

Species Conclusions Table

Project Manager: Anna Lawston	Project Name: Grove at Gainesville
Date: June 14, 2023	Project Number: 2008-00532

Project Description: data center campus and associated infrastructure - previously authorized as mixed-use commercial.

Species Under the Jurisdiction of FWS:

Species/Resource Name	Habitat/Species Presence in Action Area	ESA Section 7 Determination	Sources of Info	Project Elements that Support Determination
<i>Insert name of species or resource as listed on Official Species List.</i>			#N/A	<i>Explain which project elements may impact the habitat or individuals of each species and any Avoidance and Minimization Measures being implemented.</i>
Tricolored Bat (<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>)	Suitable habitat present, species not present	Not likely to adversely affect	The tricolored bat is a small insectivorous bat that is distinguished by its unique tricolored fur and often appears yellowish to nearly orange. The once common species is wide ranging across the eastern and central United States and portions of southern Canada, Mexico and Central America. During the winter, tricolored bats are often found in caves and abandoned mines, although in the southern United States, where caves are sparse, tricolored bats are often found roosting in road-associated culverts where they exhibit shorter torpor bouts and forage during warm nights. During the spring, summer, and fall, tricolored bats are found in forested habitats where they roost in trees, primarily among leaves of live or recently dead deciduous hardwood trees, but may also be found in Spanish moss, pine trees, and occasionally human structures.	The majority of the site has been cleared via previous permit authorization. All remaining tree clearing will be completed prior to uplisting.

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<p>Northern long-eared bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)</p>	<p>Suitable habitat present, species not present</p>	<p>Not likely to adversely affect</p>	<p>"Northern long-eared bats spend winter hibernating in caves and mines, called hibernacula. They typically use large caves or mines with large passages and entrances; constant temperatures; and high humidity with no air currents. Specific areas where they hibernate have very high humidity, so much so that droplets of water are often seen on their fur. Within hibernacula, surveyors find them in small crevices or cracks, often with only the nose and ears visible.</p> <p>During summer, northern long-eared bats roost singly or in colonies underneath bark, in cavities, or in crevices of both live and dead trees. Males and non-reproductive females may also roost in cooler places, like caves and mines. This bat seems opportunistic in selecting roosts, using tree species based on suitability to retain bark or provide cavities or crevices. It has also been found, rarely, roosting in structures like barns and sheds."</p>	<p>The majority of the site has been cleared via previous permit authorization with only an approximate 10 acres of forested vegetation remaining on site. A MANLAA determination was made and a concurrence letter received through IPAC. The concurrence was sent to USFWS for a 15-day comment period and no comments were received.</p>
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<p>Monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)</p>			<p>Adult monarch butterflies are large and conspicuous, with bright orange wings surrounded by a black border and covered with black veins. The black border has a double row of white spots present on the upper side and lower side of forewings and hindwings (Bouseman and Sternburg 2001, p. 222). Adult monarchs are sexually dimorphic, with males having narrower wing venation and scent patches (CEC 2008, p.11; Figure 2). The bright coloring of a monarch serves as a warning to predators that eating them can be toxic (referred to as aposematism). Monarchs in eastern and western North America represent the ancestral origin for the species worldwide. They exhibit long-distance migration and overwinter as adults at forested locations in Mexico and California. These overwintering sites provide protection from the elements (for example, rain, wind, hail, and excessive radiation) and moderate temperatures, as well as nectar and clean water sources located nearby. Adult monarchs feed on nectar from a wide variety of flowers. Reproduction is dependent on the presence of milkweed, the sole food source for larvae. Monarch butterflies are found in 90 total countries, islands, or island groups. Monarch butterflies have become naturalized in most of these locations outside of North America since 1840. The populations outside of eastern and western North America (including southern Florida) do not exhibit long-distance migratory behavior.</p>	<p>the majority of the site has been cleared, candidate species only</p>

Species Under the Jurisdiction of NMFS

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NOAA Fisheries				
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Other (species not listed above)				
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