



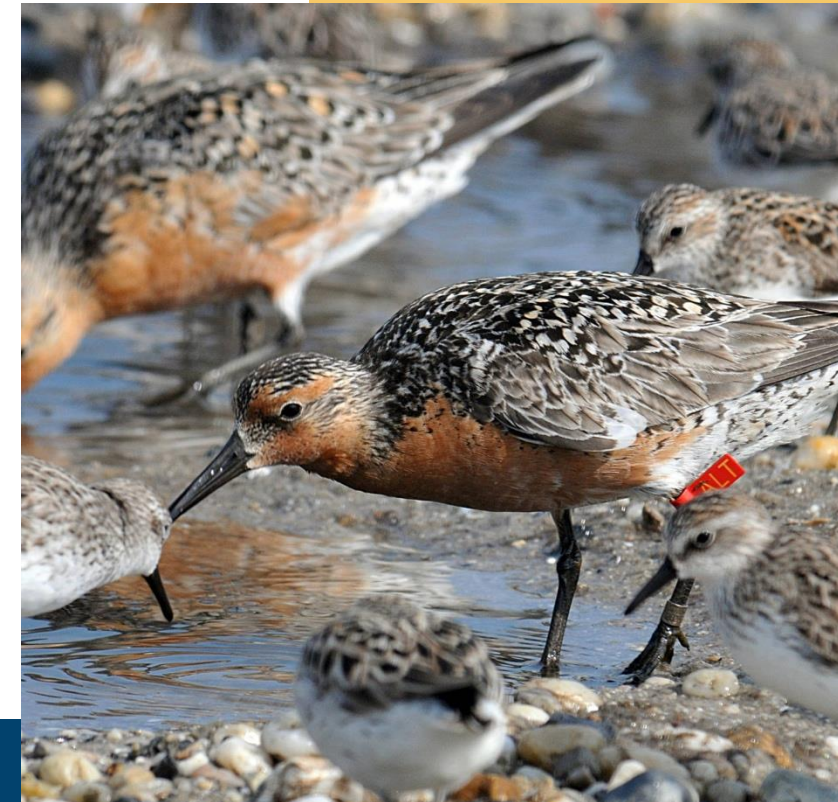
Resources Managed by USFWS in the Central Atlantic

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Overview

- 1. Western and Eastern edges, and Cape Hatteras portion of the call area present greatest concern for federally listed species**
- 2. Listed and at-risk bats are common in coastal and offshore environments**
- 3. OSW development in the call area will likely impact migratory birds covered by the MBTA**
- 4. National Wildlife Refuges are where trust resources intersect**



