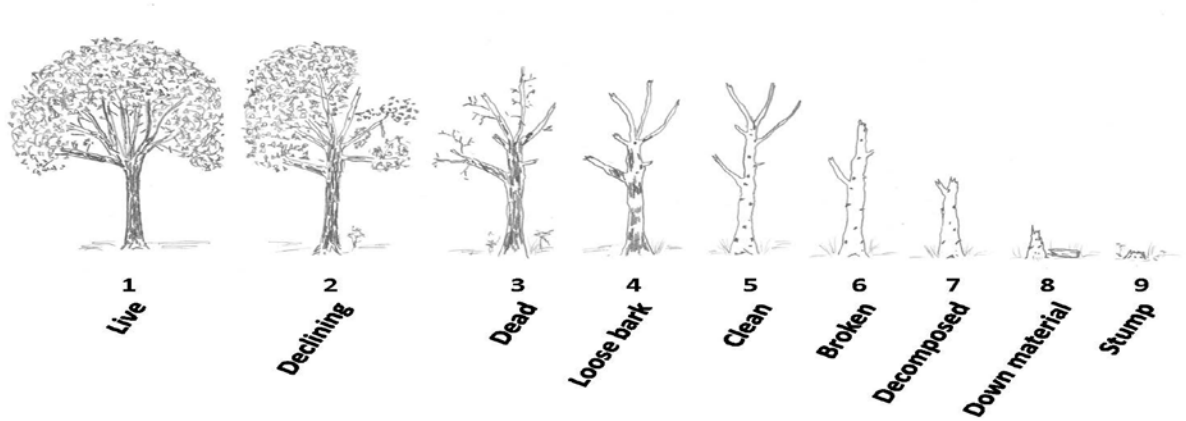
Height of roost area (if known)_____Dist. from capture site_____

Roost position aspect (deg)_____

Exfoliating bark on bole (%)_____ Describe: sloughing __ platy__ tight__

Cavities present? ____ If so, describe:_____

Roost Decay State: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Other



Roost tree or snag canopy position: Dominant __ Co-Dominant __ Suppressed __

Surrounding Habitat Condition

Canopy closure at roost (%) _____

Approximate woodlot size (ac or ha)_____ Distance to non-forest (ft or m)_____

Describe forest/woodlot current condition (mature, partially cut-over, burned, insect damage, etc.)
_____

_____

_____
_____
_____
_____

Additional Comments_____

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

APPENDIX E
PHASE 4 EMERGENCE SURVEYS

PERSONNEL

Qualified biologists[48], biological technicians, and any other individuals deemed qualified by a local USFWS FO may conduct emergence surveys for Indiana bats by following the protocols below.

EMERGENCE SURVEYS FOR KNOWN INDIANA BAT ROOSTS

The following protocols should begin as soon as feasible after identification of a diurnal roost (ideally that night):

1. Bat emergence surveys should begin one half hour before sunset[49] and continue until at least one hour after sunset or until it is otherwise too dark to see emerging bats. The surveyor(s) should be positioned so that emerging bats will be silhouetted against the sky as they exit the roost. Tallies of emerging bats should be recorded every few minutes or as natural breaks in bat activity allow. There should be at least one surveyor per roost. Surveyors must be close enough to the roost to observe all exiting bats but not close enough to influence emergence. That is, do not stand directly beneath the roost, do not make noise or carry on a conversation, and minimize use of lights (use a small flashlight or similar to record data, if necessary). Do not shine a light on the roost as this may prevent or delay bats from emerging. Use of an infra-red, night vision, or thermal-imaging video camera or spotting scope is encouraged but not required. Likewise, use of an ultrasonic bat detector may aid in identifying the exact timing of bats emerging and may be used to help differentiate between low- and high-frequency bats species, and therefore, is strongly recommended. If multiple roosts are known within a colony, then simultaneous emergence surveys are encouraged to estimate population size. [Note: If a roost cannot be adequately silhouetted, then the local USFWS FO(s) should be contacted to discuss alternative survey methods].

2. Bat activity is affected by weather; therefore emergence surveys should not be conducted when the following conditions exist: (a) temperatures that fall below 50°F (10°C); (b) precipitation, including rain and/or fog, that exceeds 30 minutes or continues intermittently during the survey period; and (c) sustained wind speeds greater than 9 miles/hour (4 meters/second; 3 on Beaufort scale).

