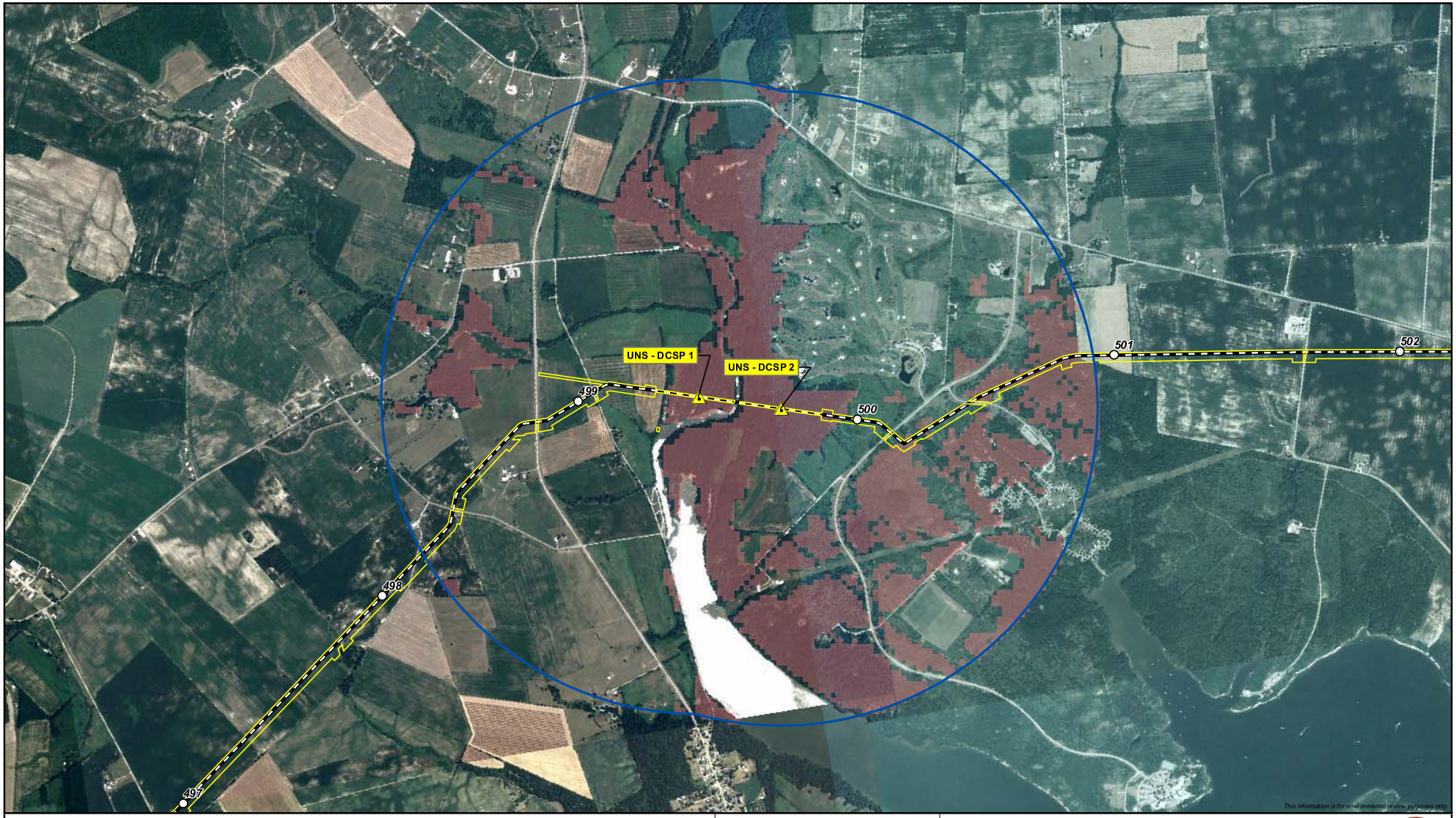

Mist Net Site

- Actual Location
- Nearest Point on Centerline
- Roost_Tree_Sites
- Unsurveyed Mist Net Site
- Proposed Route
- Workspace
- 1.1-Mile Buffer
- Forested Area

0 800 1,600
Feet

N

Bat Habitat Sites

Forested Areas within 1.1-Mile of Sites

Rockies Express Pipeline

NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Sheet 34 of 42

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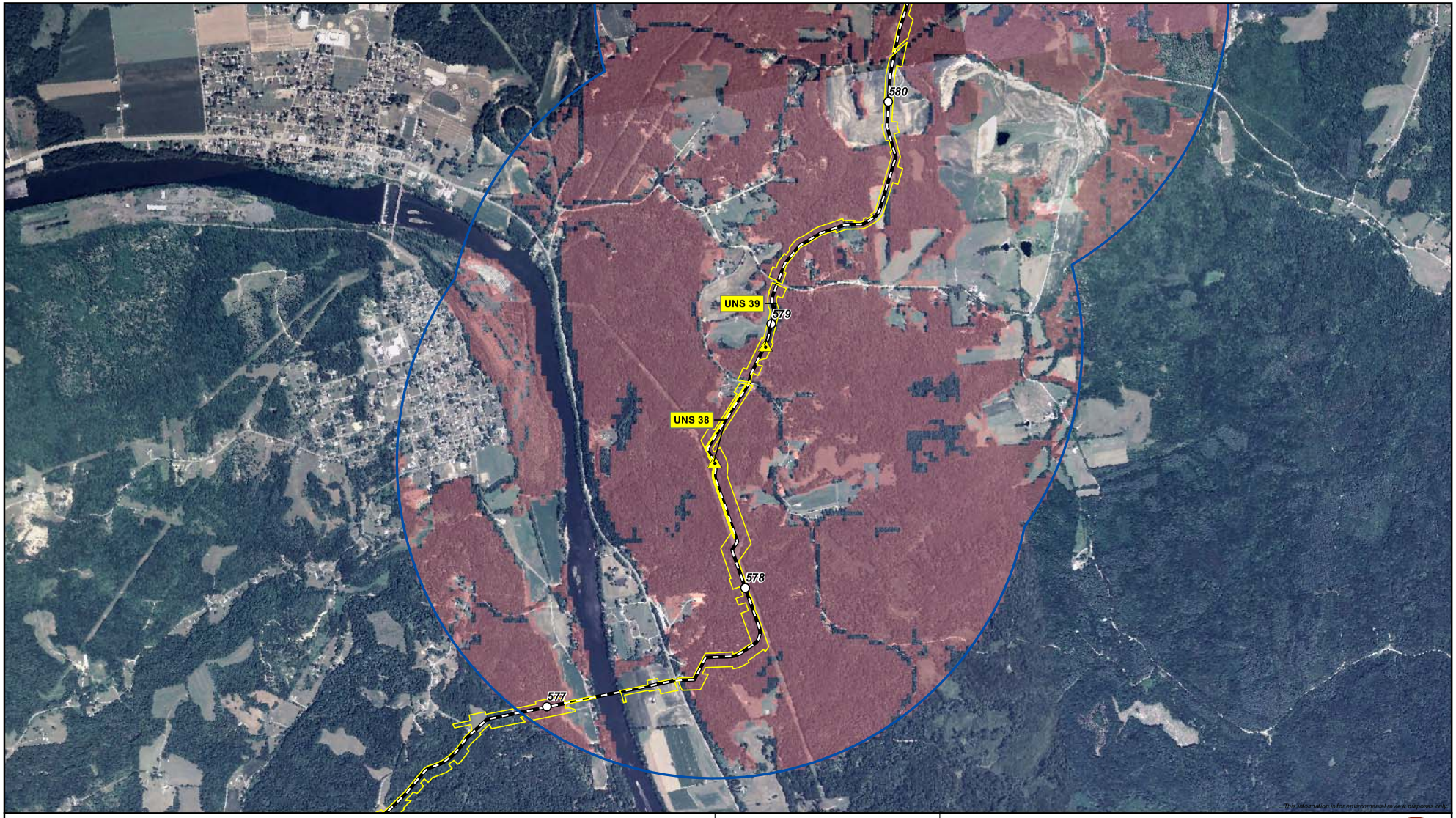

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Bat Habitat Sites

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Rockies Express Pipeline

NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP

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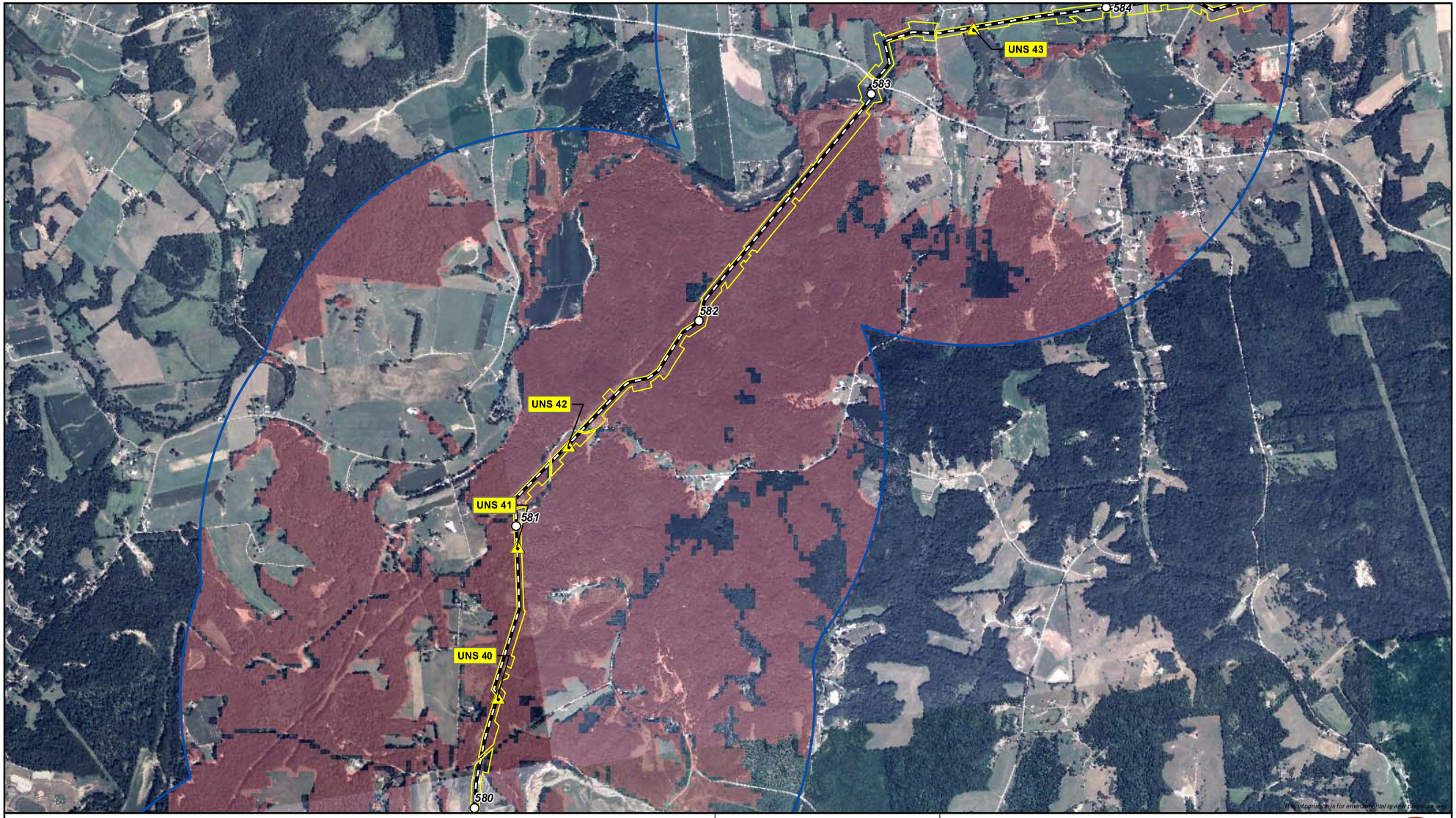

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Bat Habitat Sites
Forested Areas within 1.1-Mile of Sites

Rockies Express Pipeline

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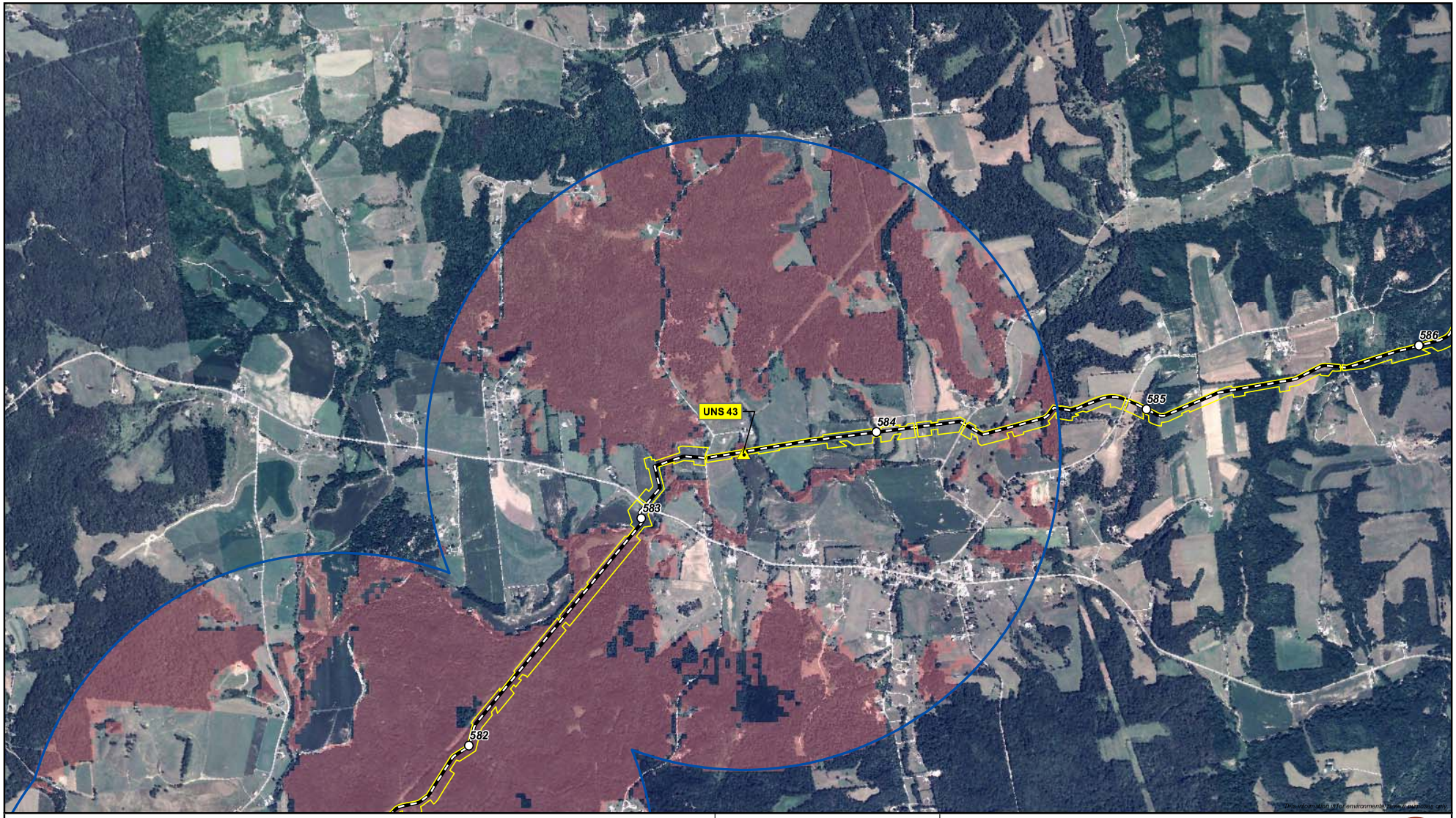

