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April 9, 2018

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Long Island Ecological Services Field Office
340 Smith Road
Shirley, NY 11967

**Subject: LI Solar Generation, LLC
Calverton Solar Energy Center
Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York**

Dear Environmental Reviewer:

As a result of being selected as part of PSEG LI's 2015 Renewable RFP, LI Solar Generation, LLC is proposing to build and operate a solar energy center in the hamlet of Calverton in the Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York. TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC), as the applicant's environmental consultant, has reviewed the above referenced project using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) New York Field Office's online project review process and have followed all guidance and instructions in completing the review. We completed our review on April 9, 2018 and are submitting our project review package in accordance with the instructions for further review.

LI Solar Generation, LLC is proposing to build and operate the Calverton Solar Energy Center (Project) in the Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, New York. The facility will consist of a 22.9 megawatt (MW) solar power facility.

The Project will be located on two proximate but physically separated parcels totaling approximately 200 acres (collectively, the Project Site). Current land uses of the Project Site vary. The eastern parcel is the former Calverton Links golf course, which is now maintained by the Long Island Sports Park primarily for disc golf and paintball competition. The western parcel is presently used for agricultural purposes. The Project Site is illustrated on the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle map provided as Figure 1 and an aerial provided as Figure 2.

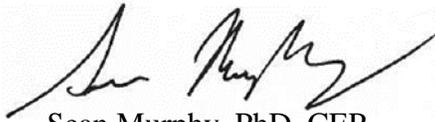
In addition, the enclosed Project review package provides the information about the species considered in our review based on the USFWS IPaC Official Species list obtained for the Project (see Attachment C). A species conclusions table included in the package identifies our determinations that the resources that have the potential to be located in the Project Site will not be affected by the Project (see Attachment D).

Based upon TRC's review of available information and the existing uses of the Site, we do not anticipate that the Project will have any impact on any federally-protected species.

Your review of the Project location for the presence of trustee resources of concern to the USFWS is greatly appreciated. This information is necessary as required documentation and is needed within a narrow timeframe to meet regulatory deadlines. TRC has also contacted the New York Natural Heritage Program to review this Project.

If you have any questions or would like any further information to assist with this request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 620-3717 or SFMurphy@trcsolutions.com.