3. Surveyors should use the attached (or similar) “Bat Emergence Survey Datasheet”.

[48] A qualified biologist is an individual who holds a USFWS Recovery Permit (Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit) for federally-listed bats in the state/region in which they are surveying and/or has been authorized by the appropriate state agency to mist-net for Indiana bats. Several USFWS offices maintain lists of qualified bat surveyors, and if working in one of those states with authorizations in lieu of a Recovery Permits, the individual will either need to be on that list or submit qualifications to receive USFWS approval prior to conducting any field work.

[49] Surveys may need to start a little earlier or later than one half hour before official sunset times (i.e., before “dusk”) in some settings such as deep/dark forested valleys or ridge tops, respectively. Sunset tables for the location of survey can be found at: http://aa.usno.navy.mil/data/docs/RS_OneYear.php

4. Surveyors should also complete an "Indiana Bat Roost Datasheet" for each roost known to be used by one or more Indiana bats (see Appendix D for an example).

5. Completed datasheets should be included in reports prepared for the USFWS.

EMERGENCE SURVEYS FOR POTENTIAL INDIANA BAT ROOSTS

In some limited cases (e.g., individual hazard tree removal during the active season), surveyors may have the option of conducting emergence surveys for individual potential Indiana bat roosts to determine use prior to removal. The following protocol applies to these surveys:

1. Consult with the local USFWS FO(s) to determine whether a tree(s) that needs to be felled/ cleared may be potential roosting habitat for Indiana bats and whether conducting an emergence survey is an appropriate means of avoiding take of Indiana bats[50]. In general, the USFWS only approves of conducting emergence surveys as a means of avoiding direct take of bats for projects that only affect a very small number of potential roosts (e.g., less than or equal to 10)[51] in relatively small project areas. An online directory of USFWS offices is available at: http://www.fws.gov/offices/.

2. If the USFWS FO(s) approves/concurs with Step 1, then follow the emergence guidelines for Emergence Surveys for Known Indiana Bat Roosts (above) to determine if any bats are roosting in the tree(s).

3. At the conclusion of the emergence survey:

    a. If **no** bats were observed emerging from the potential roost(s), then it maybe felled immediately. If safety concerns dictate that a tree cannot be felled immediately (i.e., in the dark), then the tree(s) should be felled as soon as possible after sunrise on the following day. If a tree is not felled during the daytime immediately following an emergence survey, then the survey has to be repeated, because bats may switch roosts on a nightly basis. Immediately after the tree is felled, a visual inspection of the downed tree must be completed to ensure that no bats were present, injured, or killed. The USFWS FO(s) should be contacted immediately, if bats are discovered during this inspection.

    b. If **1 or more** bats (regardless of species, because species identification cannot reliably be made during visual emergence counts alone) are observed emerging from the roost, then it should **not** be felled, and the USFWS FO(s) should be contacted the next working day for further guidance.

[50] If a potential bat roost tree poses an imminent threat to human safety or property, then emergency consultation procedures should be followed as appropriate. (50 CFR §402.05). If a hazard tree does not pose an imminent threat, then the USFWS requests that it be felled during the bat's inactive season (i.e., generally from October – March, but contact the FO for specific dates for your area.) When possible, felling of potential roost/hazard trees should be avoided during the primary maternity period (June – July) to avoid potential adverse effects to non-volant pups.
[51] Areas containing >10 hazard trees will be assessed by the USFWS on a case-by-case basis with the project proponent.

APPENDIX E
PHASE 4 EMERGENCE SURVEYS

SUBMISSION OF EMERGENCE SURVEY RESULTS

Emergence survey results should be included with the mist-netting survey report, unless the survey was completed as an evaluation of potential roosts, and should be submitted to the appropriate USFWS FO(s) for review. Each survey report should include the following information related to emergence survey efforts:

1. Copy of prior phase reports (if not previously provided)
2. Explanation of any modifications from the Phase 4 emergence count study plan (e.g., number of potential roosts surveyed), if applicable
3. Summary of roost emergence data
4. Map identifying location of roost(s) identified during radio-tracking and/or emergence surveys for Indiana bat(s) including GPS coordinates
5. Full names of personnel present during emergence survey efforts and who conducted emergence surveys of roosts
6. Photographs of each identified roost
7. Copies of all “Emergence Survey” and “Indiana Bat Roost” datasheets
8. Any other information requested by the local USFWS FO(s) where work was conducted
9. Copy of the pre-approved site-specific written authorization from USFWS and/or state natural resource agency (if required)