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Bat Habitat Sites

Forested Areas within 1.1-Mile of Sites

Rockies Express Pipeline

NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP

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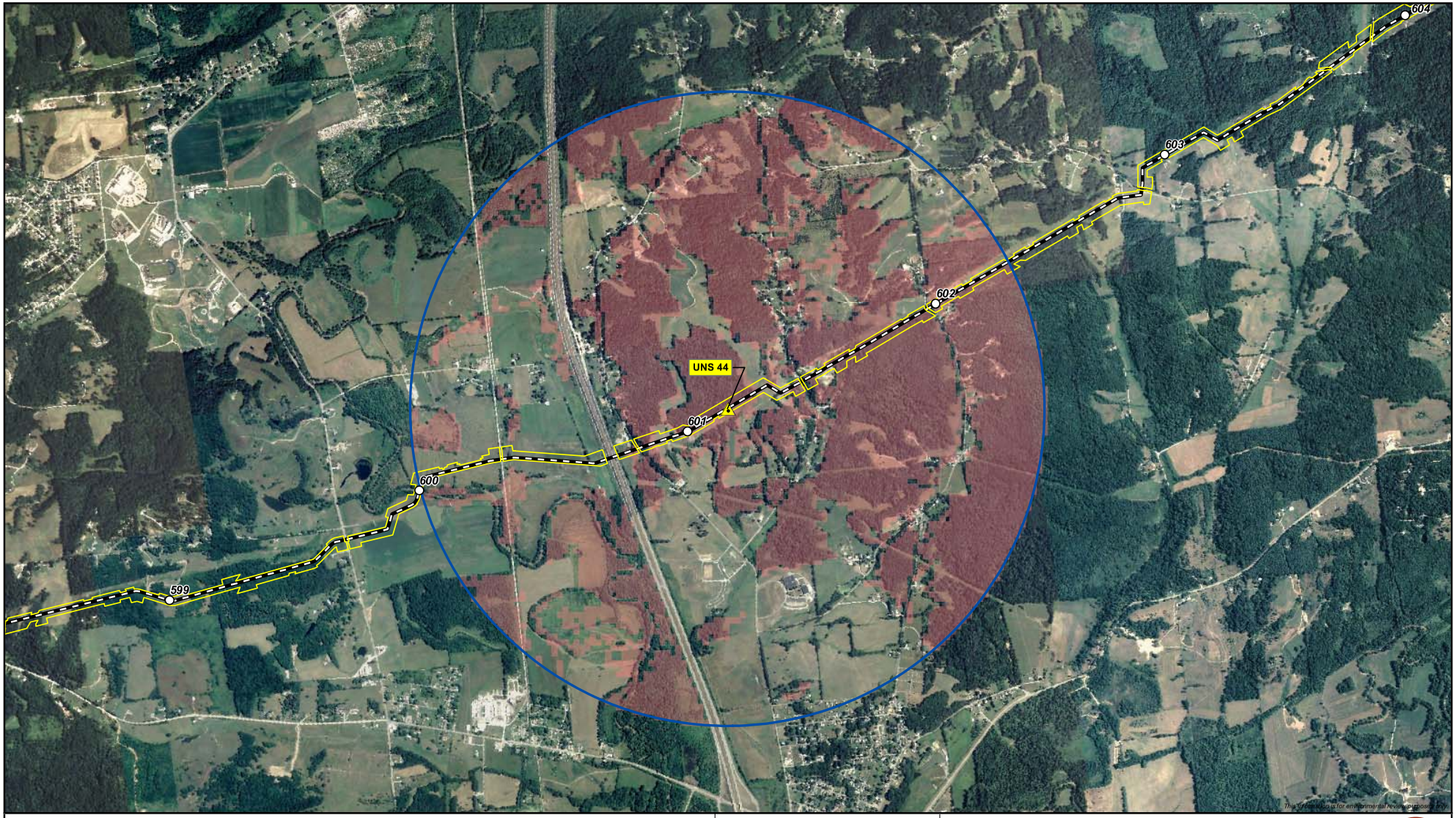

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- Nearest Point on Centerline

Roost_Tree_Sites
Unsurveyed Mist Net Site

Proposed Route
Workspace

1.1-Mile Buffer
Forested Area

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Bat Habitat Sites
Forested Areas within 1.1-Mile of Sites

Rockies Express Pipeline

NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP

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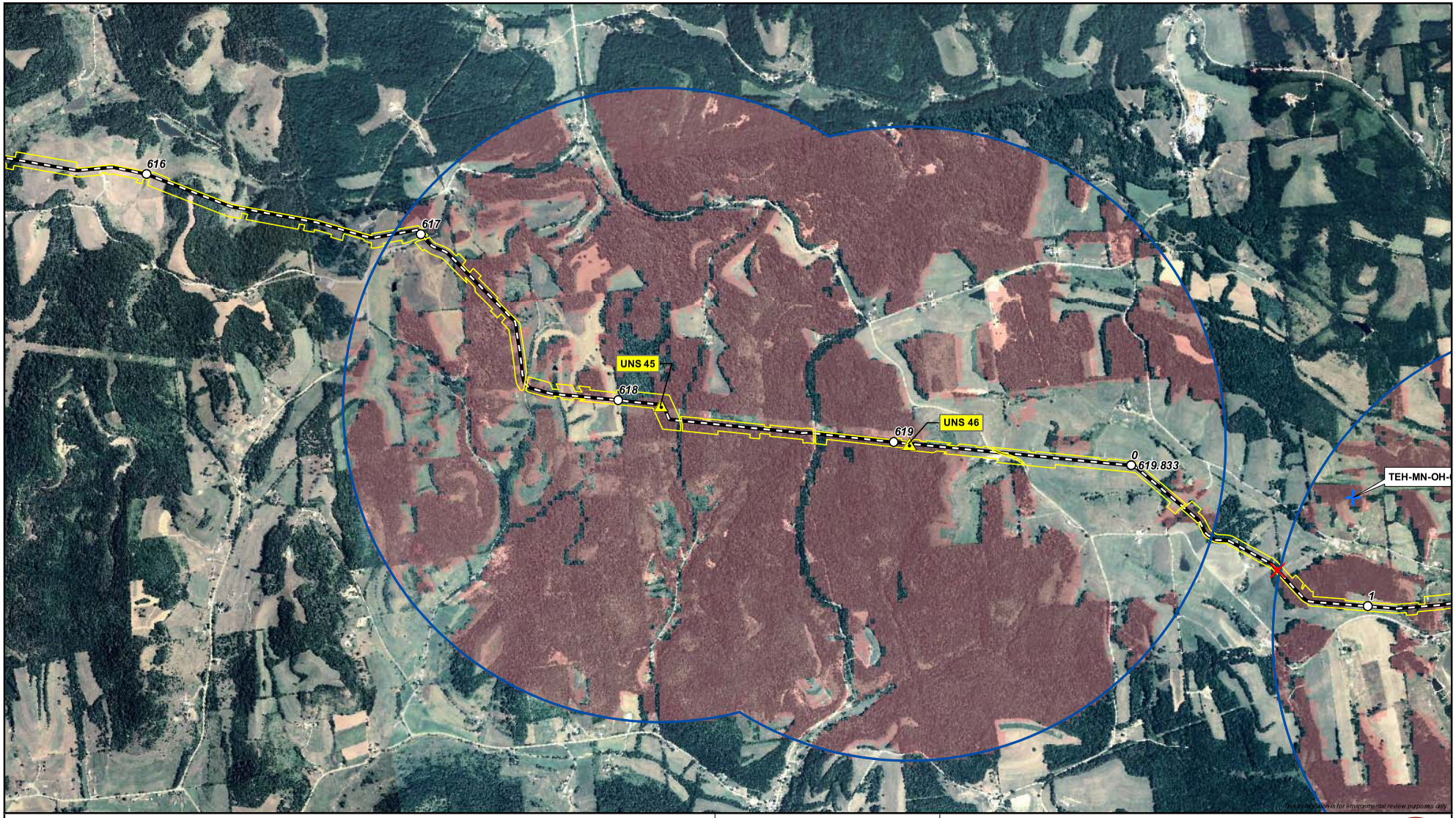

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Bat Habitat Sites

Forested Areas within 1.1-Mile of Sites

Rockies Express Pipeline

NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP

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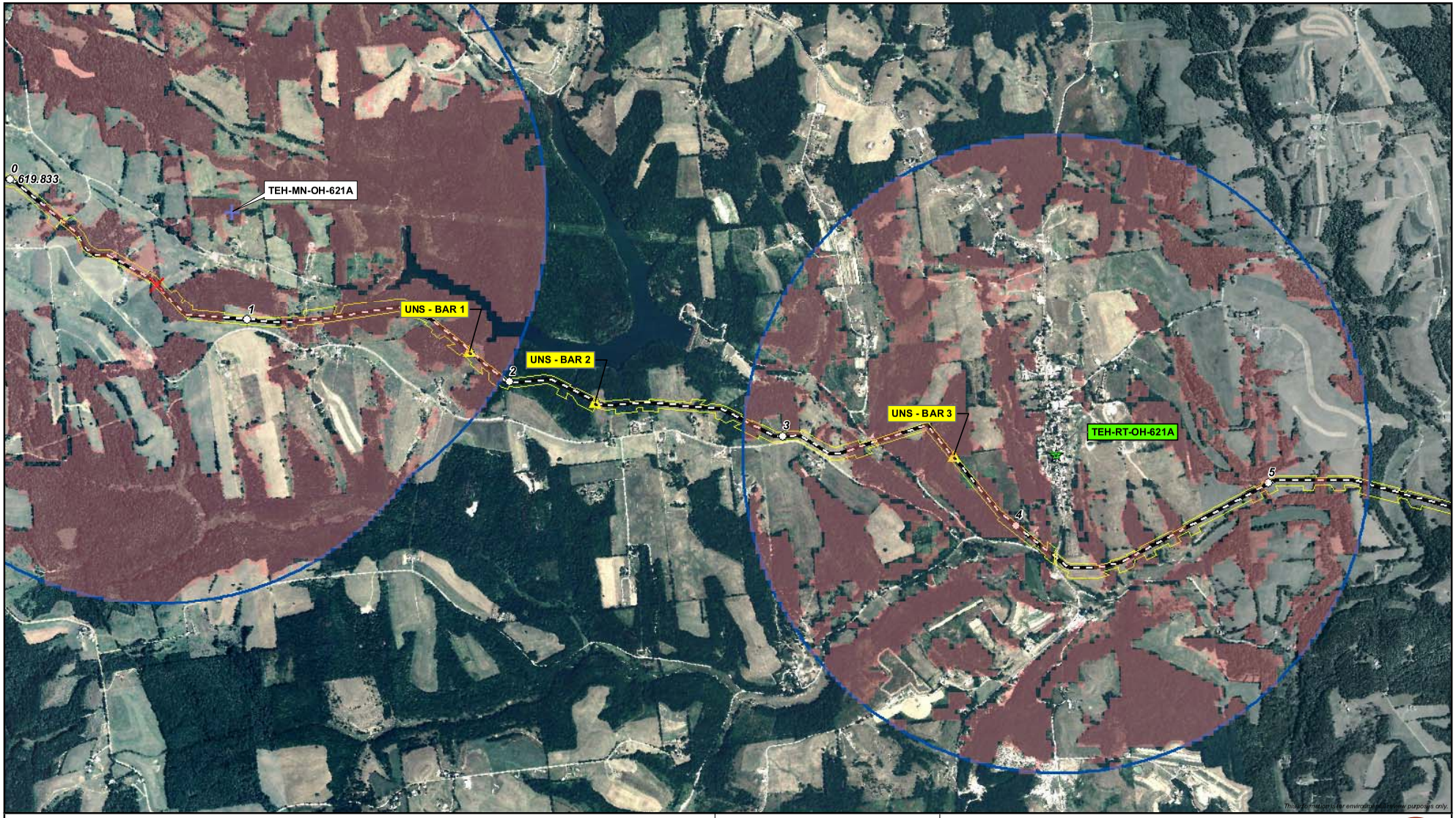

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Rockies Express Pipeline

NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Sheet 40 of 42

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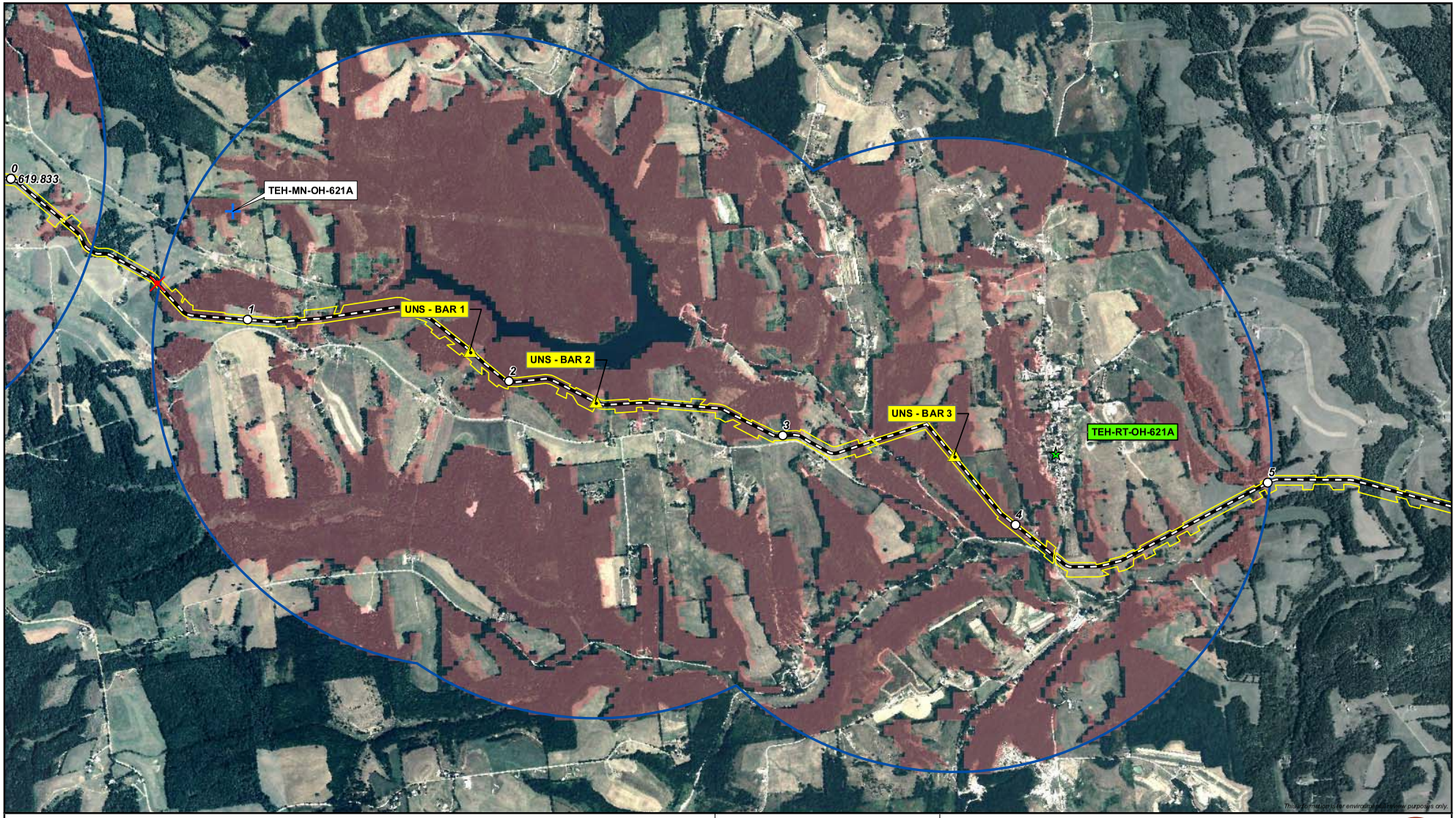

