


Hotchkiss School NDDB

Todd Parsons <tparsons@haleyward.com>

Thu 7/11/2024 11:50 AM

To: Abby Conroy <aconroy@salisburyct.us>; Miles Todaro <mtodaro@salisburyct.us>

 1 attachments (2 MB)

Initial Assessment with Haley Ward Comments.pdf;

Hi Abby and Miles

I submitted an online request for an “initial assessment” for the dredging project. This is a totally automated submission that only produces the species that might be in the project area. I added some comments in red. I don’t think our project will be in conflict with most of these species because most of them are not found in open water, which is where we will be working. There are a few that could be found in our work area.



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Generated by eNDDDB on:
7/10/2024

Comments in red by Todd Parsons of Haley Ward dated July 11, 2024

Todd Parsons
Towns: Salisbury
Automated Site Assessment: 411062700

Subject: Dredging

This is an automated site assessment and not a Natural Diversity Data Base determination. The information provided represents a snapshot that can be used for general planning purposes. **This letter cannot be used to fulfill Endangered Species Act compliance requirements.** Please see information below as well as our [FAQs](#) describing the appropriate use and limitations of the automated Site Assessment tool.

Current data maintained by the Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDDB) and housed in the DEEP ezFile portal, indicates that populations of the following State Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species (RCA Sec. 26-306) have been documented within or in close proximity to the area delineated. **Please see the attached table for detailed species information.**

HOW SITE ASSESSMENT SPECIES LISTS ARE COMPILED

Site assessment species lists include all information regarding listed species available to us at the time of the request. This information is a compilation of data collected over the years by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's Natural History Survey and cooperating units of DEEP, landowners, private conservation groups and the scientific community. New and updated information is incorporated into the Data Base and accessed through the ezFile portal as it becomes available. The species list provided is not necessarily the result of comprehensive or site-specific field investigations.

WHAT PURPOSE DOES THIS SITE ASSESSMENT SERVE?

A site assessment is intended to provide a snapshot of the species that may be in the vicinity of your drawn area. It may be useful in project planning or to gain an understanding of the potential for listed species to utilize the site. The list is computer generated; it was not prepared or reviewed by program staff. Biologist review of your location may result in the addition of species not provided by the automated site assessment.

I'VE REVIEWED MY SITE ASSESSMENT, WHAT DO I DO NEXT?

If you are undertaking an activity that requires a state permit, utilizes state funding, or involves state agency action, you must demonstrate compliance with the CT Endangered Species Act. This is done through the full Natural Diversity Data Base review process. Please return to the DEEP's ezFile Portal and select [Natural Diversity Data Base Review](#) to begin this review process. Keep in mind that these detailed reviews may include additional species not identified in the automated site assessment. Program staff consider factors such as habitat characteristics, species life history and other

information to determine appropriate species of concern.

SURVEY WORK MAY BE NECESSARY

Suitable and potentially occupied habitat may extend beyond mapped NDDB areas and unmapped areas may represent potential habitat that has not been adequately surveyed for all taxa. If you are undertaking activities that involve significant ground disturbance, converting natural lands to development, or otherwise fragmenting or disturbing large areas, we recommend conducting comprehensive biological surveys and a full site habitat characterization for areas that have not been assessed through prior biological inventories. Survey work may be required as part of the NDDB review process; completing some or all of this work up front will allow the process to proceed more efficiently.

This survey and habitat characterization should be comprehensive and not strictly limited to species included in the site assessment. Field surveys should be performed by a qualified taxonomic expert with the appropriate scientific collecting permits. Surveys should be conducted at seasonally appropriate times.

A report summarizing the results of such surveys should include:

1. Survey date(s) and duration.
2. Site descriptions and photographs.
3. List of component vascular plant and animal species within the survey area (including scientific binomials).
4. Data regarding population numbers and/or area occupied by State-listed species.
5. Detailed maps of the area surveyed including the survey route and locations of State listed species.
6. Recommendations for management and protection of State-listed species with reference to project activities.
7. Statement/résumé indicating the taxonomic expert's qualifications.

Site survey reports should be sent to the CT DEEP-NDDB Program (deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov) for further review by program biologists.

SENSITIVE SPECIES

Please note that, for purposes of automated site assessments, certain sensitive species are not identified beyond their taxa. Additional information will be provided for those projects that will be conducting survey work in preparation for permitting ground disturbing activities or for other activities that might necessitate survey work. For these projects, please submit a [Natural Diversity Data Base Review Request](#) and we will provide information to your taxonomic expert.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The following resources may be helpful when planning survey work

- [State Listed plant species and Natural Communities documented within each CT town](#)
- [Thirteen of Connecticut's Most Imperiled Ecosystems \(1998\)](#) - Metzler and Wagner
- [The Vegetation of Connecticut](#) - Metzler and Barrett
- [Nature's Network](#) identifies opportunities for conserving and connecting intact habitats and ecosystems and supporting imperiled species.
- [Connecticut's Critical Habitat](#) map. The Critical Habitat map project contains a subset of

known important natural community types and sites in CT. Refer to [Resource Guide](#) for a complete description and limitations of this product.