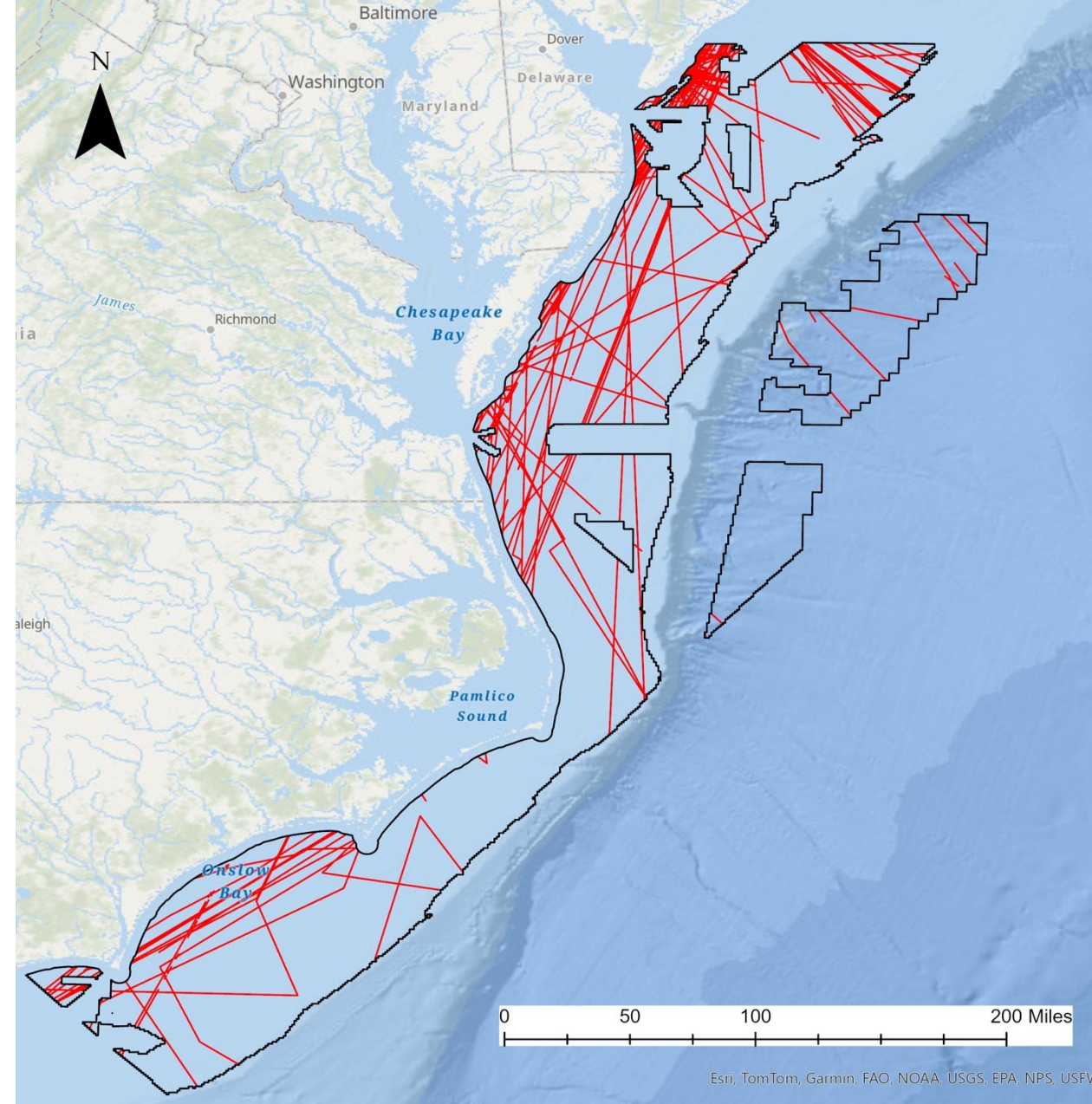
Federally Listed Species

Piping Plovers

- Nest along coastal beaches
- Move between nesting beaches
- Migrate through call area