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Bat Habitat Sites
Forested Areas within 1.1-Mile of Sites

Rockies Express Pipeline

NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Sheet 41 of 42

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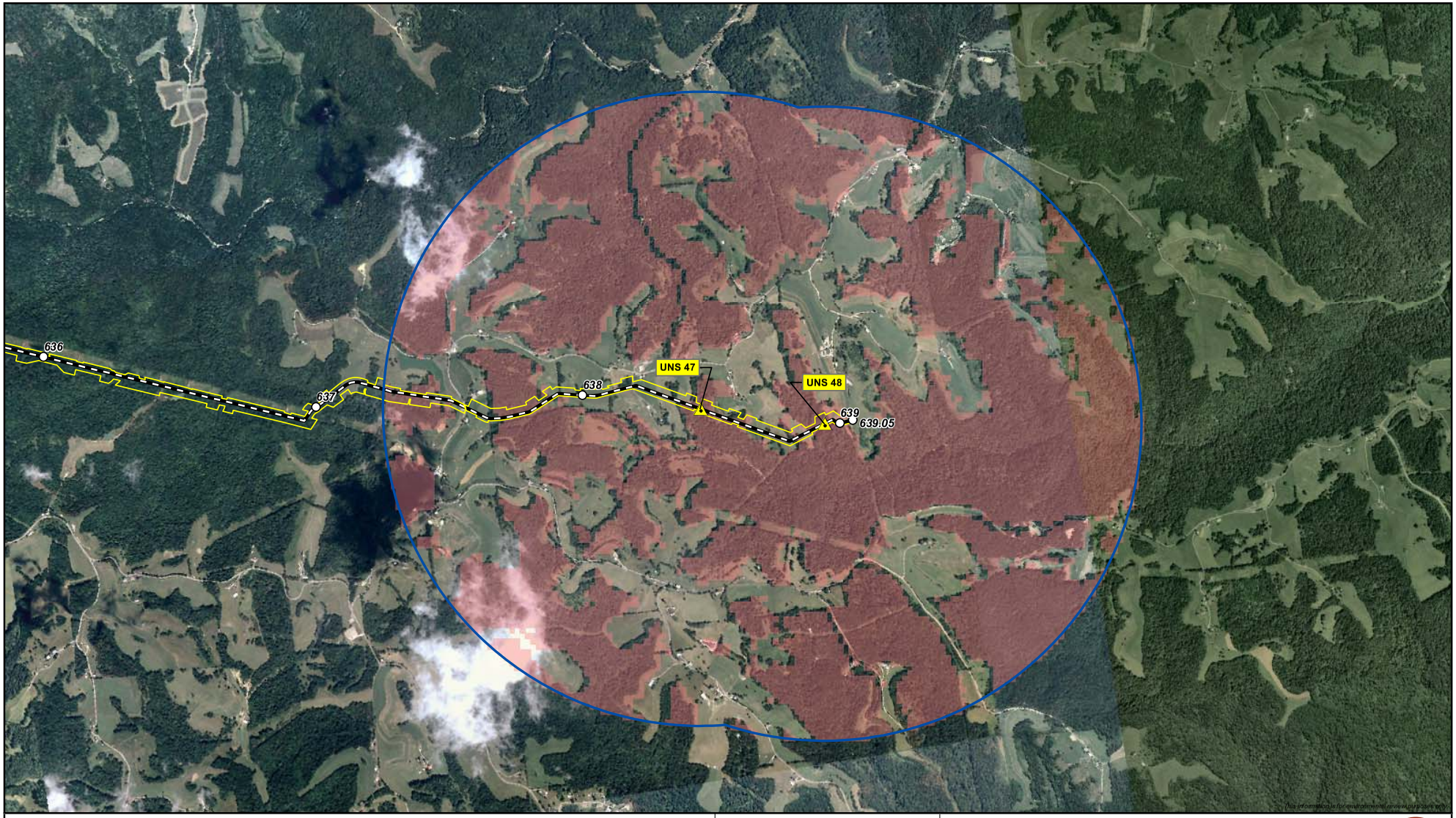

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Roost_Tree_Sites
Unsurveyed Mist Net Site

Proposed Route
Workspace

1.1-Mile Buffer
Forested Area

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N

Bat Habitat Sites
Forested Areas within 1.1-Mile of Sites

Rockies Express Pipeline

NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Sheet 42 of 42

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DATE: 10/03/07 | REVISED: 10/03/07 | DRAWN BY: RSMcGREGOR

APPENDIX H

REX East – Proposed Mussel Survey Protocol in the Mississippi River

Rockies Express Pipeline – East Project

Proposed Mussel Survey Protocol in the Mississippi River

As discussed during the project meeting held on March 20, 2007, the pipeline will cross the Mississippi River at river mile 285.5 using the horizontal directional drill (HDD) method. Instream disturbance associated with the pipeline crossing would be limited to dredging about 200 feet along the island bank extending 100 feet in the river to a required 10 foot depth on the western side of Blackburn Island. Dredging would be required to accommodate barges offloading HDD equipment onto the island.

Federally listed unionid species may occur in this area; therefore, Ecological Specialists, Inc. (ESI) has been contracted to conduct unionid surveys at the proposed dredge site. ESI proposes to establish five 150-meter-long transects perpendicular to flow and spaced every 100 meters along the western bank of the Mississippi River. Transects will cover an area from 100 meters upstream to 400 meters downstream of the proposed dredge site. Depth and substrate composition will be recorded for each sample point along the transect lines. Substrate will be visually estimated by the collector/diver and classified by particle size using the Wentworth Scale.

ESI will use two sampling methods to survey unionids at this site: semi-quantitative and qualitative. Semi-quantitative sampling is often used to estimate unionid distribution, relative abundance, and the age and length structures of the community. Semi-quantitative sampling will consist of collecting unionids within 1 meter of one side of a weighted transect line. Each 10-meter segment of the transect line is considered a sample point. Qualitative methods are used to estimate species composition, detect rare species, and further identify their distribution. Qualitative searches will entail a diver searching a more general area (e.g., between transect lines or in areas with the highest abundance of unionids) for a specific period of time. Qualitative searches will be conducted in the best unionid habitat in 10-minute intervals for a minimum of 0.5 person-hour and a maximum of 1.0 person-hour.

All live unionids encountered, as well as shell material, will be placed into a mesh collecting bag and held in flowing river water before and after processing. Unionids will be characterized as follows:

- live;
- fresh dead shell – with or without tissue, nacre still lustrous, periostracum intact, probably dead <1year;
- weathered shell – without tissue, nacre chalky, probably dead several months to many years; or
- relic shell – without tissue, nacre chalky, no periostracum, dead many years or decades.

A maximum of 25 individuals of each species will be measured (length in mm), aged (external annuli count), sexed (sexually dimorphic species), and checked for gravidity, if applicable. Zebra mussel infestation of unionids and/or habitat will also be noted. Following processing, unionids will be returned to their collection location. Global Positioning System (GPS; Trimble Ltd. ProXR receiver, Asset Surveyor v.4.0.3 software, TSC1 data logger, accuracy=$\pm$0.5m)

coordinates of sampling locations and reference points will be recorded. Digital images of each study site and listed unionid species will also be recorded.

If any live federally listed species are recovered or significant unionid densities are found (e.g., 1 unionid per square meter (m^2)), then at least 10 quantitative samples will be collected to better estimate unionid density. All unionids will be identified, counted, and recorded as either juvenile (≤5 years old for Ambleminae and ≤3 years for Lampsilinae and Anodontinae) or adult.

ESI estimates it will require two field days with a five-person crew (one malacologist, one dive tender, one diver, one stand by diver/boat driver, and one technician) to perform the survey as described above. Unionid surveys would begin soon as water temperatures and stream levels permit. During periods of cooler water temperature, unionids are typically buried deeper in the substrate, feed less, are less active, and respond more slowly to disturbance. Therefore, ESI will not typically survey for unionids in water temperatures below 50 ^{o}F so as not to cause additional stress or overlook buried unionids. In order to maintain survey efficiency and safety, stream levels will be checked prior to commencing fieldwork.

APPENDIX I

REX East – Proposed Mussel Survey Protocol in Ohio

Rockies Express Pipeline – East Project

Proposed Mussel Survey Protocol in Ohio

As discussed during the meeting held on March 27, 2007, Rockies Express Pipeline (REX) has prepared a unionid survey plan for waterbodies crossed by the pipeline. REX is currently proposing to survey all perennial streams being crossed by the pipeline (including the Little Miami River and Big Darby Creek, as requested), unless correspondence from state or federal agencies indicate that certain waterbodies do not require surveys for unionids. A list of the perennial waterbodies crossed by the pipeline is attached.

Federally listed unionid species are known to occur in waterbodies crossed by the pipeline; therefore, Ecological Specialists, Inc. (ESI) has been contracted to conduct unionid surveys at the proposed crossing locations. ESI proposes to use three sampling methods to survey unionids: quantitative sampling, semi-quantitative sampling, and qualitative searches. The qualitative method will be used to survey perennial streams less than 30 meters wide and 1 meter deep (N=100). Qualitative methods are used to estimate species composition, detect rare species, and further identify their distribution. The survey areas will be from 15 meters upstream to 45 meters downstream from the center point of the crossing locations. Each study area will be divided into 15-meter by 15-meter sections (dependent on stream width) and searched for a minimum of 2.0 person-hours (20 minutes per section). Two malacologists/biologists will use visual and tactile search methods while wading and/or snorkeling. In the event that many unionids occur at one of the crossing locations, collection will continue until the inflection point of the species area curve is reached or no new species are collected after six samples.

Qualitative, semi-quantitative, and quantitative sampling methods will be used on the larger perennial streams. Presently, there are 12 waterbodies greater than 30 meters wide and/or 1 meter deep. The exact area surveyed will be dependent upon the waterbody size and accessibility to the site. A minimum of 5 transects (length will be dependent on stream size and morphology) will be used to delineate a study area from upstream to downstream of the crossing. Quantitative sampling will be used to accurately estimate density, community age structure, and relative abundance. This method also increases the likelihood of detecting small individuals or those that are buried beneath the substrate surface; however, it is much more labor-intensive and therefore limits the relative sampling area compared to semi-quantitative or qualitative methods. Semi-quantitative sampling will be used to estimate unionid distribution, relative abundance, and the age and length structures of the community. Semi-quantitative sampling will consist of collecting unionids within 1 meter of one side of a weighted transect line. Each 10-meter segment of the transect line is considered a sample point. In areas with high densities (greater than 0.5 unionids per square meter) or high quality habitat, qualitative searches (0.5 person hours, minimum) will be conducted between transects to help detect the presence of federal or state listed species.

All live unionids encountered, as well as shell material, will be placed into a mesh collecting bag and held in flowing river water before and after processing. Unionids will be characterized as follows:

- live;
- fresh dead shell – with or without tissue, nacre still lustrous, periostracum intact, probably dead <1year;

- weathered shell – without tissue, nacre chalky, probably dead several months to many years; or
- relic shell – without tissue, nacre chalky, no periostracum, dead many years or decades.

A maximum of 25 individuals of each species will be measured (length in mm), aged (external annuli count), sexed (sexually dimorphic species), and checked for gravidity, if applicable. Zebra mussel infestation of unionids and/or habitat will also be noted. Following processing, unionids will be returned to their collection location. Global Positioning System (GPS; Trimble Ltd. ProXR receiver, Asset Surveyor v.4.0.3 software, TSC1 data logger, accuracy=$\pm$0.5m) coordinates of sampling locations and reference points will be recorded. Digital images of each study site and listed unionid species will also be recorded. If any federally listed unionids are collected, ESI will notify the FWS immediately.

ESI estimates it will require approximately 32 field days to survey stream crossings in Ohio (20 days for small streams with a two person field team and 12 days for the larger streams with a four person field team). Unionid surveys will begin soon as water temperatures and stream levels permit. During periods of cooler water temperature, unionids are typically buried deeper in the substrate, feed less, are less active, and respond more slowly to disturbance. Therefore, ESI will not typically survey for unionids in water temperatures below 50 ^{o}F so as not to cause additional stress or overlook buried unionids. In order to maintain survey efficiency and safety, stream levels will be checked prior to commencing fieldwork.

APPENDIX J

David McCarroll's Indiana Bat Survey

SOMMER BARNARD PC

Robert R. Clark
(317) 713-3523
rclark@sommerbarnard.com

July 24, 2007

Magalie R. Salas, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First St., N.E., Room 1A
Washington, D.C. 20426

Re: REX-East Pipeline, CP07-208
David McCarroll's Indiana Bat Survey

Dear Secretary Salas:

This law firm has been retained by David McCarroll, an intervener in CP07-208, as his interests relate to the Rockies Express Pipeline project ("REX-East" or the "Pipeline"). As you know, REX-East has notified Mr. McCarroll that his property, located at 4876 West 150 South, Danville, Indiana 46122 (the "Site"), lies in the proposed path of the Pipeline. Mr. McCarroll's property consists of sixty acres, which contain wetland vegetation, a stream, and wooded areas. The wooded areas contain trees with diameters greater than nine inches, including dead trees with peeling bark. Such trees provide the necessary habitat for maternal colonies of Indiana bats (*Myotis sodalis*) during roosting season.

Mr. McCarroll is concerned about the adverse environmental effects of the Pipeline on his property, and he has engaged Keramida Environmental, Inc. ("Keramida"), an environmental consultant, to study the environmental impacts to his property. Keramida contacted Dr. John Whitaker, Ph.D., at the center for North American Bat Research and Conservation at Indiana State University for assistance in conducting an Indiana bat survey. Dr. Whitaker and his staff conducted the survey on June 25 and 26, 2007, using U.S. FWS-approved protocol. As described in their report, two mist nets were used each night and monitored for five hours. The nets were checked every fifteen minutes and any netted bats were removed and identified for species, gender, reproductive condition, and weight. Six Indiana bats were captured during the survey. All Indiana bats netted were lactating females. Dr. Whitaker determined that due to the number of reproductive female Indiana bats captured, a maternity colony likely exists in the immediate vicinity of the net at the Site. I have enclosed for your review a copy of the July 3, 2007 report and Dr. Whitaker's findings.

Because the survey indicates that a maternity colony exists on Mr. McCarroll's property, we are concerned that the proposed pipeline path will adversely affect the endangered species. Furthermore, Mr. McCarroll's property provides suitable habitat for

One Indiana Square, Suite 3500 ▪ Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2023 ▪ PHONE 317-713-3500 ▪ FAX 317-713-3699 ▪ www.sommerbarnard.com

roosting, and we are concerned that the proposed activities will adversely impact suitable habitat for maternal colonies of Indiana bats. As maternity roost sites may contain up to 100 bats, loss of a maternity roost site poses a significant threat to population recovery.

