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Comments: This is a continuation of my comments I already submitted.

This is the Federal Register listing from the USFWS to list the Northern Long Eared Bat as Endangered.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/03/23/2022-06168/endangered-and-threatened-wildlife-and-plants-endangered-species-status-for-northern-long-eared-bat>

Also you state in the Biological Evaluation

Indirect effects include those that affect bats through alteration of habitat, such as the removal of roost trees when bats are not present. While there would still be ample roost trees available within the HMU and the surrounding area after the proposed timber harvests have been conducted, bats may be impacted if existing maternity roost trees are removed. Site fidelity is common in NLEB and females often return to the same maternity area over multiple years (USDA Forest Service 2014). While research has shown that an NLEB maternity colony can persist with a 20 percent reduction of the roost trees associated that colony, which would be consistent with the ephemeral nature of snags (Silvis et al. 2015), there is still a risk of impacting maternity colonies with the degree of tree removal proposed.

These roost trees as well as maternity trees may occur in snags...and as I found over many days of walking your logging projects you like to cut the snags down (or let your logging buddies cut the snags down, since they might be "dangerous". If you weren't out there cutting trees down you wouldn't have to worry about getting hit on the head with a snag. So just stay out...