APPENDIX E
PHASE 4 EMERGENCE SURVEYS

USFWS BAT EMERGENCE SURVEY DATASHEET

Date: _____ Surveyor(s) Full Name:_____

State: _____ County: _____ Project Name: _____

Site Name/#: _____ Roost Name/# _____ Bat #:_____

Lat/Long or UTM of Roost: _____

Description of Roost/Habitat Feature Surveyed: _____

_____

Bat Species Known to be using this Roost/Feature (if not known, leave blank):

_____

Other Suspected Bat Species (explain): _____

Weather Conditions during Survey (temperature, precipitation, wind speed):

_____

Survey Start Time: _____ Time of Sunset: _____ Survey End Time: _____

NOTE: Emergence surveys should begin ½ hour before sunset and continue for a minimum of 1 hour or until it is otherwise too dark to see emerging bats. The surveyor(s) should position him or herself so that emerging bats will be silhouetted against the sky as they exit the roost. Tallies of emerging bats should be recorded every few minutes or as natural breaks in bat activity allow. Please ensure that surveyor(s) are close enough to the roost to observe all exiting/returning bats, but not close enough to influence emergence (i.e., do not stand directly beneath the roost and do not make unnecessary noise and/or conversation, and minimize use of lights other than a small flashlight to record data, if necessary). Do not shine a light on the roost tree crevice/cave/mine entrance itself as this may prevent or delay bats from emerging. If available, use of an infra-red, night vision, or thermal-imaging video camera or spotting scope and an ultrasonic bat detector are strongly recommended but not required.

Time	Number of Bats Leaving Roost*	Comments / Notes

APPENDIX E
PHASE 4 EMERGENCE SURVEYS

Site Name/#: _____ Roost Name/#: _____

Time	Number of Bats Leaving Roost*	Comments / Notes
Total Number of Bats Observed Emerging from the Roost/Feature During the Survey:		

* If any bats return to the roost during the survey, then they should be subtracted from the tally.

Describe Emergence: Did bats emerge simultaneously, fly off in the same direction, loiter, circle, disperse, etc. If a radio-tagged bat was roosting in the tree, at what time did it emerge?

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX F
LINEAR PROJECT GUIDANCE

For linear projects (e.g., pipelines and roadways), surveyors have the option to use either mist nets or acoustic detectors in any given 1-km segment of suitable habitat. A survey site may also cover other associated linear project facilities (e.g., access roads) that are located within a pre-determined distance of each segment. When possible, surveyors should seek out the best available survey sites located within the footprint of the project alignment, and directly adjacent to, or near, the alignment if no suitable sites are available within the footprint. Because the best survey sites for capturing/detecting bats may fall outside of a project footprint, the surveyor and project proponent should coordinate with the appropriate USFWS FO to establish a project-specific maximum distance from the centerline or project boundary prior to initiating surveys.

Tentative survey site locations along linear projects should be included in a proposed study plan to be reviewed and approved by the USFWS FO. One site should be surveyed within each approximate 1-km segment that contains suitable forested habitat along the proposed workspace. It is not appropriate to cumulatively add up each habitat block crossed until 1km of habitat has been traversed. Segments along a linear project that do not contain suitable habitat should be skipped until the next patch of suitable habitat is encountered (Figure 1). Establishing exactly how many survey sites are needed for presence/absence surveys along a linear project often involves some give and take particularly in fragmented habitat areas (Figure 1, rows B and C). The final number of survey sites could be greater than the minimum number of sites prescribed in the protocol in order to adequately cover the areas of suitable habitat to be impacted. When available, habitat quality and quantity (e.g., size and location of suitable maternity roost trees) from on-the-ground habitat assessments can be used to fine tune and guide the placement of survey sites. In some marginal habitat areas, the quality and quantity of the existing habitat may be low enough to justify skipping some survey segments (e.g., Figure 1, Site 11). Likewise, some isolated woodlots, fencelines or individual trees may be considered too isolated and/or small to independently support bats and may be skipped if the USFWS FO concurs. Habitat suitability in fragmented areas should be assessed on a site-specific basis and consider habitat configuration and connectivity to other suitable habitat patches. In general, we recommend surveying a few more sites for a project than the absolute minimum required.