Rufa Red Knot

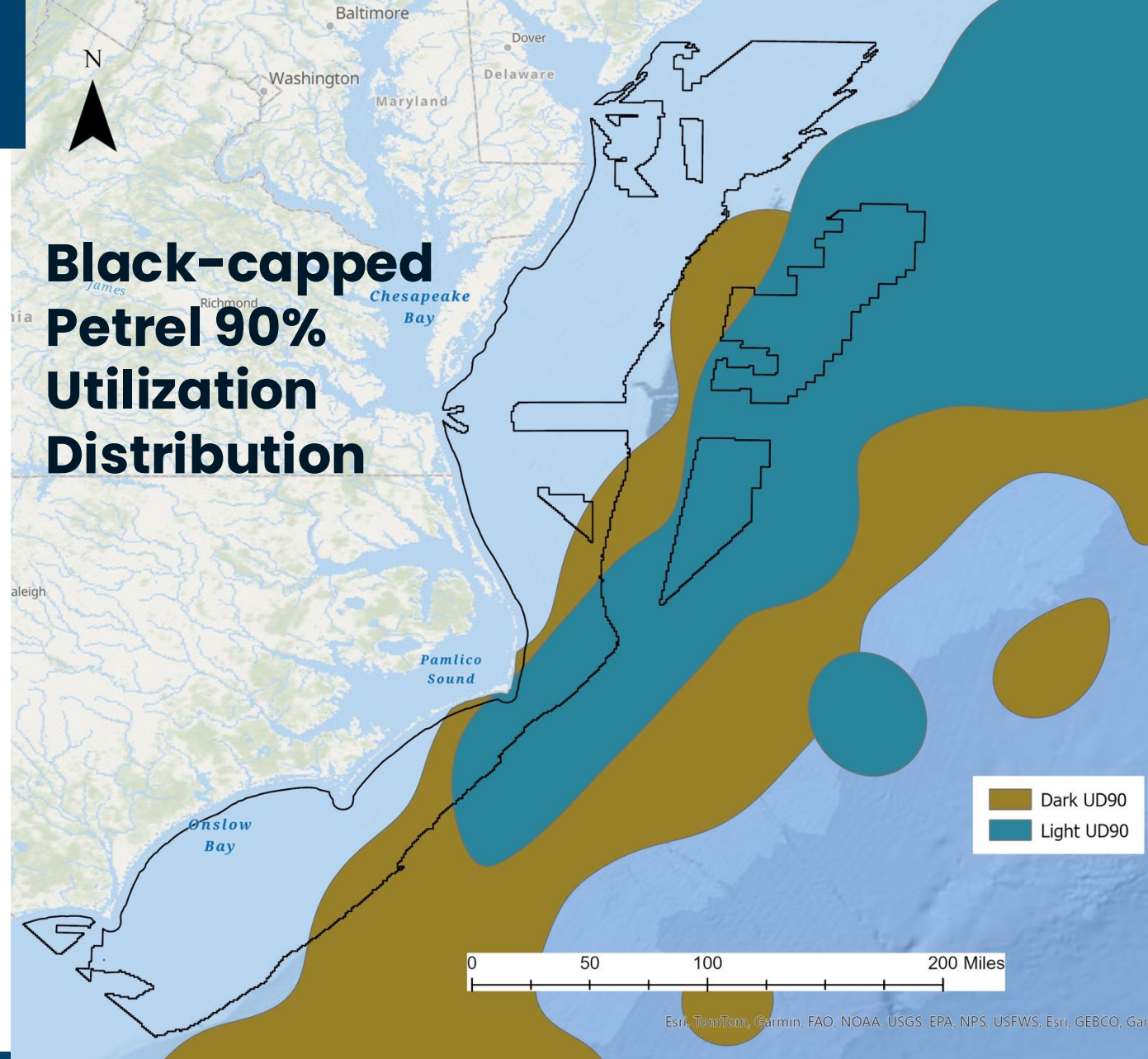
- Delaware Bay and Virginia's Eastern Shore are stopover and staging sites for red knots
- Migratory route through call area



Federally Listed Species

Black-capped and Bermuda Petrels

- Pelagic sea birds with similar distribution
- Primarily found along gulf stream



Bats

Bats are common in offshore and coastal habitats

- Wind energy facilities cause bat fatalities.

Hibernating bats

- ESA listed species are of greater concern for landfall activities
- May travel offshore