As you know endangered species may become extinct without adequate protection. In additional to aesthetic, ethical, and ecological reasons to protect diversity in species, humans are self interested in the survival of diverse species. The natural world supports medical, agricultural, and commercial benefits. Because of the limited distributions and specific habitat requirements, Indiana bats are vulnerable to rapid population reductions due to habitat change, environmental contaminants, and other human disturbances. Mr. McCarroll is concerned that the proper nesting and foraging environments for the endangered species will not be preserved if the REX-East Pipeline is installed on his property.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 ("ESA"), comprehensive legislation designed to ensure preservation of endangered species, applies to FERC's consideration of the Pipeline project. Its purpose is to conserve ecosystems necessary to ensure survival of endangered and threatened species in addition to providing a program for conservation of the species themselves. 16 U.S.C.A. § 1531(b). Section 7 of the ESA requires that federal agencies ensure their actions do not jeopardize endangered wildlife and flora. *Id.* § 1536(a). "[T]he ESA's no-jeopardy mandate applies to every discretionary agency action—regardless of the expense or burden its application might impose." *Natl. Assoc. of Home Builders*, 127 S.Ct. at 2537; *TVA v. Hill*, 437 U.S. 153, 189-93 (1978); *California Gas Producers Assoc. v. FPC*, 383 F.2d 645, 648 (9th Cir. 1967) ("The granting or denial of a certificate of public convenience and necessity is a matter peculiarly within the discretion of the Commission."). As explained in the report, permitting REX-East to install the Pipeline on Mr. McCarroll's property will jeopardize an endangered species and the habitat required for roosting.

Accordingly, due to the environmental impacts the Pipeline will cause to Mr. McCarroll's property, Mr. McCarroll demands that FERC deny the REX-East application to the extent that it impacts his property. Other suitable routes exist that would not result in taking an endangered species or its habitat.

Very truly yours,

Robert R. Clark

RRC/kp

Enclosure

cc: David McCarroll
Heather Kendrick, Rockies Express Pipeline, LLC
Forest Clark, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Bloomington Indiana Field Office
Michael Litwin, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Bloomington Indiana Field Office
Glen Salmon, DNR, Division of Fish & Wildlife, Wildlife Diversity Section

634569v1

KERAMIDA
ENVIRONMENT • HEALTH • SAFETY
AIR • LAND • WATER • WASTE

401 North College Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
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1-800-508-8034
keramida@keramida.com • www.keramida.com

COPY

Direct Phone: (317) 685-6622
E-mail: chaviland@keramida.com

July 3, 2007

Mr. Dave McCarroll
4876 West 150 South
Danville, Indiana 46122

Re: **INDIANA BAT SURVEY**
4876 West 150 South
Danville, Indiana 46122
KERAMIDA Project No. 12217

Dear Mr. McCarroll:

KERAMIDA Environmental, Inc. (KERAMIDA) is pleased to present this report of findings for the Indiana bat survey conducted at the above-referenced property. The Site is part of a 60-acre residential property in Hendricks County, Indiana. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The property is primarily wooded with some agricultural fields. A stream traverses the southern portion of the property from northwest to southeast and connects to Mill Creek approximately ¼ mile southeast of the Site (see Figure 1). The purpose of the assessment was to determine if the federally endangered Indiana bat was present at the Site.

BACKGROUND

KERAMIDA contacted the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for information on threatened, endangered, or rare species, critical habitats, or other sensitive ecological receptors at the Site and surrounding area. Michael Litwin with the USFWS in Bloomington, Indiana responded to the request via telephone. Mr. Litwin reported that the Federally endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) has been documented within 2 miles of the Site. The Indiana bat uses woodlands during the summer when maternity colonies utilize trees with loose bark for roosting. Based on the proximity of documented Indiana bats, the presence of suitable nesting and foraging habitat for the Indiana bat along the stream at the Site, USFWS considers the potential exists for this endangered species to be present at the Site.

SURVEY METHODS

Based on this information, KERAMIDA contacted Dr. John Whitaker, PhD, at the Center for North American Bat Research and Conservation at Indiana State University, for assistance in conducting a survey for the Indiana bat. Dr. Whitaker and his staff have the necessary federal permits to capture and handle the endangered Indiana bat.

The survey was conducted on June 25 and 26, 2007, using USFWS-approved protocol for bat surveys. Two mist nets were set-up each night and monitored from 9:00 pm to 2:00 am. The nets were checked every 15 minutes and any netted bats were removed and identified for species, gender, reproductive condition, and weight. The bats were then released.

SURVEY RESULTS

Six Indiana bats were netted during the survey, along with three other species of bats. A fifth bat species was observed flying in the survey area although it was not netted. The Indiana bats netted were all lactating females, indicating the likelihood of a maternity colony at the Site. The ISU report is attached to this letter. KERAMIDA recommends this information be forwarded to the USFWS in Bloomington, Indiana for use in Indiana bat and habitat conservation.

We hope this information will assist you in your dealings with the pipeline project. If you have any questions regarding this information or require further assistance, please contact us (317) 685-6600. It has been a pleasure working with you.

Sincerely,
KERAMIDA Environmental, Inc.

Christina Haviland

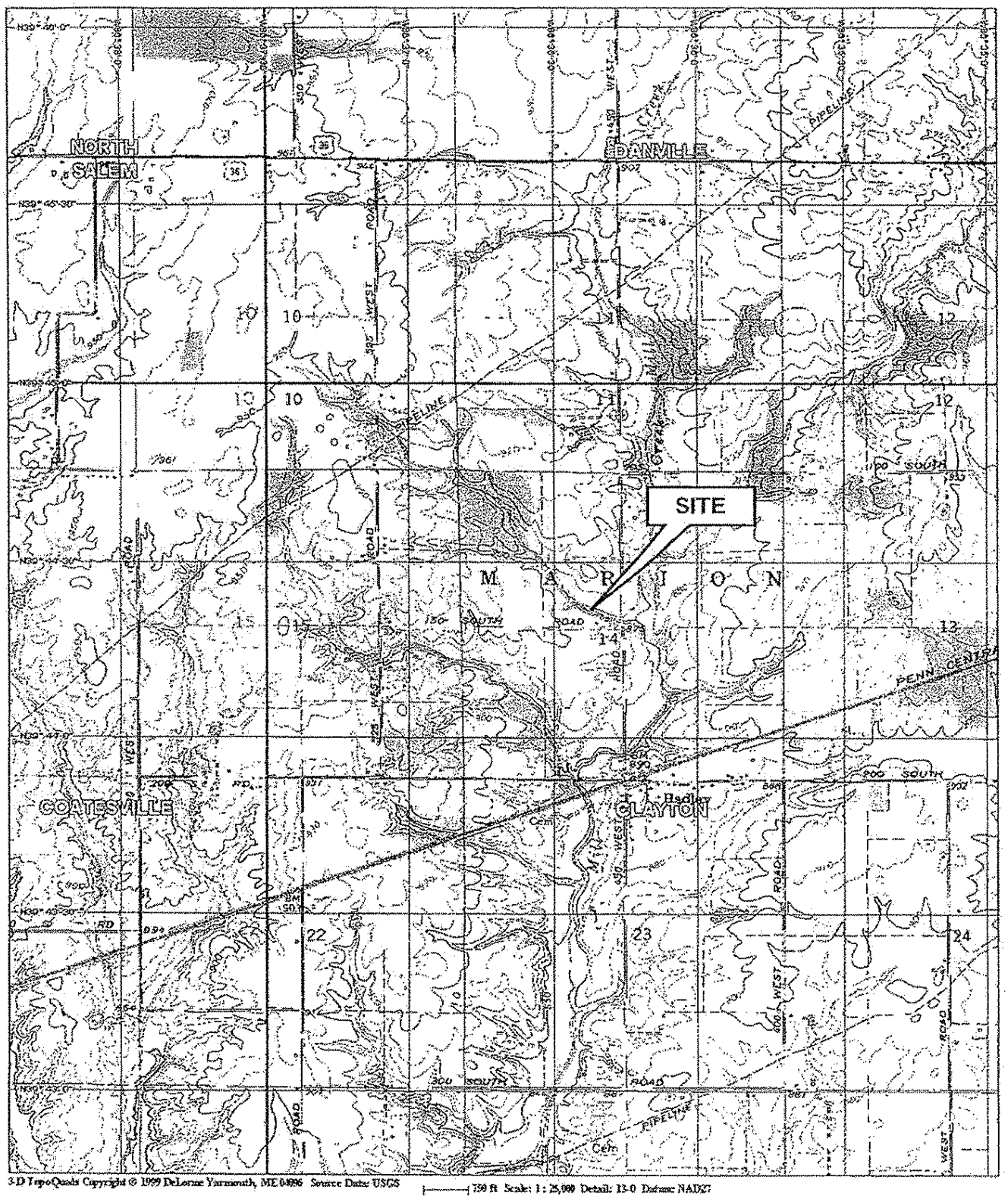
Christina Haviland
Senior Scientist

K. Belcredi

Kristen Gobbi-Belcredi, PE, CHMM
Vice President, Engineering Services

Enclosures

cc: Bob Clark, Sommer Barnard



KERAMIDA Environmental, Inc.
401 North College Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
(317) 685-6600 FAX (317) 685-6610

Figure 1
Location Map
4876 West 150 South
Danville, Indiana

Prepared by : CH
Approved by : KB
Date : 10/20/2006
Project Number 11798

N

SURVEY OF BATS AT 4876 W 150 S DANVILLE, HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

by

JOHN O. WHITAKER, JR

AND

BRIANNE L. WALTERS

CENTER FOR NORTH AMERICAN BAT RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY AND ORGANISMAL BIOLOGY

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

TERRE HAUTE INDIANA 47809

REPORT TO

KERAMIDA ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

401 NORTH COLLEGE AVENUE

INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46202

28 JUNE 2007

SURVEY OF BATS AT 4876 W 150 S DANVILLE,

HENDRICKS COUNTY, INDIANA

28 JUNE 2007

ABSTRACT: Six Indiana myotis, two northern myotis, one big brown bat and one little brown bat were captured at 4876 W 150 S Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana on 25 and 26 June 2007. A maternity colony of Indiana myotis is suspected to be present on the property.

INTRODUCTION

Twelve species of bats are or were recently found in Indiana (Mumford and Whitaker, 1982), 2 species of solitary bats that live among the foliage of trees, 5 species of colonial bats of the genus *Myotis*, and 5 species of colonial bats in other genera. These are indicated below. The nine species that would be most likely found in Hendricks County, Indiana are indicated by asterisk.

Solitary bats
*Hoary bat, *Lasiurus cinereus*
*Red bat, *Lasiurus borealis*

Bats of the genus *Myotis* (colonial)
*Little brown myotis, *Myotis lucifugus*
* Indiana myotis, *Myotis sodalis*
Gray myotis, *Myotis grisescens*
* Northern myotis, *Myotis septentrionalis*
Southeastern myotis, *Myotis austroriparius*

Other colonial bats
*Silver-haired bat, *Lasionycteris noctivagans*
*Big brown bat, *Eptesicus fuscus*
* Pipistrelle, *Perimyotis subflavus*
*Evening bat, *Nycticeius humeralis*
Rafinesque's big-eared bat, *Corynorhinus rafinesquii*

The Indiana and gray myotis are federally endangered, and the evening bat and southeastern myotis bat are listed as endangered in Indiana. All other bat species found in Indiana, except the big brown bat, are listed as special concern in Indiana.

SPECIES OF PARTICULAR CONCERN.

Myotis sodalis Indiana bat.

STATUS: FEDERALLY ENDANGERED

The Indiana myotis spends the winter in large numbers in a few caves of southern Indiana and elsewhere. Maternity colonies are nearly always under loose bark of trees, often, but not always, in riparian situations. Relatively few maternity colonies of this species have been found, including only 17 in Indiana (Whitaker and Brack, 2002). Colonies are hard to locate because they are in trees, usually in wooded or semi-wooded areas, and there are relatively few bats in the colony, usually less than 100. The best way to locate maternity colonies is to attach a radio transmitter to an adult female or a juvenile and track it back to the colony. Capture of female or juvenile Indiana bats in nets in summer suggests the presence of a nearby maternity colony, with larger numbers of bats indicating that the colony is quite close. This species has been recorded in Hendricks County in Indiana.

SPECIES MOST LIKELY TO BE PRESENT ON THE STUDY SITE

Eptesicus fuscus. This bat is abundant in Indiana. In summer, most big brown bats form maternity colonies in buildings or other human-made structures. In winter, a few hibernate in caves and mines, but most hibernate in buildings, usually not more than 1 to 5 in any one building, although a few buildings that have been available for a long time have larger numbers (Whitaker and Gummer, 1992). This is the only species of bat that hibernates in buildings in Indiana. Big brown bats have been recorded in Hendricks County and a single individual was captured at the survey site.

Lasiurus borealis. The red bat is solitary, but is abundant in Indiana. It hangs among foliage in summer and migrates south where it spends hibernates in winter. This species hibernates from southern Indiana south in winter, and has recently been found hibernating under surface litter in Missouri. It has previously been recorded in Hendricks County and was seen flying at the survey site.

Lasiurus cinereus. The hoary bat is the largest bat of Indiana and is one of the most colorful. Like the red bat, in summer it hangs in foliage in the daytime, but most individuals migrate far south for the winter, to southern California, Central America and a few to coastal South Carolina. It has been recorded in nearby Hendricks County and is probably present at the study site, but it is uncommon thus likely not to be taken in a limited survey.

Lasionycteris noctivagans. The silver-haired bat is a distinctively colored migratory species. It probably migrates through the study area in spring (most in mid April and May) and fall (September to November) but should not be present in summer much after June 1. It has its young in hollows in trees to the north, then moves south to hibernate. Little is known of its hibernation sites, but the northern edge of its winter range is in central Indiana where a very few hibernate in caves and mines. It has been recorded in Hendricks County.

Myotis lucifugus. The little brown myotis forms maternity colonies usually in buildings or other structures and it migrates to caves to hibernate. It is a common species throughout most of Indiana. It has been recorded in Hendricks County and a single individual was captured during this survey.

Myotis septentrionalis. The northern myotis usually forms relatively small maternity colonies in cracks or crevices or under the loose bark of trees, and occasionally in buildings. In winter, it is solitary and hibernates in caves with most individuals not being seen because they hibernate in tiny cracks or other hidden places. This species has been recorded in Hendricks County and two individuals were captured during this survey.

Nycticeius humeralis.

STATUS: STATE ENDANGERED

The evening bat forms maternity colonies in buildings or in hollows in trees. It is interesting that all earlier colonies of this species in Indiana (before 1995) were in buildings, whereas all the more recent colonies have been in trees. It is not known where this species hibernates, but we suspect it may be in hollow trees along larger streams to the south. It has been recorded in Hendricks County so it could possibly be present in the project area.

Perimyotis subflavus. The eastern pipistrelle is the smallest bat in Indiana. It sometimes forms small maternity colonies in buildings, but most individuals in summer are found in woods where they live in clusters of leaves. In winter it is a solitary hibernator in caves and mines. This species has been recorded in Hendricks County and could occur at this study site.

OBJECTIVES OF PROJECT

The principal objectives of this project are to accumulate information on the bat community found at 4876 W 150 S Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana, and specifically to determine if the Indiana myotis occurs there.