In instances where a mist netting survey has been proposed, but no suitable mist net sites can be found or accessed within a particular segment, biologists should contact the USFWS FO for further guidance or ideally agree in advance as to how such situations will be handled when encountered in the field (e.g., an acoustic survey may be substituted). Similarly, if an area of forest habitat that seemed suitable from aerial photography appears to be unsuitable or of particularly low quality upon field inspection, then you should coordinate with the USFWS FO to determine if an area may be exempted from surveys. To avoid problems, any significant departures from previously agreed to survey plans should be justified and coordinated with the USFWS FO prior to leaving the field.

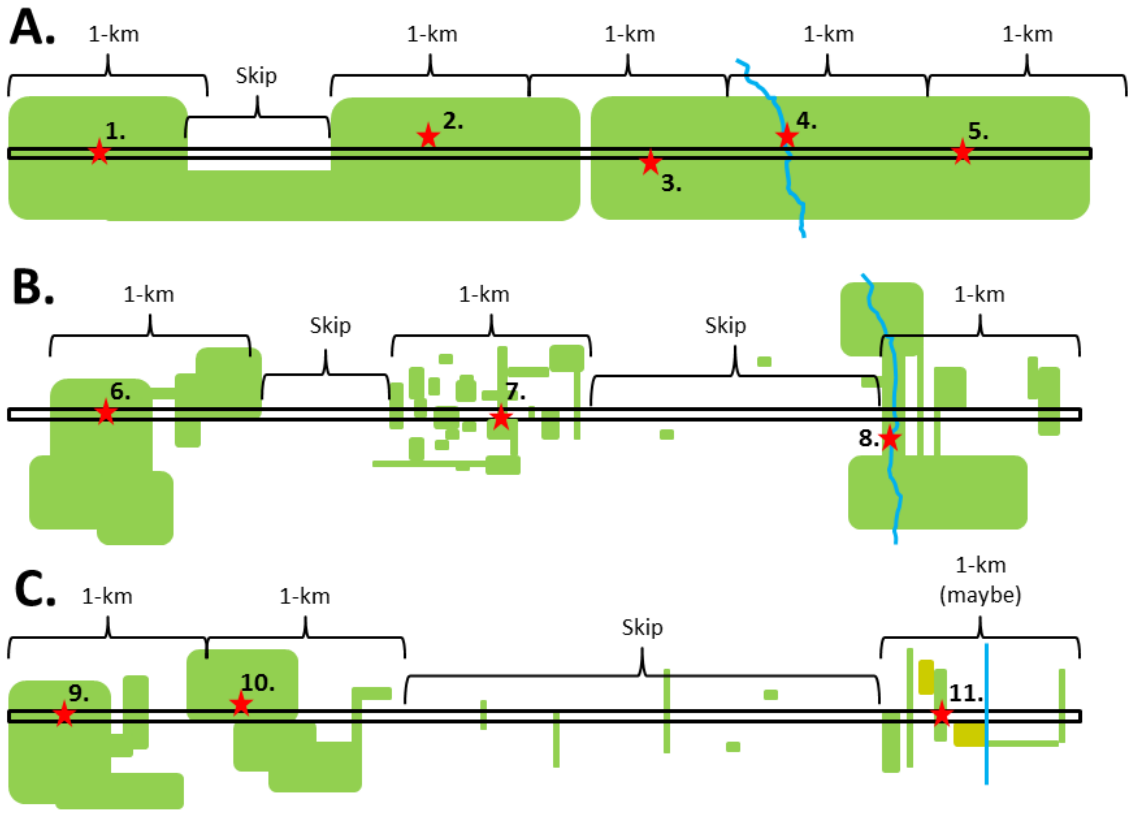


FIGURE 1. Conceptual linear project (black double lines) through relatively contiguous (A.) and fragmented (B. and C.) forested habitats (green patches) delineated into approximate 1-km survey sections. Numbered red stars represent suitable survey sites (1-11) on or near the project boundaries. Blue lines represent natural streams (A. and B.) and a ditch (C.). Yellow-green patches near Site 11 represent low-quality habitat.