Sincerely,
TRC

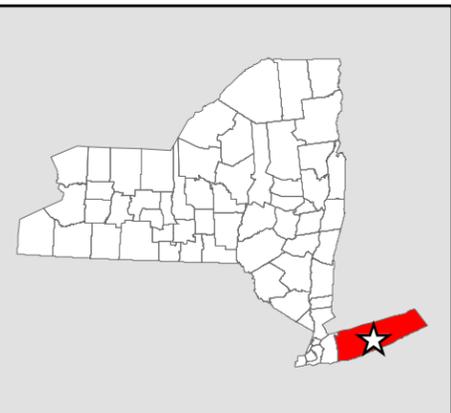
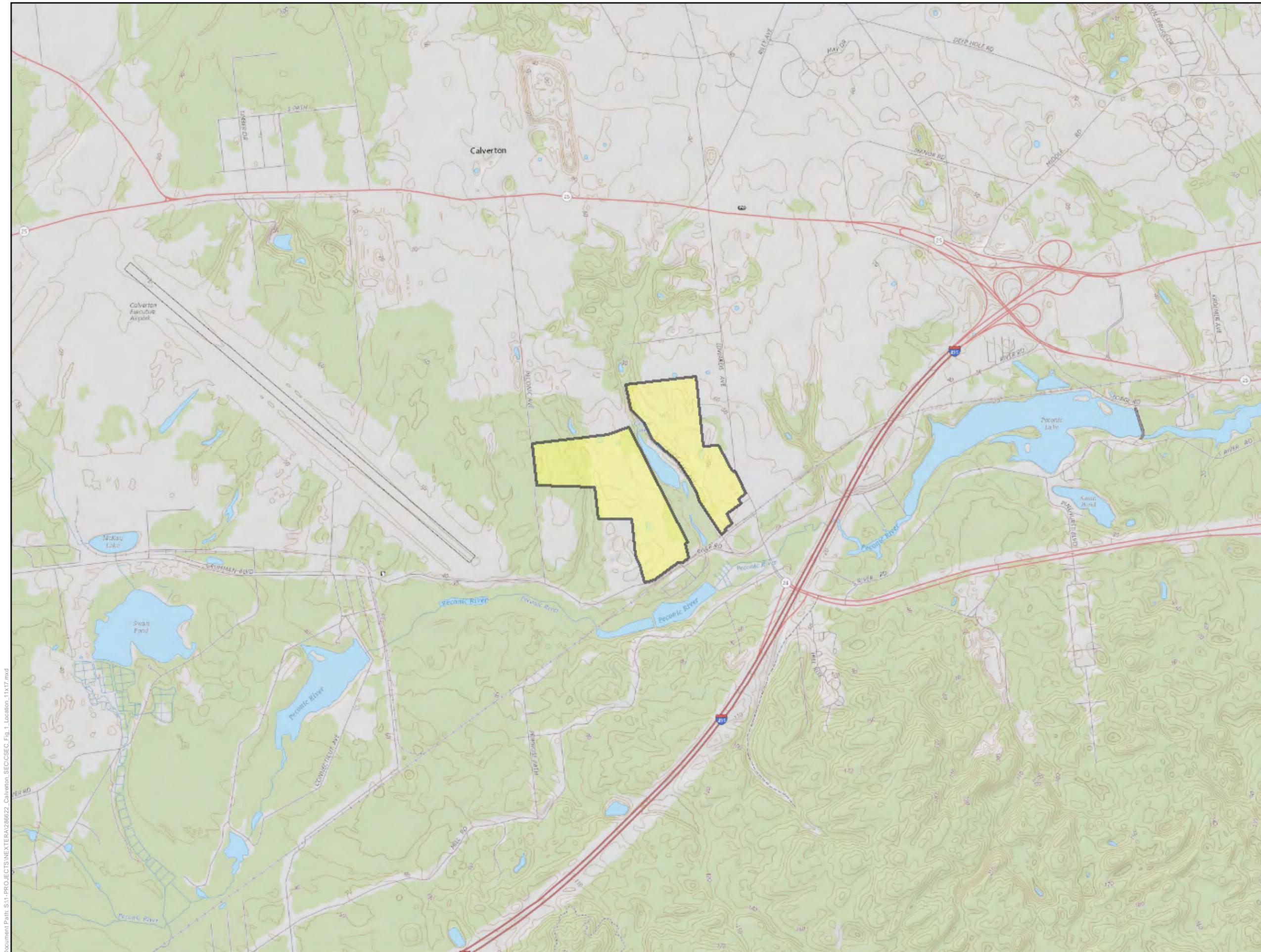
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Sean Murphy', is written over a light gray rectangular background.

Sean Murphy, PhD, CEP
Office Practice Leader
Planning, Permitting & Licensing

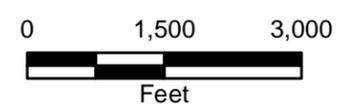
Attachments: Attachment A. Site Figures
Attachment B. Photograph Log
Attachment C. USFWS, IPaC Official Species List
Attachment D. Species Conclusion Table