METHODS

All methods follow the US Fish and Wildlife's guidelines for mist-netting. Two nights of mist-netting for bats with two nets per site occurred at 1 site on the property. Nets were 6 or 9 meters wide, and were 14 feet high. They were draped across paths through the woods leading to agricultural fields. The nets were on a pulley system so that they can be raised and lowered as necessary to retrieve bats. Nets were erected before sunset and in place for at least 5 hours. The nets were constantly monitored and bat detectors were used throughout the sampling to monitor bat activity in the vicinity of the net. This allows a determination of usage of the areas by bats, and also gives an assessment of how well the trap is doing. Few calls on the detector would indicate little use of the site by bats. Numerous calls on the detector but few bats in the net may mean poor placement of the net. Data on the species, gender, reproductive condition and weight were collected for each captured individual.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Six Indiana myotis, 2 northern myotis, 1 big brown bat, and 1 little brown bat were captured at the survey site in Hendricks County, Indiana on 25-26 June 2007. Red bats were seen flying in the field next to the woodlot. Due to the number of reproductive female Indiana bats captured, a maternity colony is suspected to occur in the immediate vicinity of the net in which they were captured. It is our recommendation that a radio transmitter be attached to one of these bats and this maternity roost be located and protected.

LITERATURE CITED

Mumford, R. E. and J. O. Whitaker, Jr. 1982. Mammals of Indiana. Indiana University Press. Bloomington. 537 pp.

Whitaker, J.O. Jr. and V. Brack, Jr. 2003. Distribution and summer ecology in Indiana. Pp 48-54 In: The Indiana bat: biology and management of an endangered species. Eds. A. Kurta and J. Kennedy. Bat Conservation International, Austin Texas. 253 p.

Whitaker, J. O. Jr. and S. L. Gummer. 1992. Hibernation of the big brown bat, *Eptesicus fuscus*, in buildings. Journal of Mammalogy 73:312-316.

APPENDIX

Mist netting data for bats at 4876 W 150 S Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana are given below.

Site #1. Indiana, Hendricks County, Danville, 4876 W 150 S. GPS coordinates: N $39^0$44.514, W $086^0$36.838. A 30 x 14 foot and a 18 x 14 foot mist net were placed along paths through a woodlot leading to an agricultural field. The site was netted on 25 and 26 June 2007. Netting from 9:00p.m. to 2:00a.m. Temperature stayed in the 70's F both nights. The first 5 bats were captured on 25 June and the last 5 bats were caught on 26 June.

BATS TAKEN	SEX	TIME	WEIGHT	CONDITION
Myotis sodalis	F	22:30	7 g	Lactating
Myotis sodalis	F	00:30	7.5 g	Lactating
Myotis septentrionalis	F	1:20	7 g	Lactating
Myotis sodalis	F	1:50	7 g	Lactating
Myotis septentrionalis	F	2:00	6.5 g	Lactating
Eptesicus fuscus	M	22:15	20 g	Adult
Myotis lucifugus	F	23:00	8.5	Lactating
Myotis sodalis	F	00:30	7 g	Lactating
Myotis sodalis	F	1:30	8 g	Lactating
Myotis sodalis	F	1:50	7.5 g	Lactating

Submission Contents

APPENDIX K

REX East – Extent of Known Habitat Unit IDs Along Project Route

Proposed
Barnesville
Hamilton Bern
Wabash
Access Road
Meter Station Lateral
Compressor Station
Meter Station
250-Foot Corridor
TEH Areas

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Rockies Express Pipeline

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NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP

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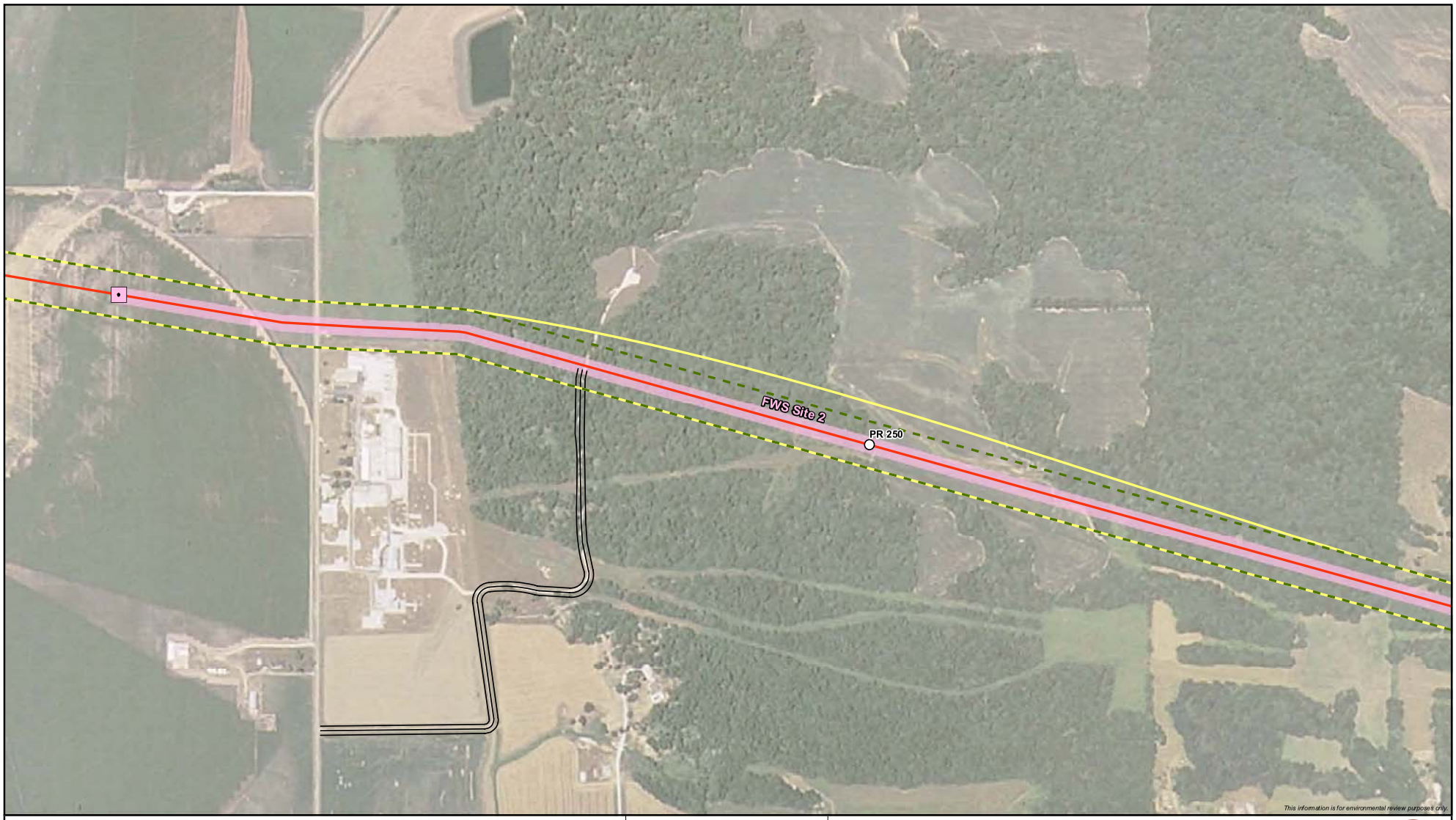

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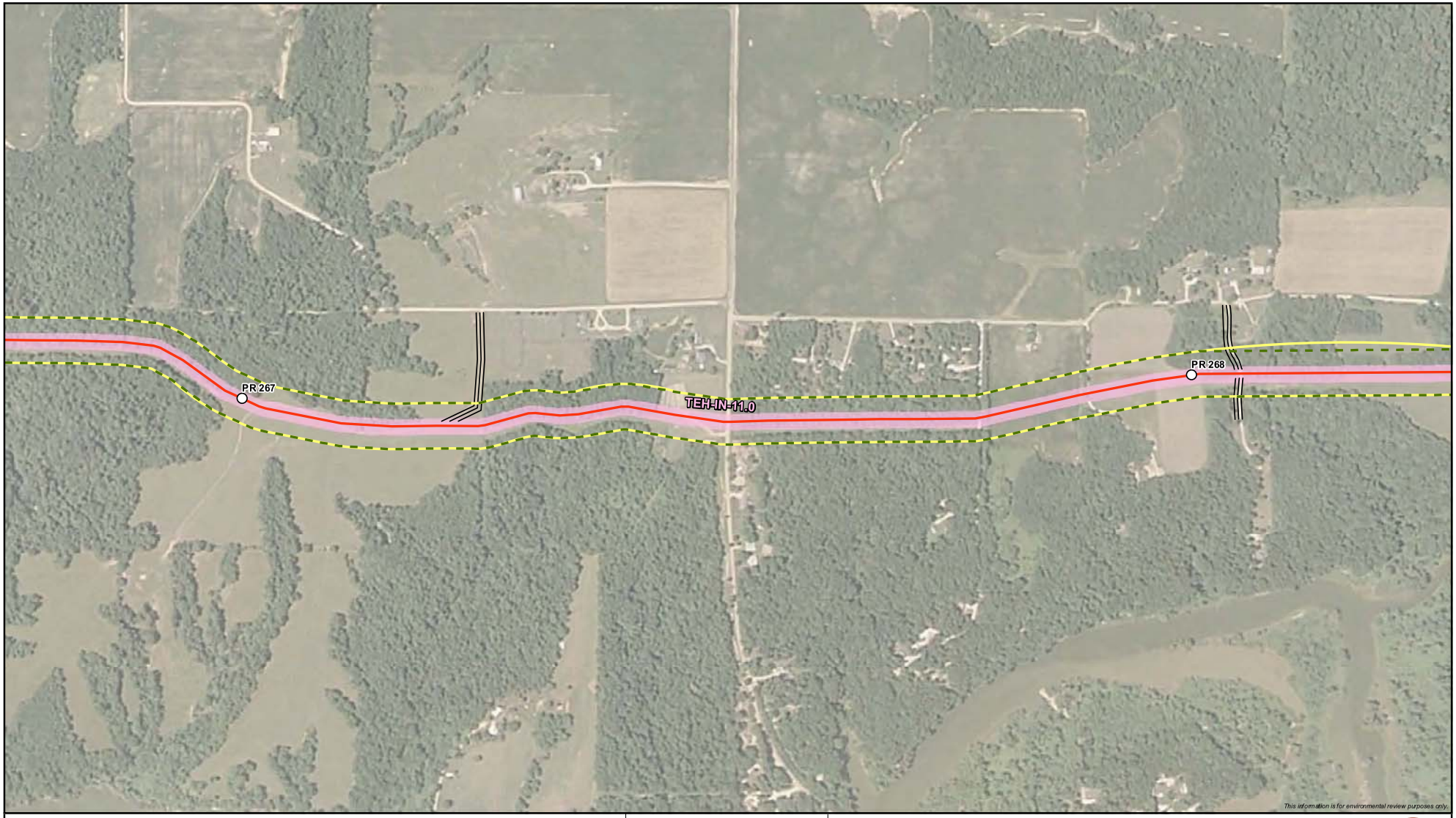

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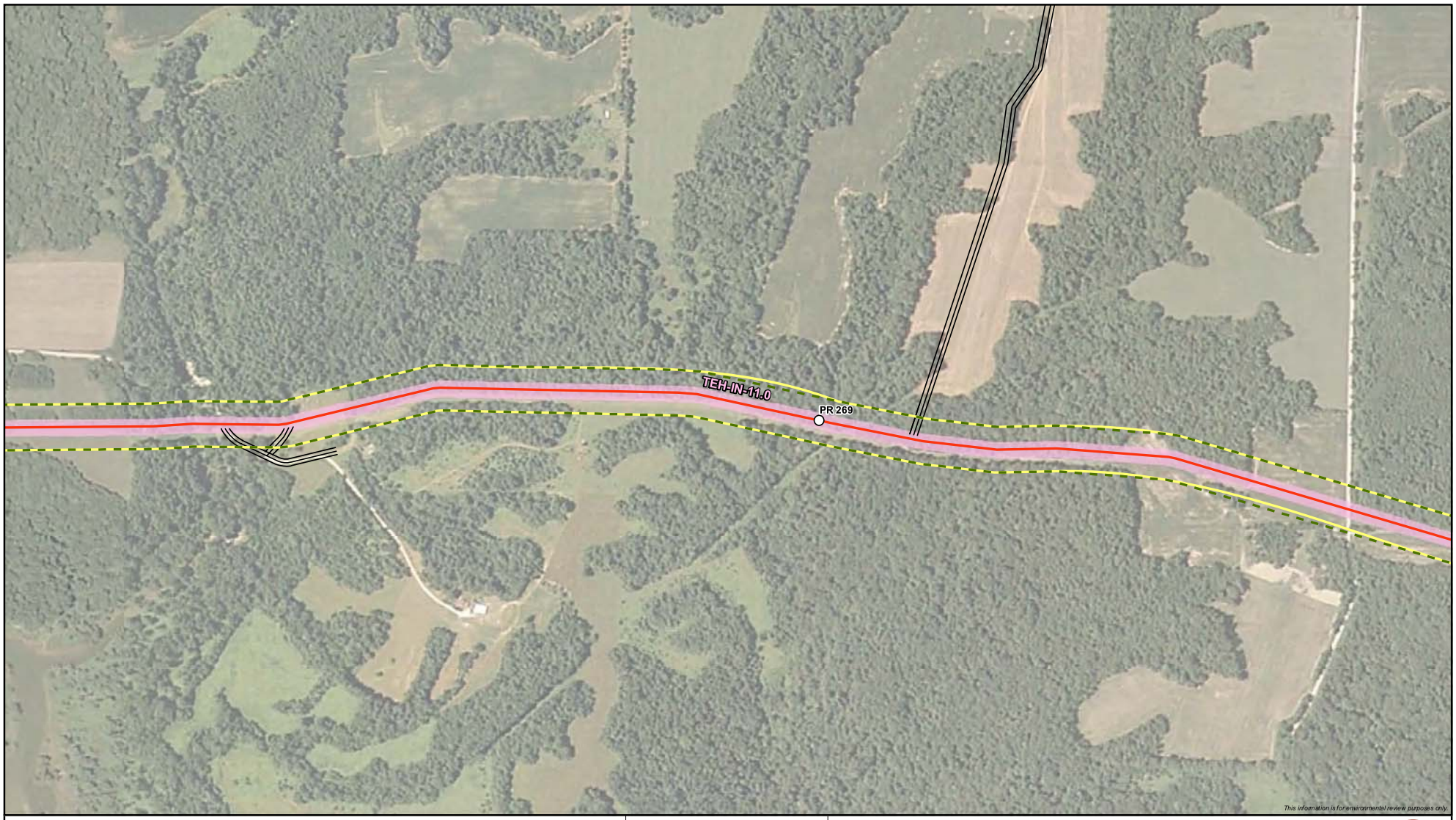