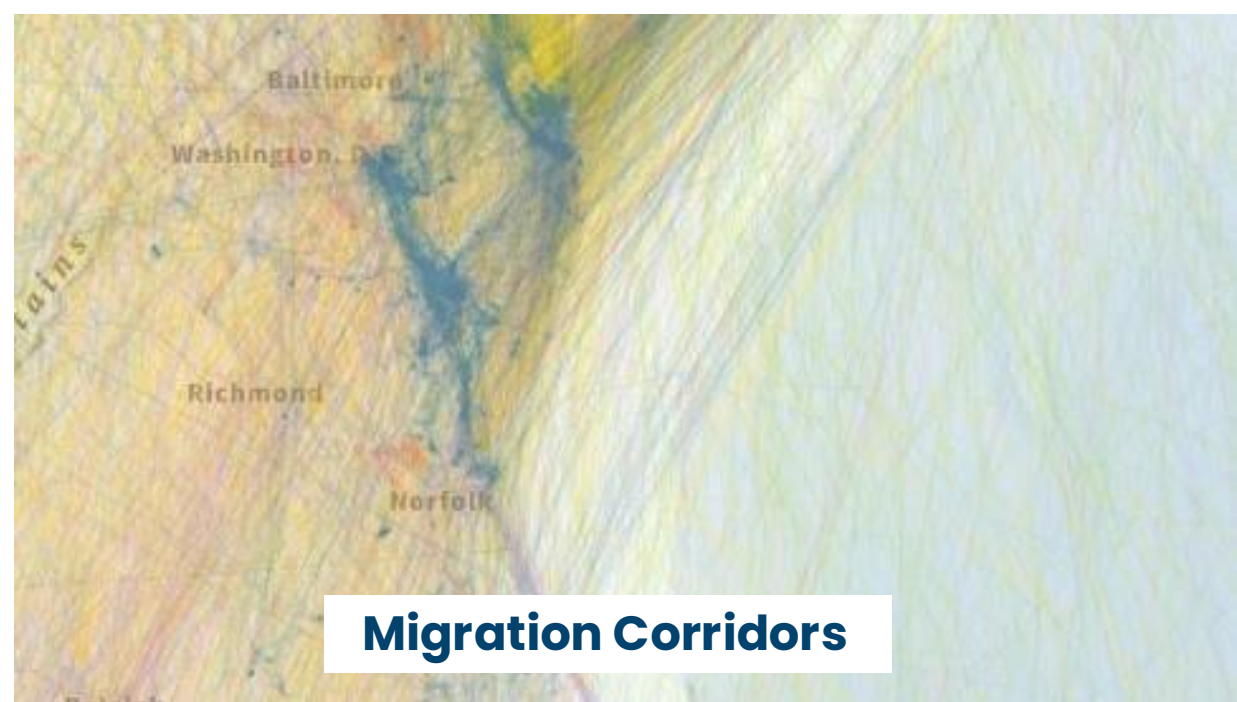
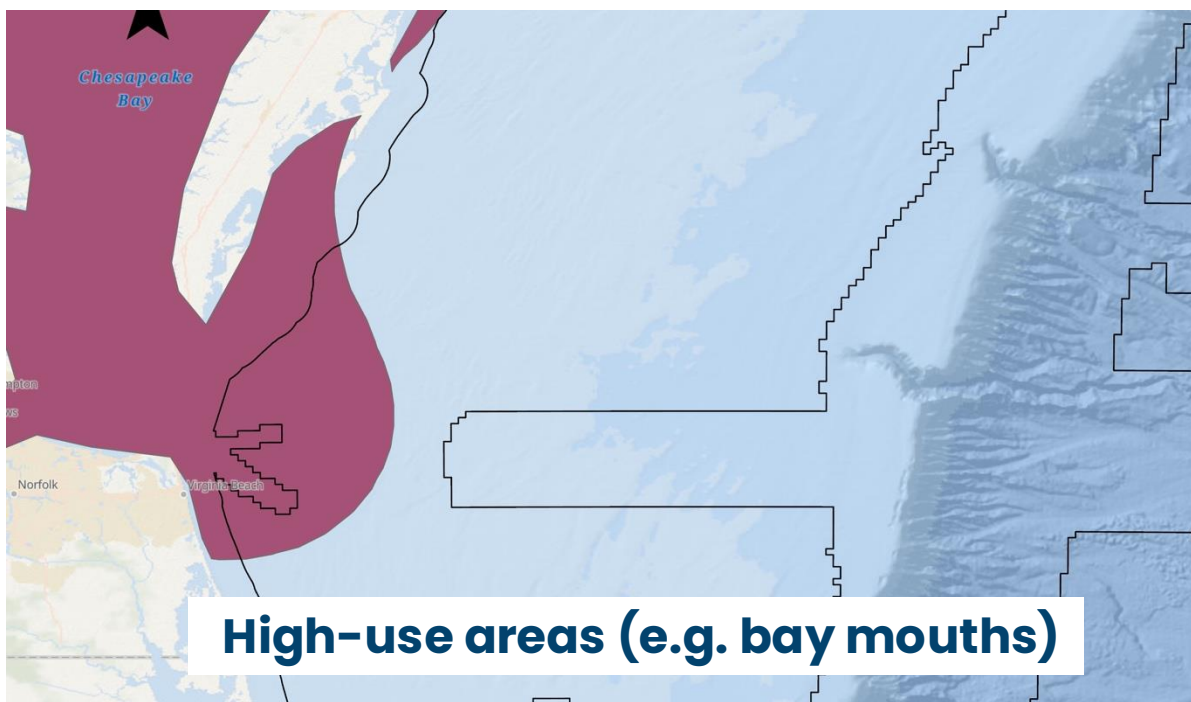