cc: LI Solar Generation, LLC
William Boer, TetraTech

Attachment A. Site Figures



Legend
 Approximate Project Parcel Boundary

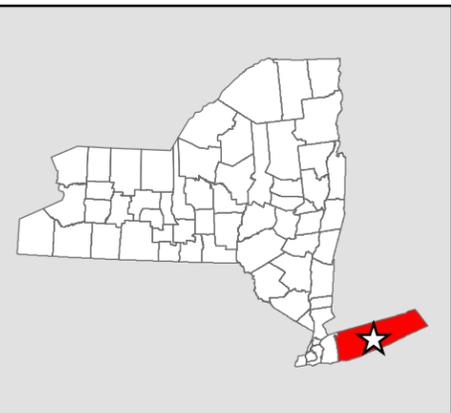
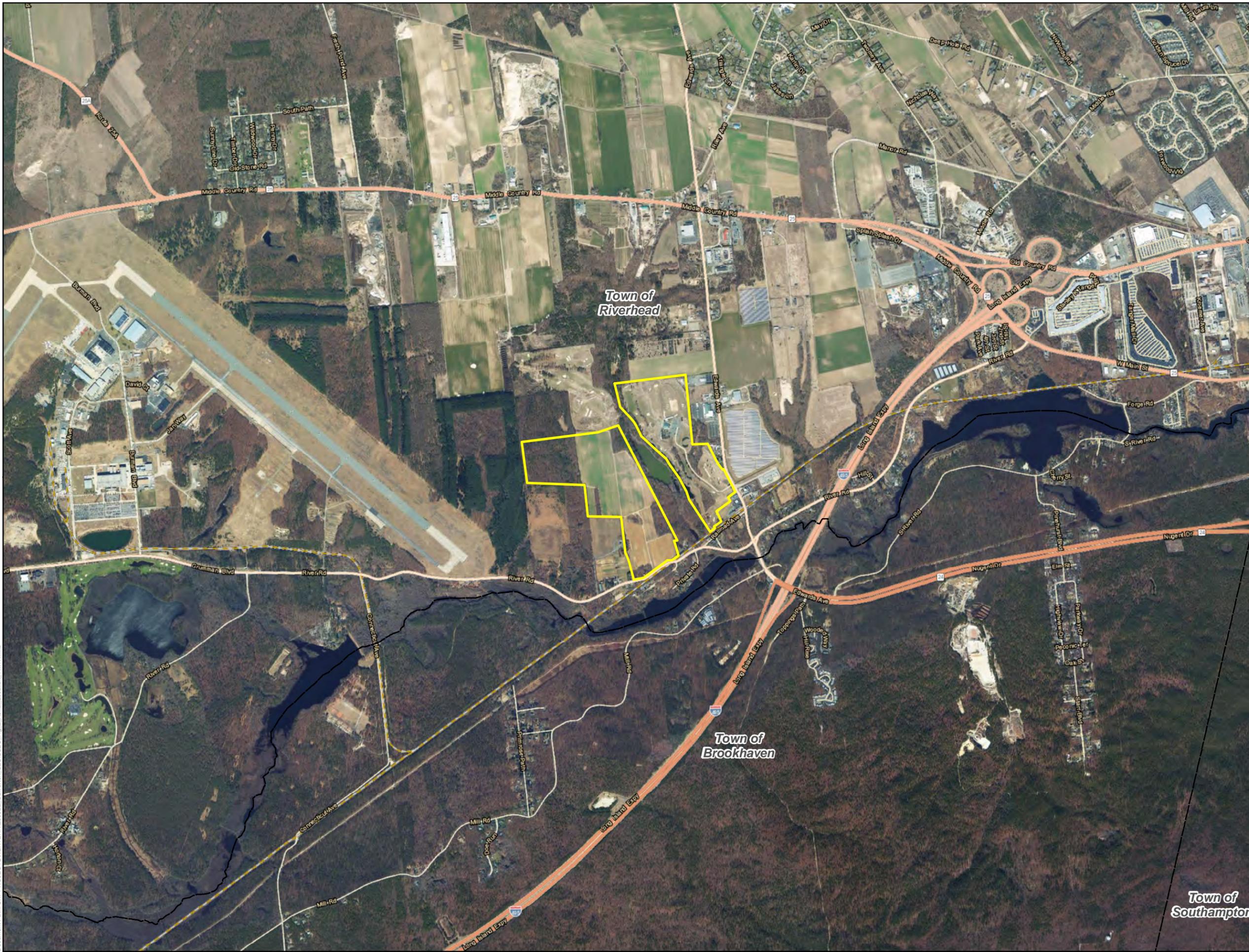