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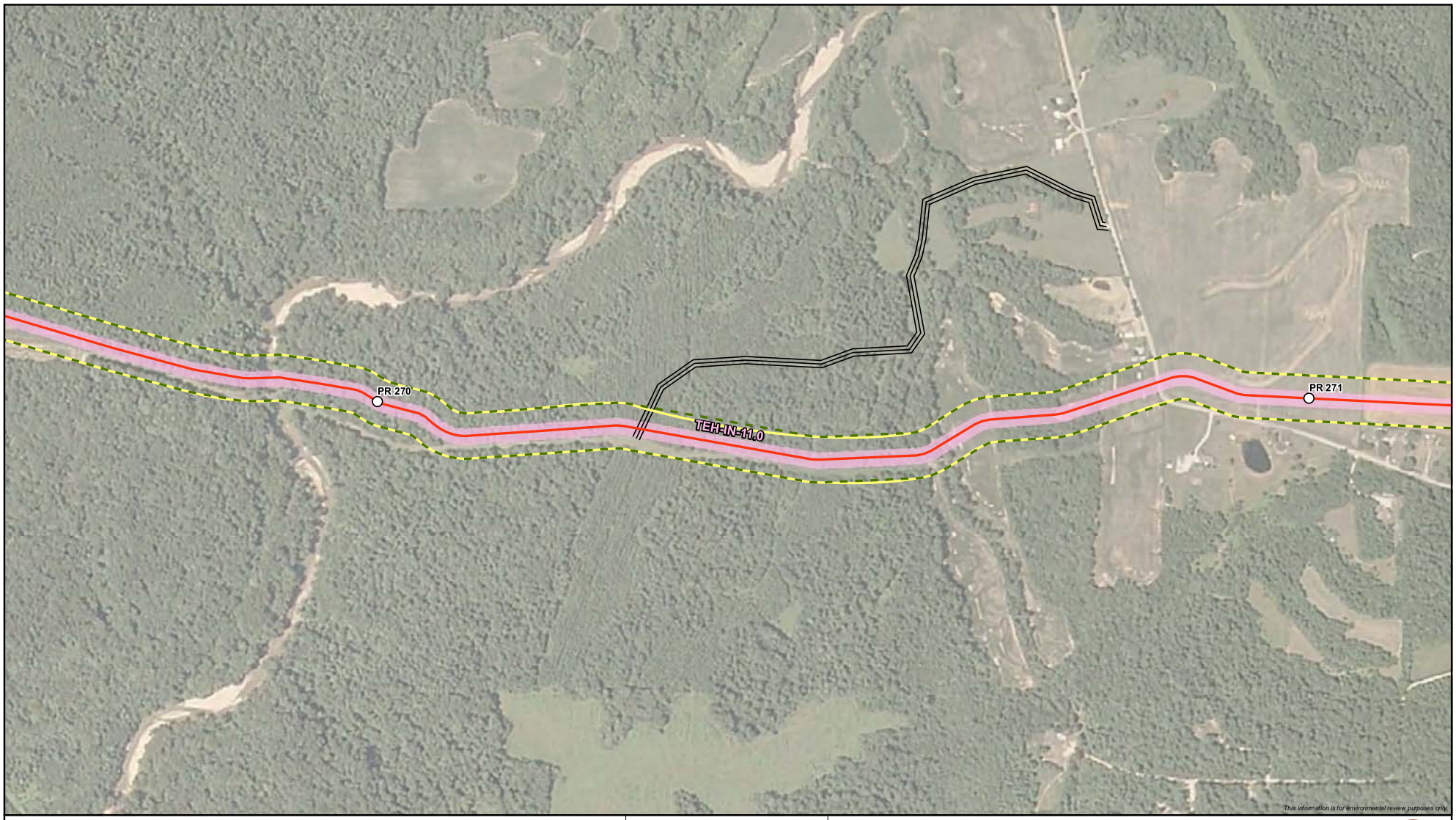

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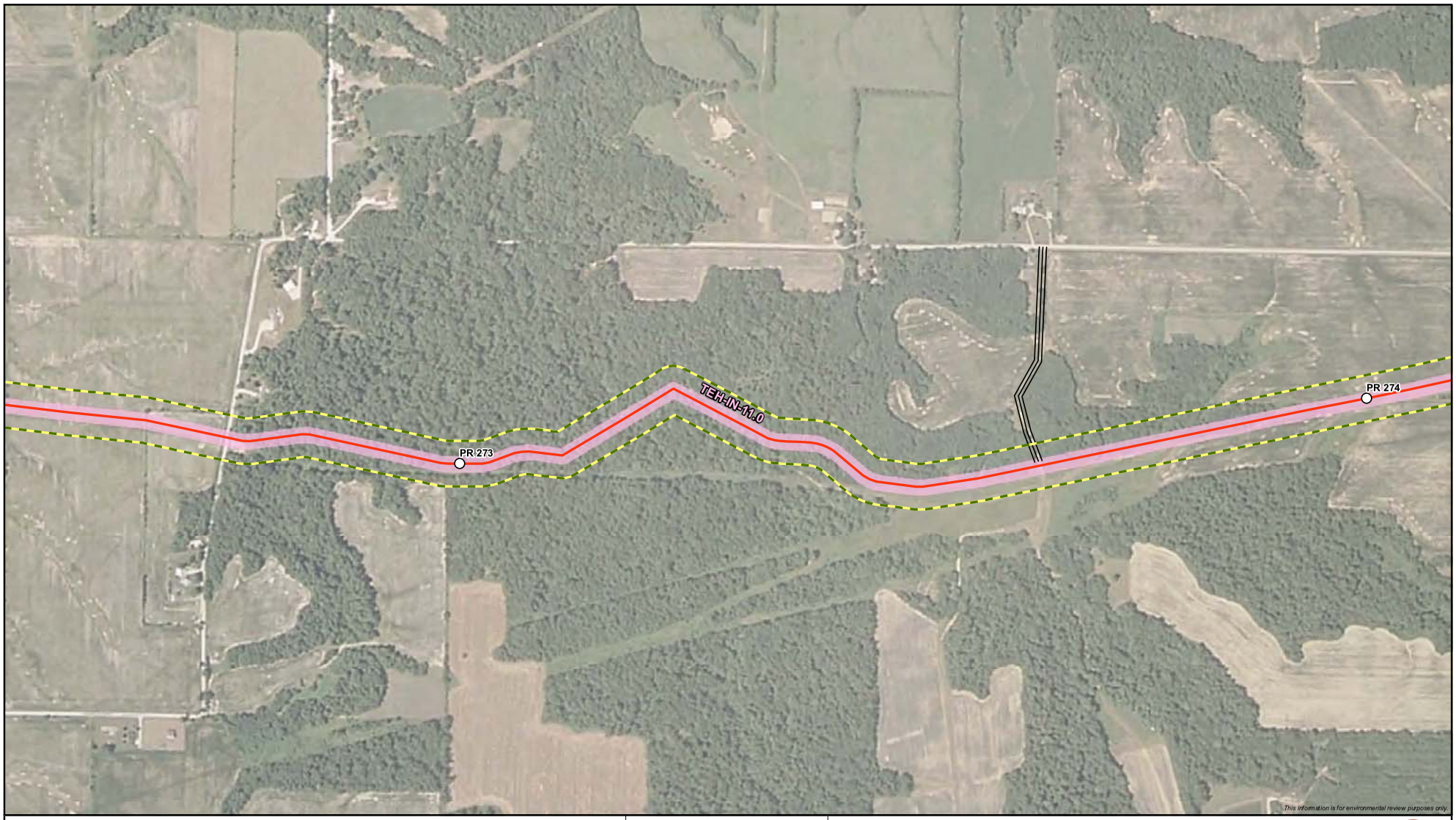

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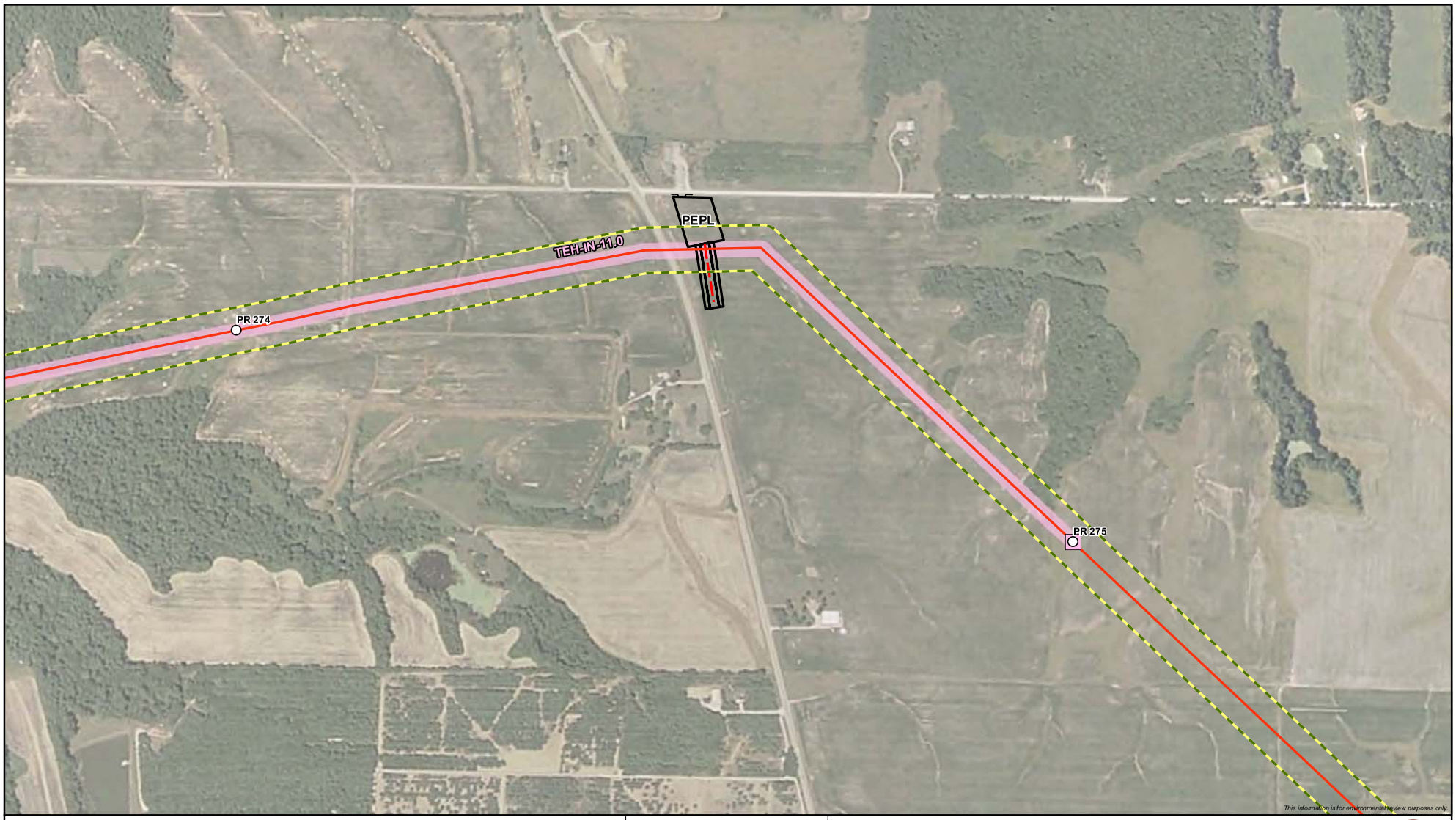

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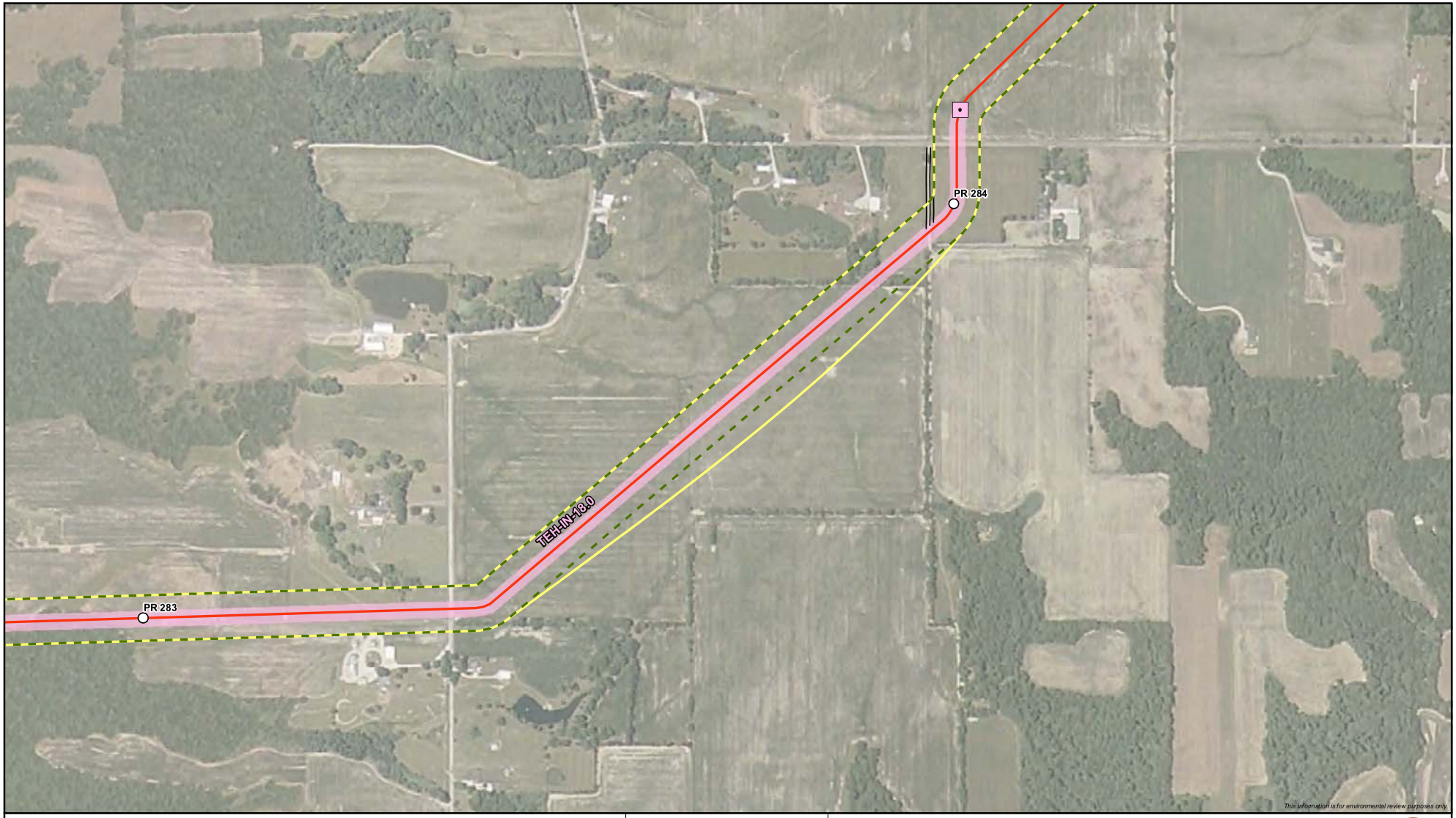