Additional sites of Critical Habitats and important natural communities exist, some of which are documented by NDDDB and some of which have not been identified, or fully mapped or field verified. You may [contact NDDDB](#) prior to conducting field reviews for more comprehensive information.

This letter is computer generated from our existing records and carries no signature. If however, any clarification/error is noted, or, if you have further questions, please contact the following:

CT DEEP Bureau of Natural Resources
 Wildlife Division
 Natural Diversity Data Base
 79 Elm Street
 Hartford, CT 06106-5127
 (860) 424-3011
deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov

Please include a snapshot of the map, your last name, and the subject area town when you e-mail or write. Thank you for consulting the Natural Diversity Data Base.

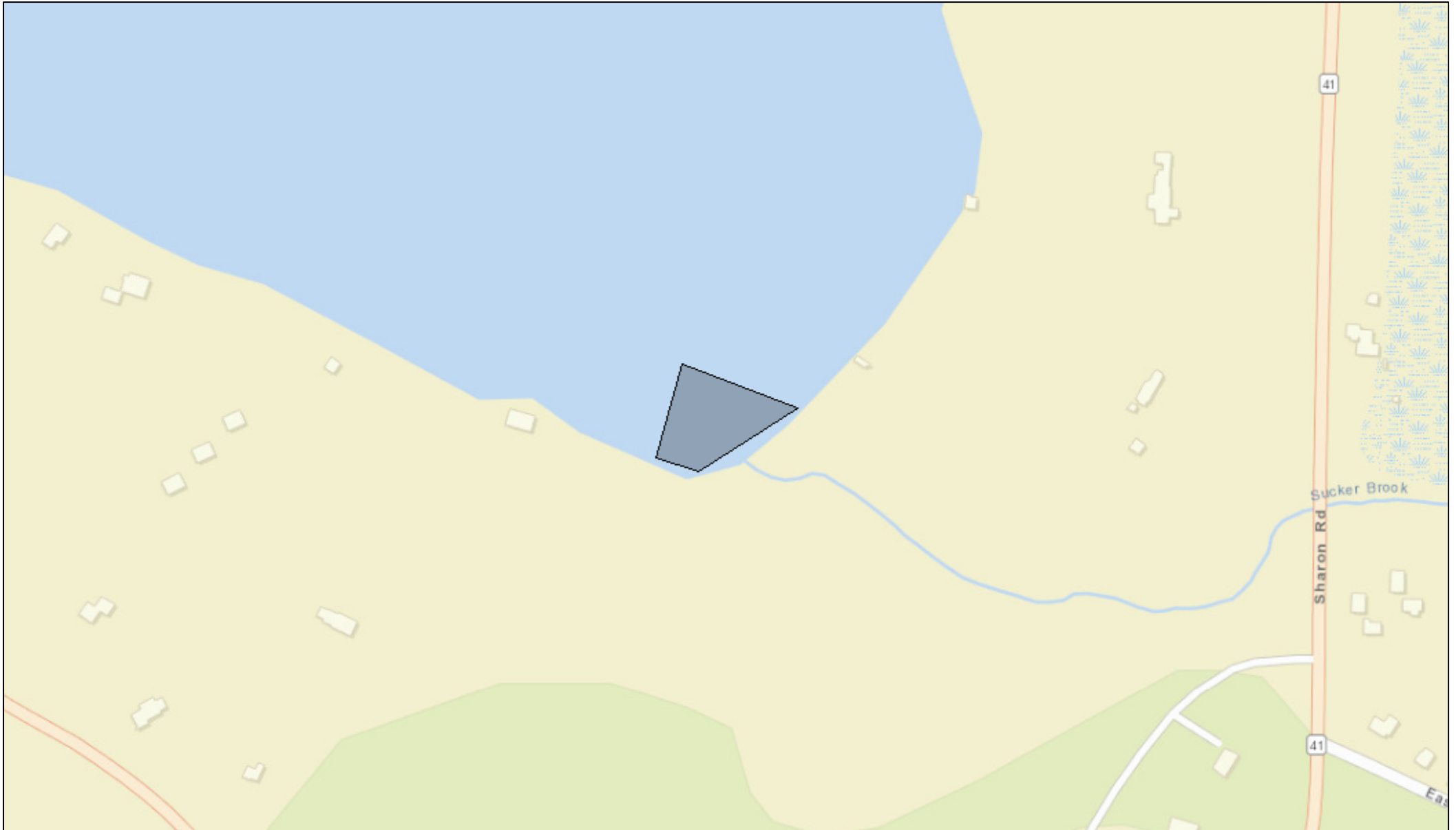
Common Name	Northern long-eared bat	There will be no tree clearing so this should not be a concern.
Scientific Name	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	
Listing Status¹	FE	
Taxa	mammal	
General Ecology	<p>The Northern long-eared bat is one of the species most impacted by White Nose Syndrome. Populations in Connecticut have declined by over 90%, and it has been Federally listed as Endangered. During the summer northern long-eared bats roost singly or in maternal colonies underneath bark, in cavities or in crevices of both live trees and snags (dead trees). Males and non-reproductive females may also roost in cooler places, like caves and mines. Northern long-eared bats seem to be flexible in selecting roosts, choosing roost trees based on suitability to retain bark or provide cavities or crevices. This bat has also been found rarely roosting in structures, like barns and sheds. Northern long-eared bats spend winter hibernating in caves and mines, called hibernacula. The presence of northern long-eared bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>), a federally endangered and state endangered species, may require consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service Ecological Field Office in order to be in compliance with the Federal Endangered Species Act if the proposed project requires federal permits or uses federal funds. For more information on federal requirements visit: http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/</p>	
Common Name	Woodland pondsnail	