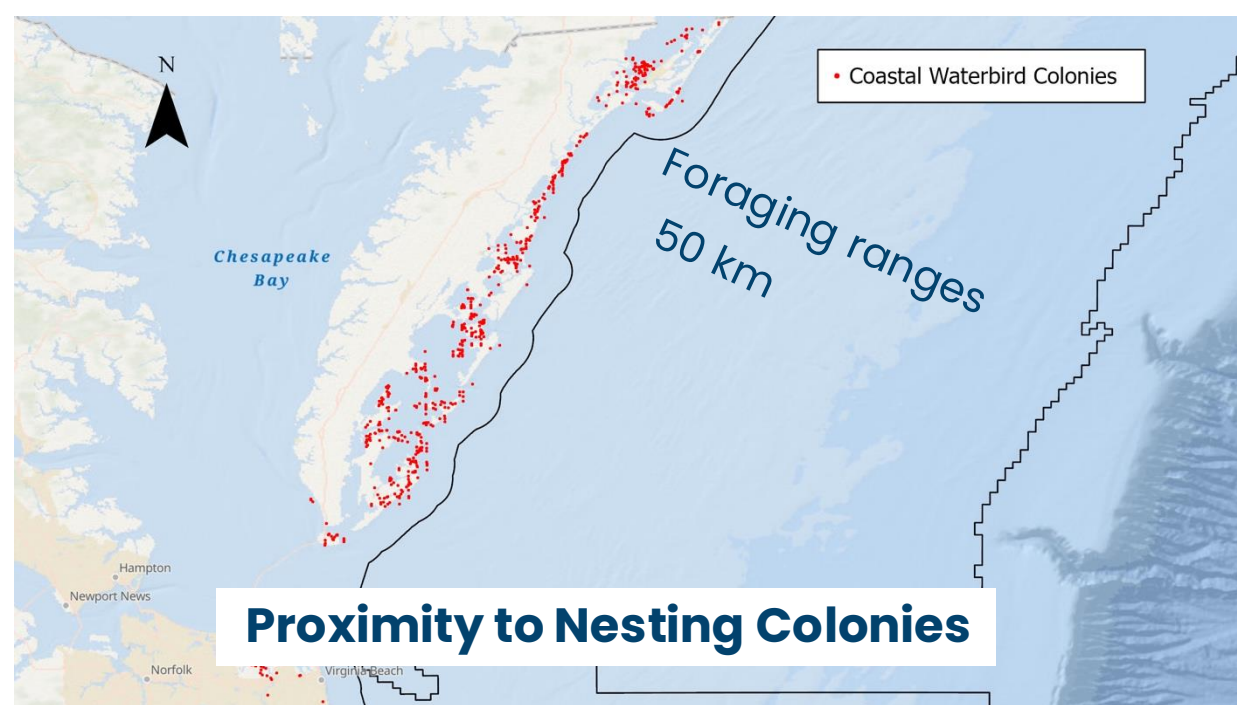
Migratory bats