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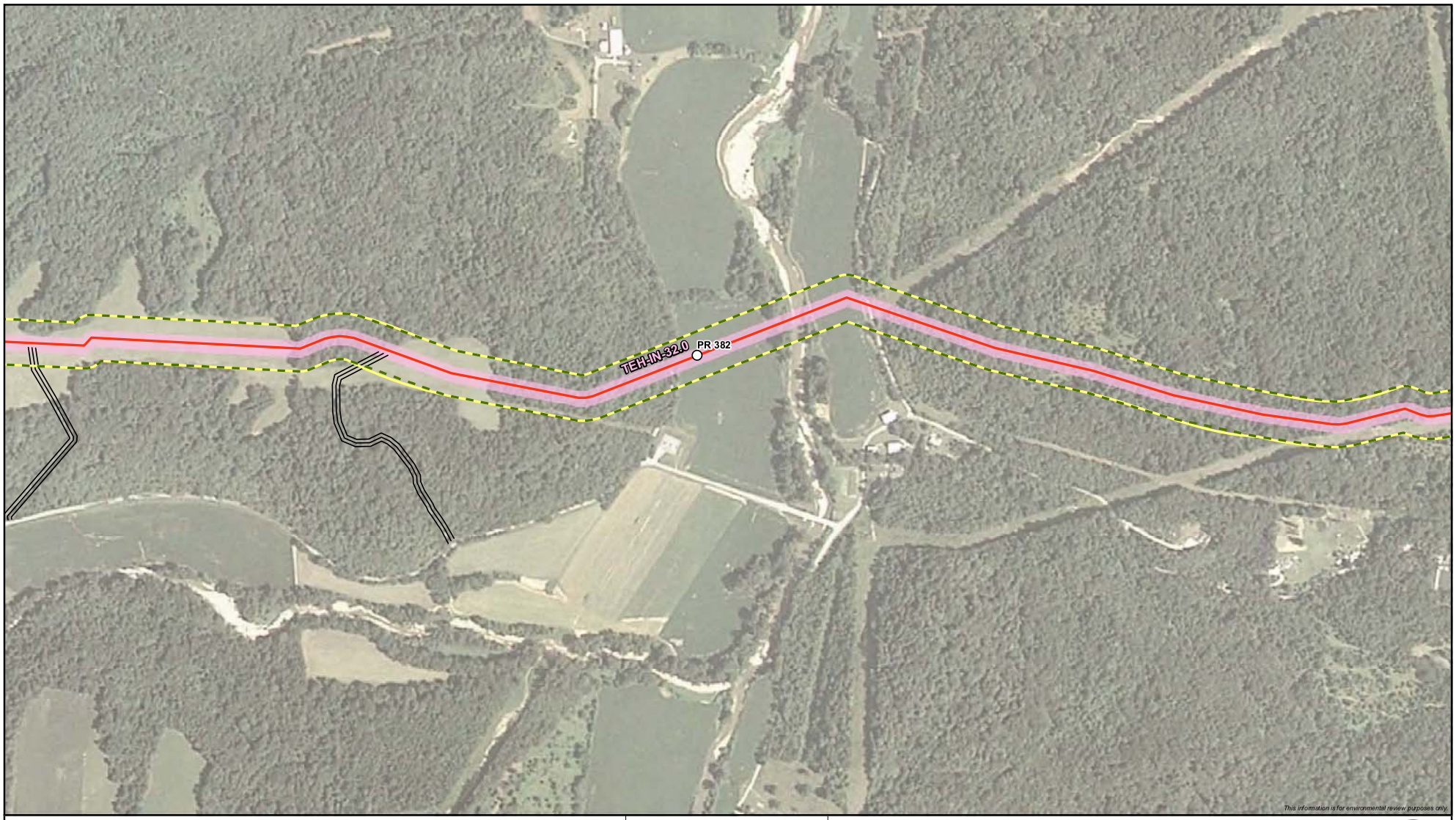

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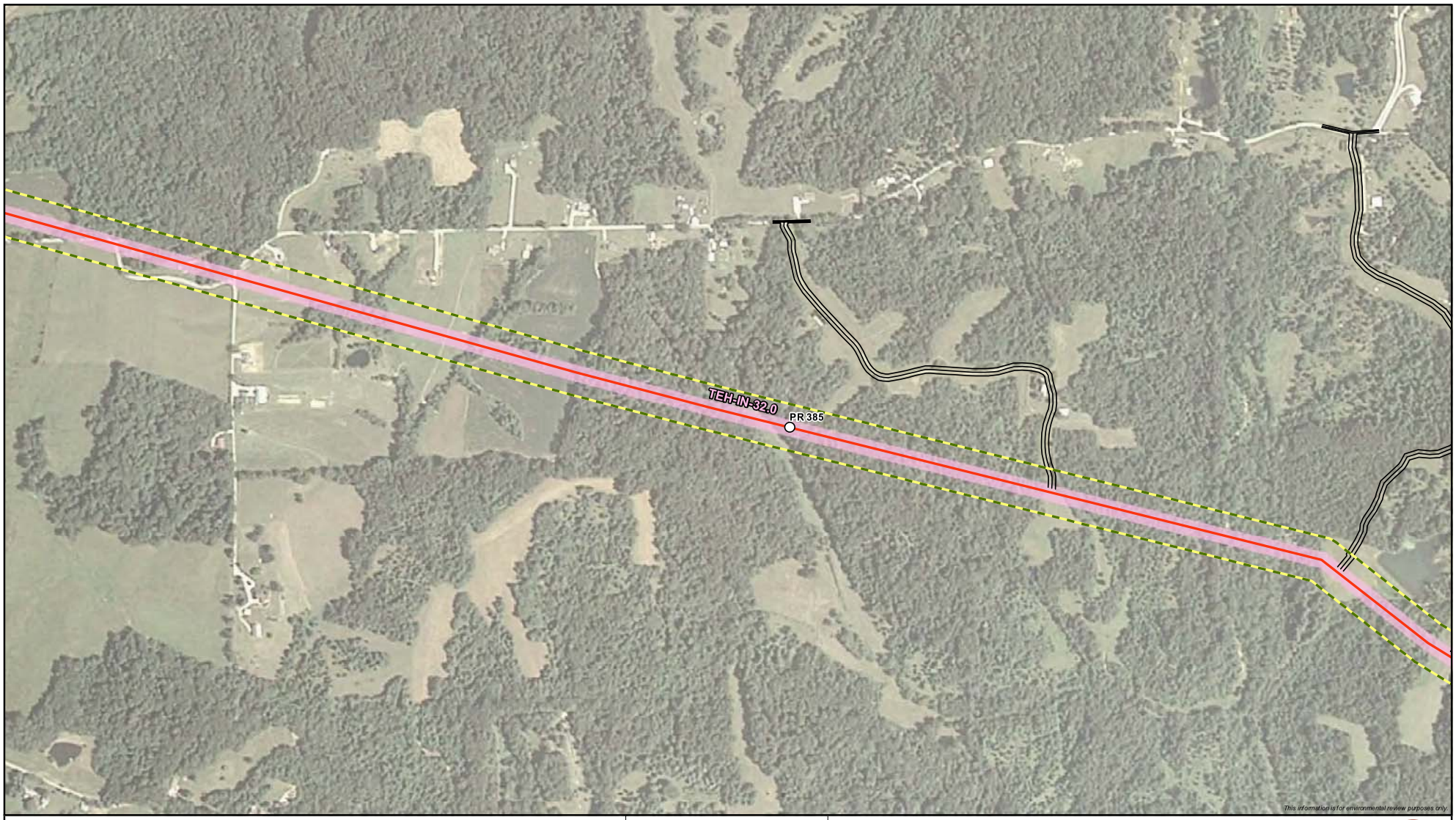

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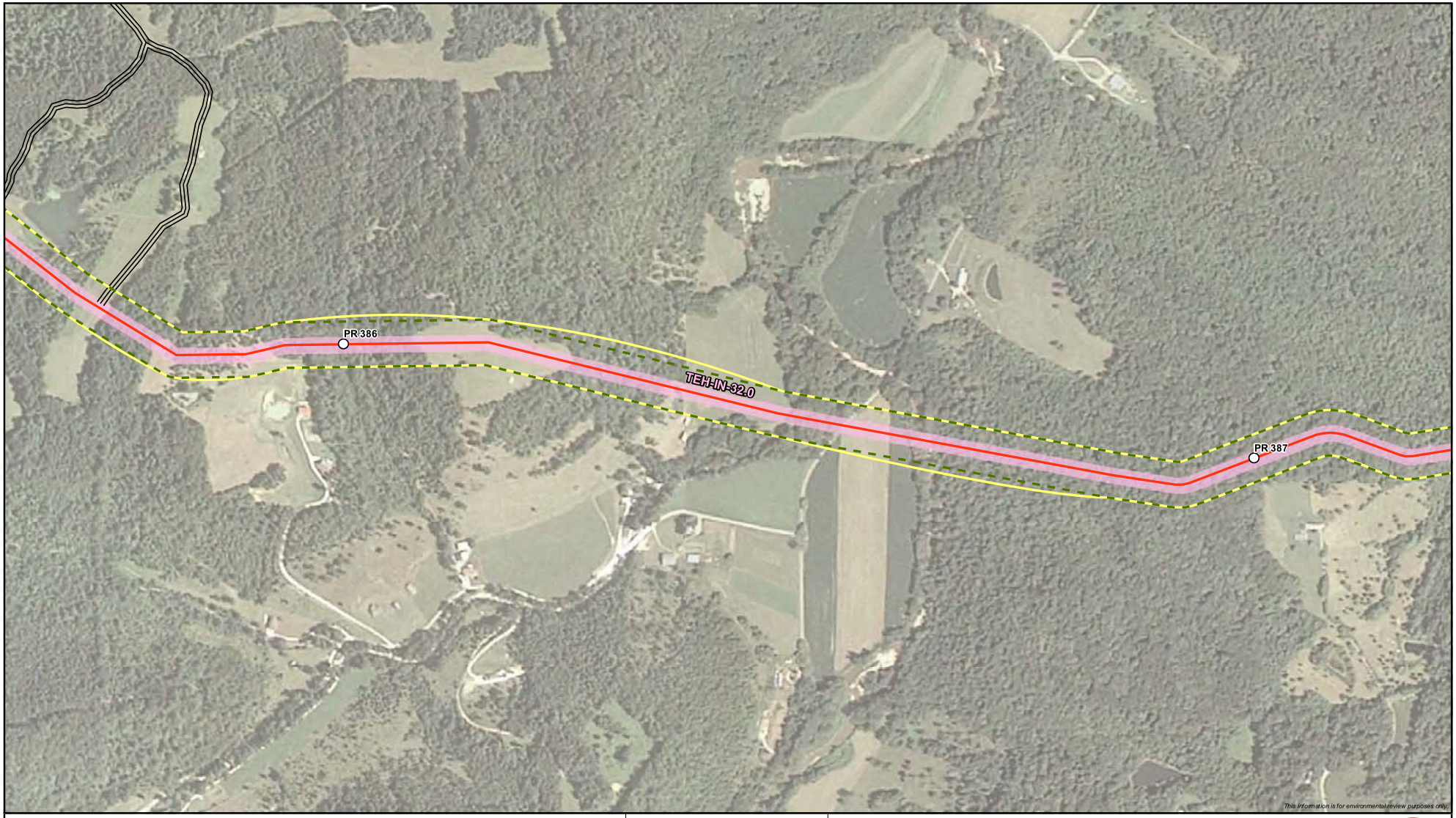

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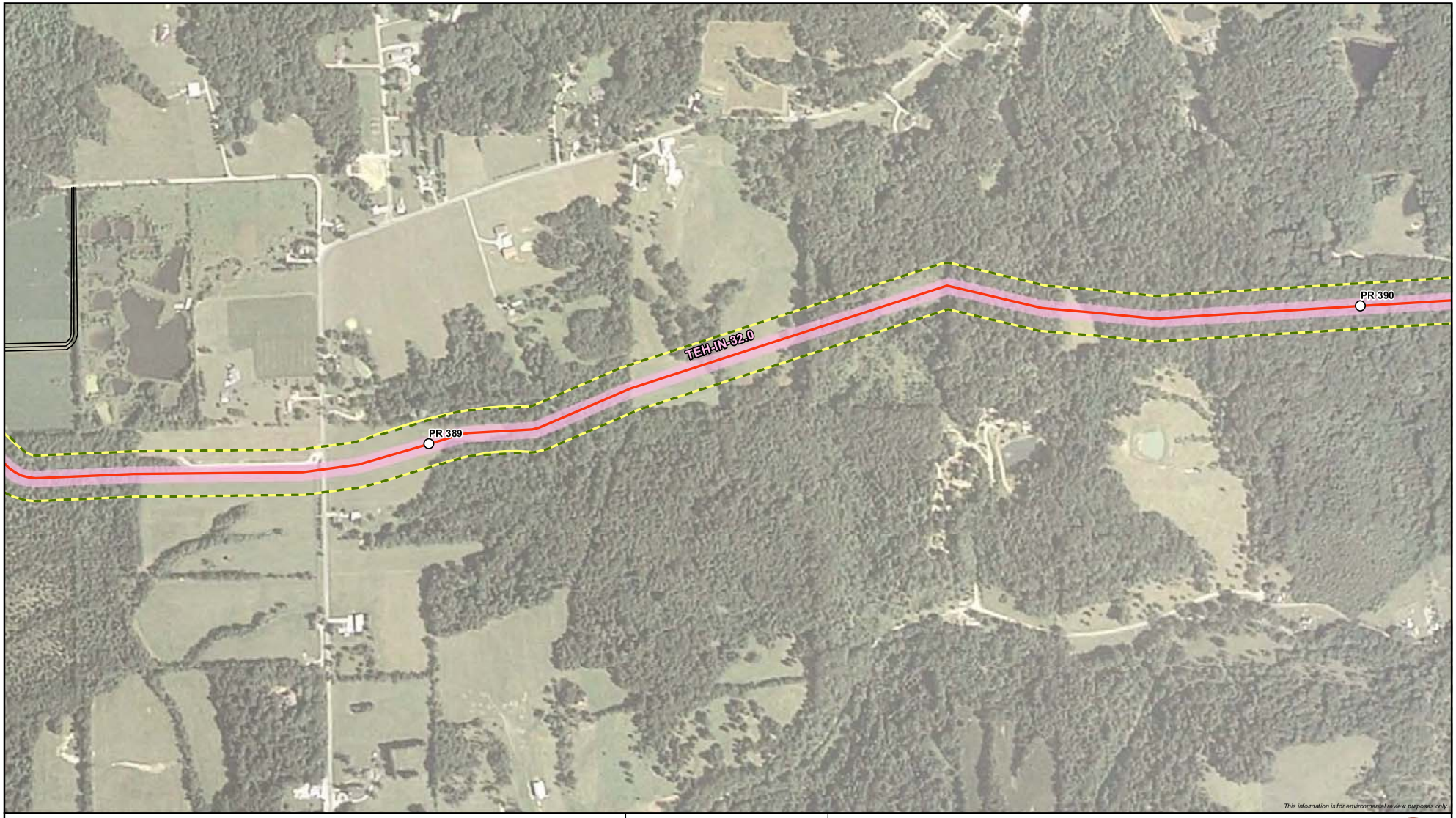