Scientific Name	<i>Stagnicola catascopium</i>	
Listing Status¹	SC	
Taxa	invertebrate	
General Ecology	Habitat: This species occurs in lakes, rivers and wetlands in the littoral zone.	
Common Name	Fries' pondweed	
Scientific Name	<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>	
Listing Status¹	E	
Taxa	plant	
General Ecology	Habitat: N;deep waters of lakes & ponds (D&C). Blooming time: Aug, Sep	
Common Name	Wallrue spleenwort	The activity does not take place in this habitat
Scientific Name	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	so this should not be a concern.
Listing Status¹	T	
Taxa	plant	
General Ecology	Habitat: sheltered cliffs,seams & crevices of limestone outcrops (D&C). Blooming time: Jul	
Common Name	Northern water-milfoil	
Scientific Name	<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	
Listing Status¹	T	
Taxa	plant	
General Ecology	Habitat: Alkaline waters of ponds, lakes and streams Blooms Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep.	
Common Name	Swamp birch	The activity does not take place in this habitat
Scientific Name	<i>Betula pumila</i>	so this should not be a concern.
Listing Status¹	T	
Taxa	plant	
General Ecology	Habitat: calcareous swamps, meadows & bogs (D&C). Blooming time: May	
Common Name	American bittersweet	The activity does not take place in this habitat
Scientific Name	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	so this should not be a concern.
Listing Status¹	SC	
Taxa	plant	
General Ecology	Forest edges, forests, shores of rivers or lakes, talus and rocky slopes. Flowering in spring.	
Common Name	Prairie sedge	The activity does not take place in this habitat
Scientific Name	<i>Carex prairea</i>	so this should not be a concern.
Listing Status¹	SC	
Taxa	plant	
General Ecology	Habitat: bogs,swamps,wet meadows & pastures,many calcareous (D&C). Mature fruits: Jun	

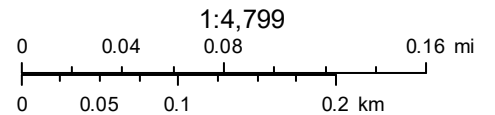
Common Name	Naked miterwort	The activity does not take place in this habitat
Scientific Name	<i>Mitella nuda</i>	so this should not be a concern.
Listing Status¹	SC	
Taxa	plant	
General Ecology	Habitat: cool,mossy woods & swamps (D&C); often calcareous (Raw.). Blooming time: May-Jun	
Common Name	Dioecious sedge	The activity does not take place in this habitat
Scientific Name	<i>Carex sterilis</i>	so this should not be a concern.
Listing Status¹	SC	
Taxa	plant	
General Ecology	Habitat: wet soils in bogs,swamps & wet meadows,many calcareous (D&C); calcareous spring fens . Mature fruits: May-Jun	
Common Name	Water sedge	The activity does not take place in this habitat
Scientific Name	<i>Carex aquatilis ssp. altior</i>	so this should not be a concern.
Listing Status¹	SC	
Taxa	plant	
General Ecology	Habitat: Calcareous rich fens. Mature fruits: Jun	

¹E = State Endangered, T = State Threatened, SC = State Special Concern, FE = Federally Endangered, FT = Federally Threatened, NA = Not applicable.

Dredging Map



July 10, 2024



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community