Data Sources: TRC, USGS

Calverton Solar Energy Center

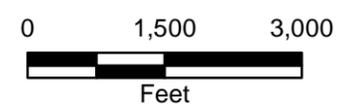
Figure 1
 Site Location Map
 Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, NY

Document Path: S:\1-PROJECTS\NEXTERA\286622_Calverton_SECC\SEC_Fig.1_Location_11x17.mxd



Legend

- Approximate Project Parcel Boundary
- Town Boundary



Data Sources: TRC, USGS

Calverton Solar Energy Center

Figure 2
Aerial Location Map

Town of Riverhead, Suffolk County, NY

Town of Southampton

Document Path: S:\PROJECTS\NEXTERA\286622_Calverton_SECC\SEC_Fig_2_Aerial_Location_11x17.mxd

Attachment B. Photograph Log

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: View northwest at wetland W1 in middle of agricultural field, located on the western parcel.



Photograph 2: View east across the northern part of the western parcel. Typical non-wetland, agricultural land use of the parcel.

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 3: View north at sampling point within scrub/shrub dominated wetland W2, in the northwestern part of the eastern parcel.



Photograph 4: Upland habitat adjacent to wetland W2.

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 5: View north at sampling point for wetland W3, adjacent to a former golf course pond.



Photograph 6: View northeast depicting the sloping upland habitat adjacent to wetland W3. The mowed area is part of a former golf course currently used for disc golf.

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 7: View west at wetland W4, established in a small cove adjacent to a former golf course pond.



Photograph 8: View southeast at the upland sampling point adjacent to wetland W4

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 9: View south across resource W5, a former golf course pond without associated wetlands.



Photograph 10: View southeast across upland habitat adjacent to resource W5.

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 11: View north across wetland W6, located in the eastern portion of the eastern parcel.



Photograph 12: : View west across the northern decorative, textile-lined pond in the eastern parcel.

APPENDIX B: PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 13: View west across the southern decorative, textile-lined pond in the eastern parcel.



Photograph 14: View south along a forested swale that is depicted as a Class C stream by the NYSDEC's online ERM.

Attachment C. USFWS, IPaC Official Species List

IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Suffolk County, New York



Local office

Long Island Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (631) 286-0485

📠 (631) 286-4003

340 Smith Road

Shirley, NY 11967-2258

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

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

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

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

Mammals

NAME

STATUS

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

Birds

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

Flowering Plants

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

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

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

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

MIGRATORY BIRD INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the BGEPA should such impacts occur.

Facilities

Wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries

REFUGE AND FISH HATCHERY INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER POND

[PUBHx](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/wetlands/decoder>

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish

the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Attachment D. Species Conclusion Table

Species Conclusion Table

Project Name: LI Solar Generation, LLC
Calverton Solar Energy Center

Date: April 9, 2018

Species Name/Critical Habitat	Potential Habitat Present?	Species Present?	Critical Habitat Present?	Potential Impact?	Notes / Documentation Summary
Northern long-eared bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)	No	No	No	No Impacts Anticipated	<p>Most of the western parcel is under active agricultural land use, at the time of the survey seeded with winter wheat, with a small area planted with corn. The remainder of the parcel is comprised of forested areas, dominated by mixed oak and mixed oak – pitch pine communities. Dominant trees included scarlet oak, white oak, northern red oak, pitch pine, black cherry, sassafras, and eastern white pine.</p> <p>The eastern parcel is the former “Calverton Links” golf course, which is now a recreational area known as “Long Island Sports Park.” Most of the former golf course has been modified for use as a disc golf course, and there are also areas used for paint ball competition. Remnants of mixed oak forest are present along portions of the western part of this parcel. The southeastern part of the eastern parcel contains many planted Douglas fir trees. Additionally, black locust trees are abundant in the central part of this parcel.</p> <p>Based on the Project’s distance from known occupied habitat as identified by NYSDEC (NYSDEC May 5, 2016 listing of NLEB Occurrences by Town indicates the closest known summer occurrence is more than 10 miles to the west), the Project will have no adverse impact on the Northern Long Eared Bat.</p>
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	No	No	No	No Impacts Anticipated	<p>A coastal species that migrates south in the winter months, it nests on open beaches containing little vegetation; typically between the primary dune and high tide line. The Site conditions observed comprised of forested, agricultural and general recreational uses which do not provide suitable habitat for the species.</p>