- Migratory tree bats occur offshore, sometimes in large numbers
- Hoary bats are due for ESA assessment in 2028



Migratory Birds

200+ species use the Atlantic OCS



National Historic Preservation Act and Section 106

Section 106 of the NHPA exists to protect significant historic properties.

These types of properties include:

- Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP)
- Historic Viewsheds

These types of resources exist on our National Wildlife Refuges.

Impacts to these types of properties concern:

- USFWS
- Tribal Consultation Partners

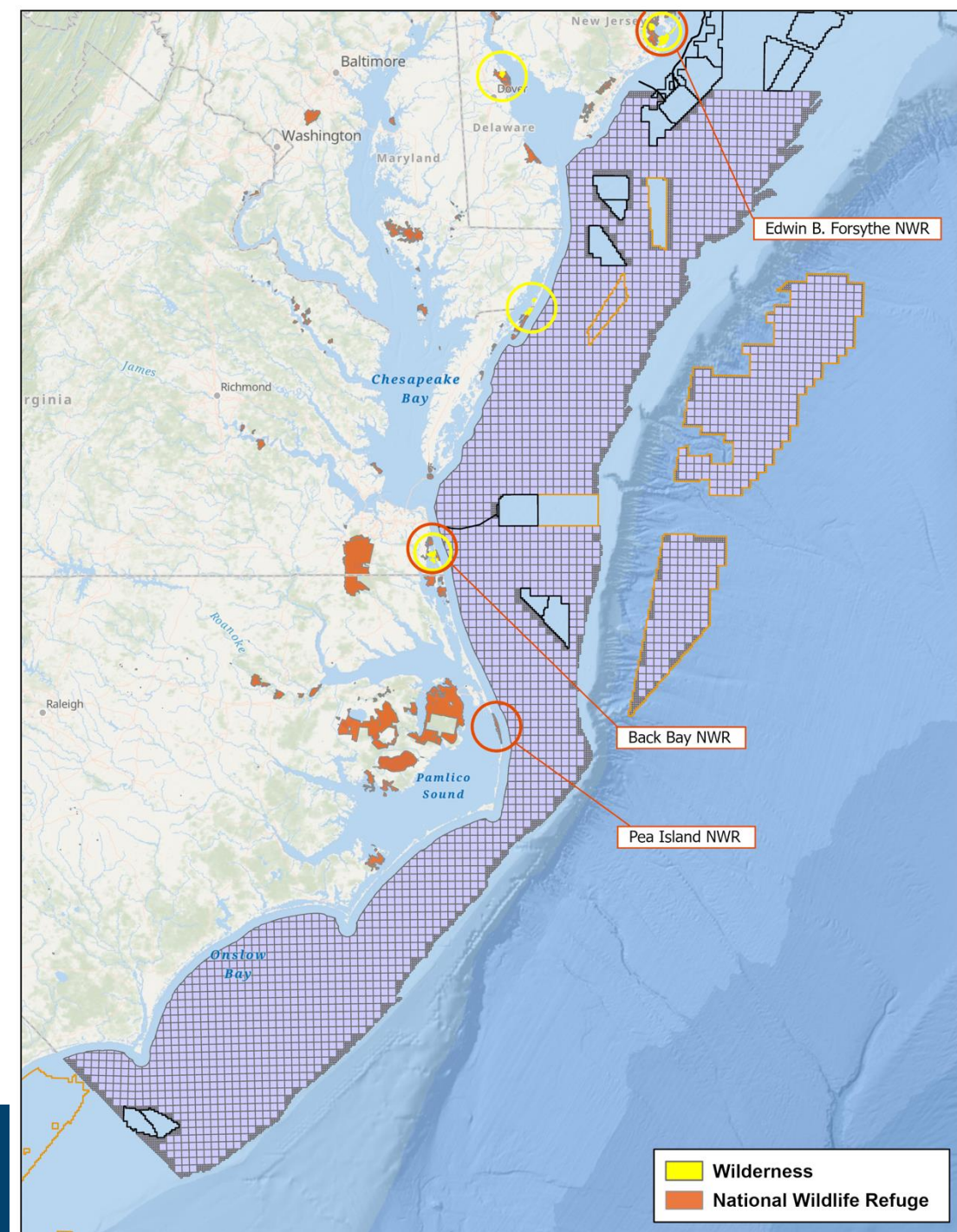


PHOTO: USFWS/I Amy Wood
Cape Anne Light Station, Thacher Island National Wildlife Refuge
National Historic Landmark

National Wildlife Refuge System

Refuges are where trust resources intersect

- Refuges like Pea Island have critical habitat for endangered species like piping plover
- Refuges like Edwin B. Forsythe have Class I Wilderness
- Federally recognized Tribes claim some refuge lands as Traditional Cultural Properties



Summary



- 1. Western and Eastern edges, and Cape Hatteras portion of the call area present greatest concern for federally listed species.**
- 2. The impact of OSW development on bats could be significant but requires further study.**
- 3. OSW development in the call area will likely impact migratory birds covered by the MBTA.**
- 4. National Wildlife Refuges are home to listed species, migratory birds, cultural resources, and wilderness.**