Species Name/Critical Habitat	Potential Habitat Present?	Species Present?	Critical Habitat Present?	Potential Impact?	Notes / Documentation Summary
Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>)	No	No	No	No Impacts Anticipated	Red knots utilize Long Island as a foraging stop-over during migrations. Foraging habitat for the species consists of sandy shores and mud flats, where they feed upon worms, insects, mollusks, and crustaceans. The Site conditions observed comprised of forested, agricultural and general recreational uses which do not provide suitable habitat for the species.
Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>)	No	No	No	No Impacts Anticipated	Roseate terns typically breed on barrier beaches or rocky or salt marsh islands that are located close to shallow water areas that are necessary as foraging areas. The Site conditions observed comprised of forested, agricultural and general recreational uses which do not provide suitable habitat for the species.
Sandplain gerardia (<i>Agalinis acuta</i>)	No	No	No	No Impacts Anticipated	This plant requires disturbed habitat in maritime grasslands that are maintained by fire or grazing. The Site conditions observed comprised of forested, agricultural and general recreational uses which do not provide suitable habitat for the species.
Seabeach amaranth (<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i>)	No	No	No	No Impacts Anticipated	It is typically found on beaches over 60 feet wide that are protected both from foot traffic and vehicles. The Site conditions observed comprised of forested, agricultural and general recreational uses which do not provide suitable habitat for the species.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

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

May 2, 2018

Sean Murphy
TRC
14 Gabriel Drive
Augusta, ME 04330

Re: Calverton Solar Energy Center (LI Solar Generation, LLC)
County: Suffolk Town/City: Riverhead

Dear Mr. Murphy:

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Nicholas Conrad
Information Resources Coordinator
New York Natural Heritage Program



The following state-listed animals have been documented near the project site.

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

For information about any permit considerations for the project, contact the Permits staff at the NYSDEC Region 1 Office, dep.r1@dec.ny.gov, (631) 444-0365. For information about potential impacts of the project on these species, and how to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any impacts, contact the Region 1 Wildlife Manager, (631) 444-0310.

<i>COMMON NAME</i>	<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	<i>NY STATE LISTING</i>	<i>FEDERAL LISTING</i>
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The following species has been documented within 40 yards of the western project parcel; individuals may occur on the project parcels.

Tiger Salamander	<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>	Endangered	14078
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The following species has been documented about .25 mile west of the western project parcel; individuals may occur on the project parcels.

Short-eared Owl <i>Wintering</i>	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Endangered	13216
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The following fish have been documented in the Peconic River south of the project parcels.

Banded Sunfish	<i>Enneacanthus obesus</i>	Threatened	2872
Swamp Darter	<i>Etheostoma fusiforme</i>	Threatened	9158

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

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

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



The following rare plants have been documented at or adjacent to the project site.

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

For information about potential impacts of the project on these plants, and how to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any impacts, contact the New York Natural Heritage Program, 518-402-8935.

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

<i>COMMON NAME</i>	<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	<i>NY STATE LISTING</i>	<i>HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS</i>	
Trinerved White Boneset	<i>Eupatorium subvenosum</i>	Threatened	Imperiled in NYS	7913
<p>Along parcel boundary between eastern project parcel and NY State Land, southeast of Conoe Pond and just north of railroad, 1985-07-15: The plants were growing along a sand road in an open field near an abandoned farm.</p>				
Tooth Cup	<i>Rotala ramosior</i>	Threatened	Imperiled in NYS	9029
<p>Conoe Pond, 1984-09: Plants are along shore of Conoe Pond set in woods surrounded by farm fields with sand pits along east side. Conoe Pond is immediately adjacent to the western project parcel, and plants may occur on the project parcels.</p>				

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

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

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