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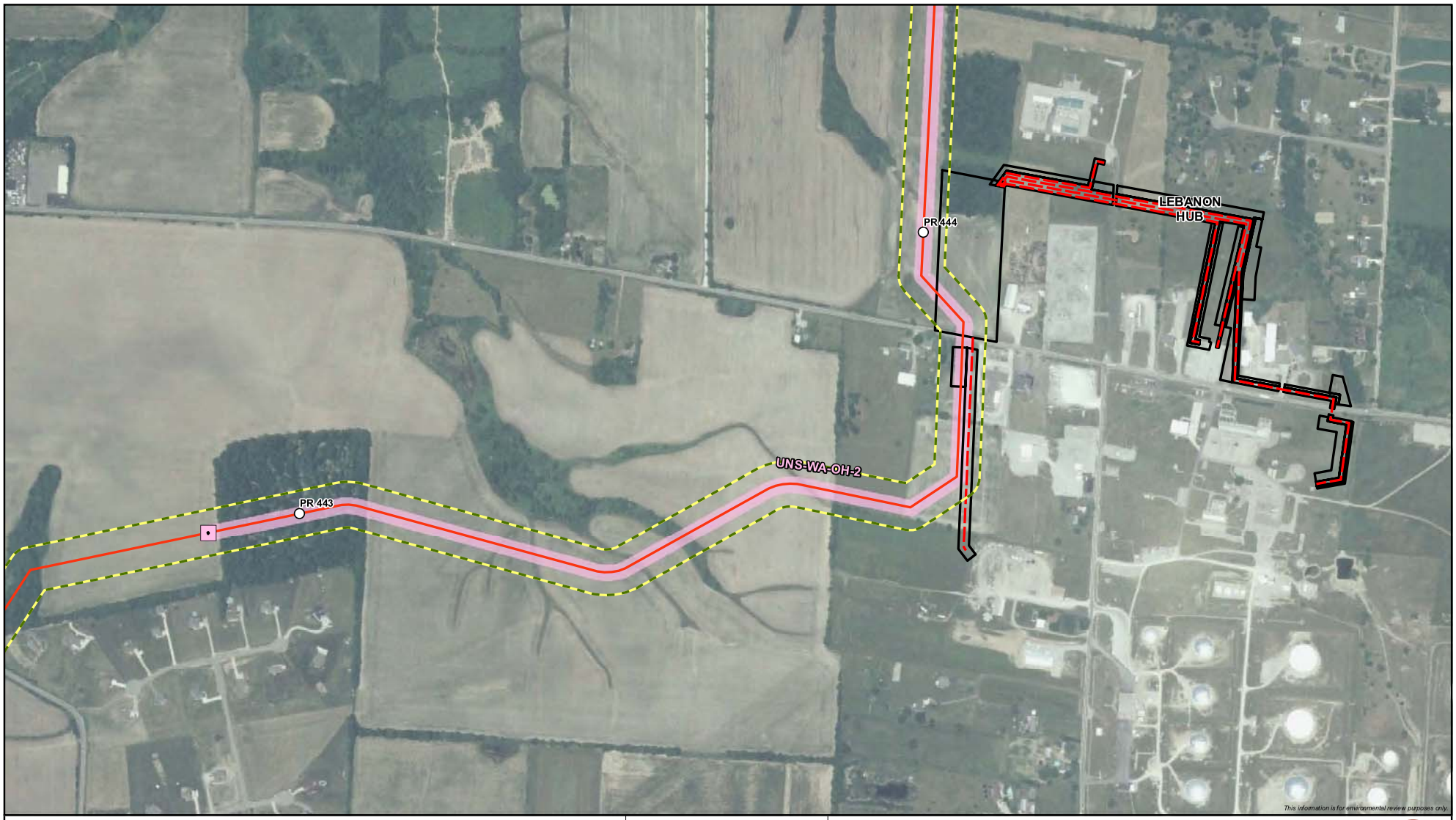

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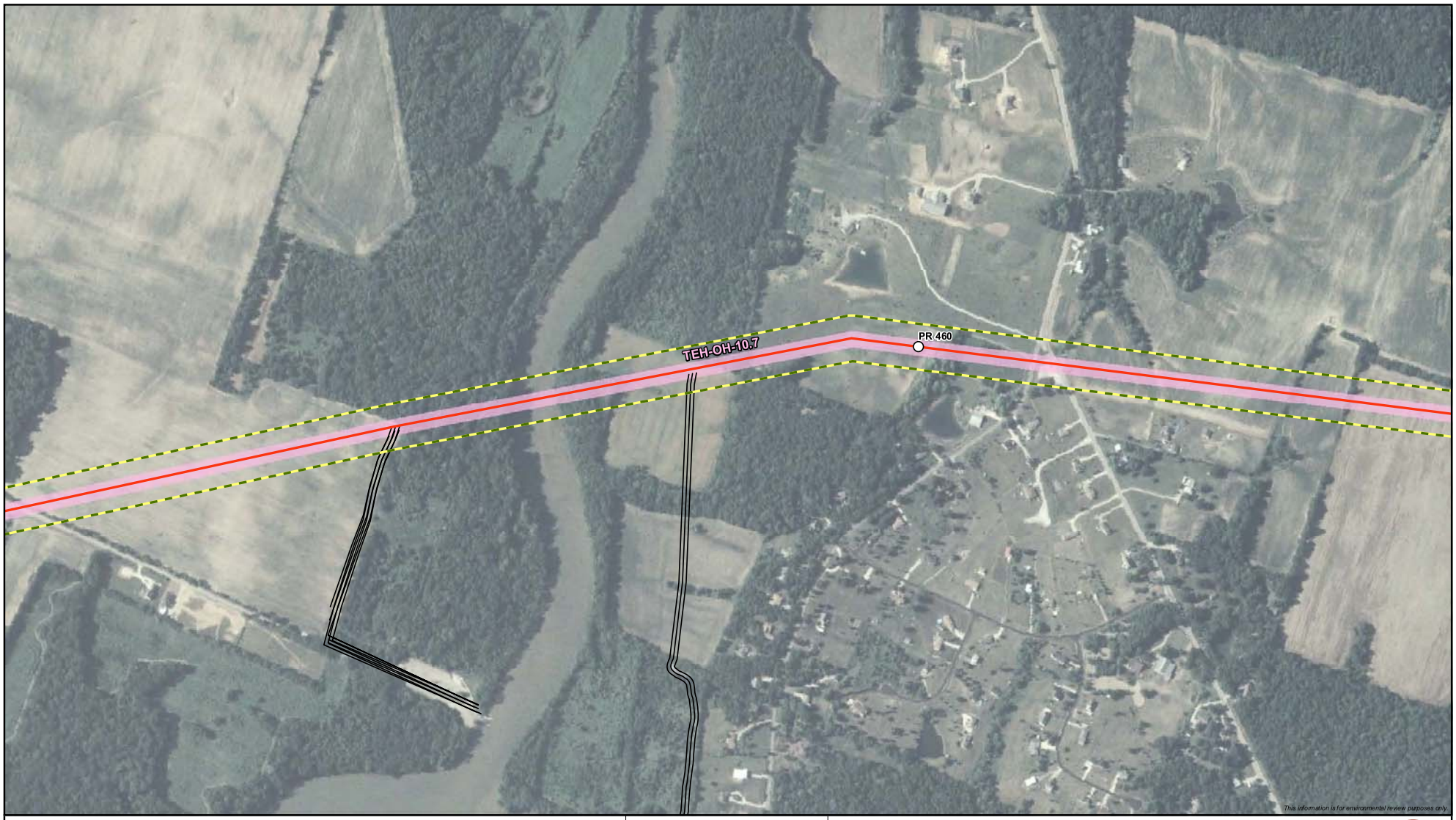

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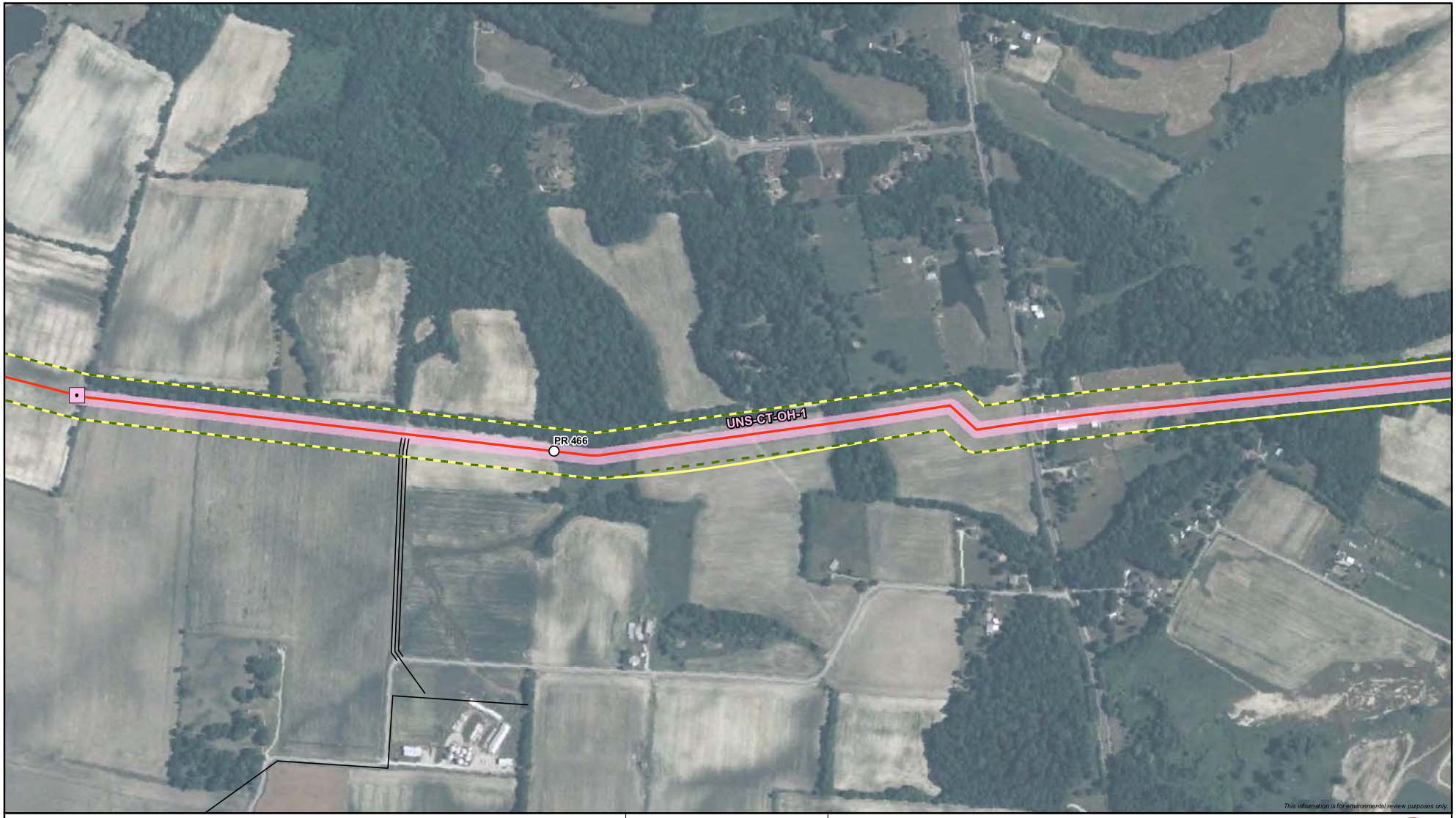

Proposed
Barnesville
Hamilton Bern
Wabash
Access Road
Meter Station Lateral
Compressor Station
Meter Station
250-Foot Corridor
TEH Areas

0 200 400 Feet

1:6,000

N

Rockies Express Pipeline

Rockies Express Pipeline - East Project

NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP

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Proposed
Barnesville
Hamilton Bern
Wabash
Access Road
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Compressor Station
Meter Station
250-Foot Corridor
TEH Areas

0 200 400 Feet

1:6,000

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Rockies Express Pipeline

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NATURAL RESOURCE GROUP

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M:\Clients\J-L\KMI\REX_ArcGIS\2008\02\TEH_Aerials_KMI_REX_TEH_Aerials.mxd

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Proposed
Barnesville
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Meter Station
250-Foot Corridor
TEH Areas

0 200 400 Feet

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Rockies Express Pipeline

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M:\Clients\J-L\KMI\REX_ArcGIS\2008\02\TEH_Aerials_KMI_REX_TEH_Aerials.mxd

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250-Foot Corridor
TEH Areas

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Rockies Express Pipeline

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TEH Areas

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Rockies Express Pipeline

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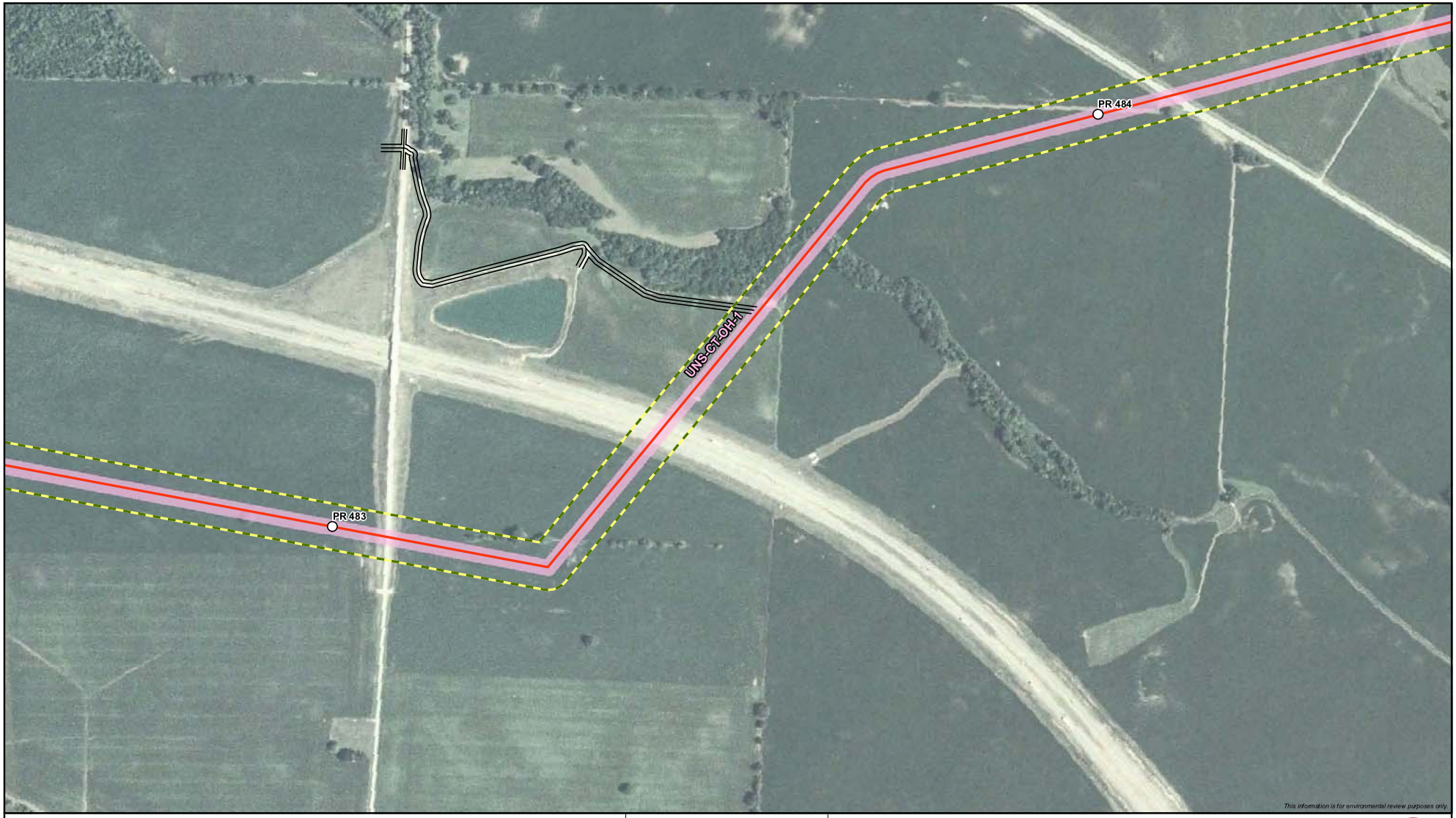

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Barnesville
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Meter Station
250-Foot Corridor
TEH Areas

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Rockies Express Pipeline

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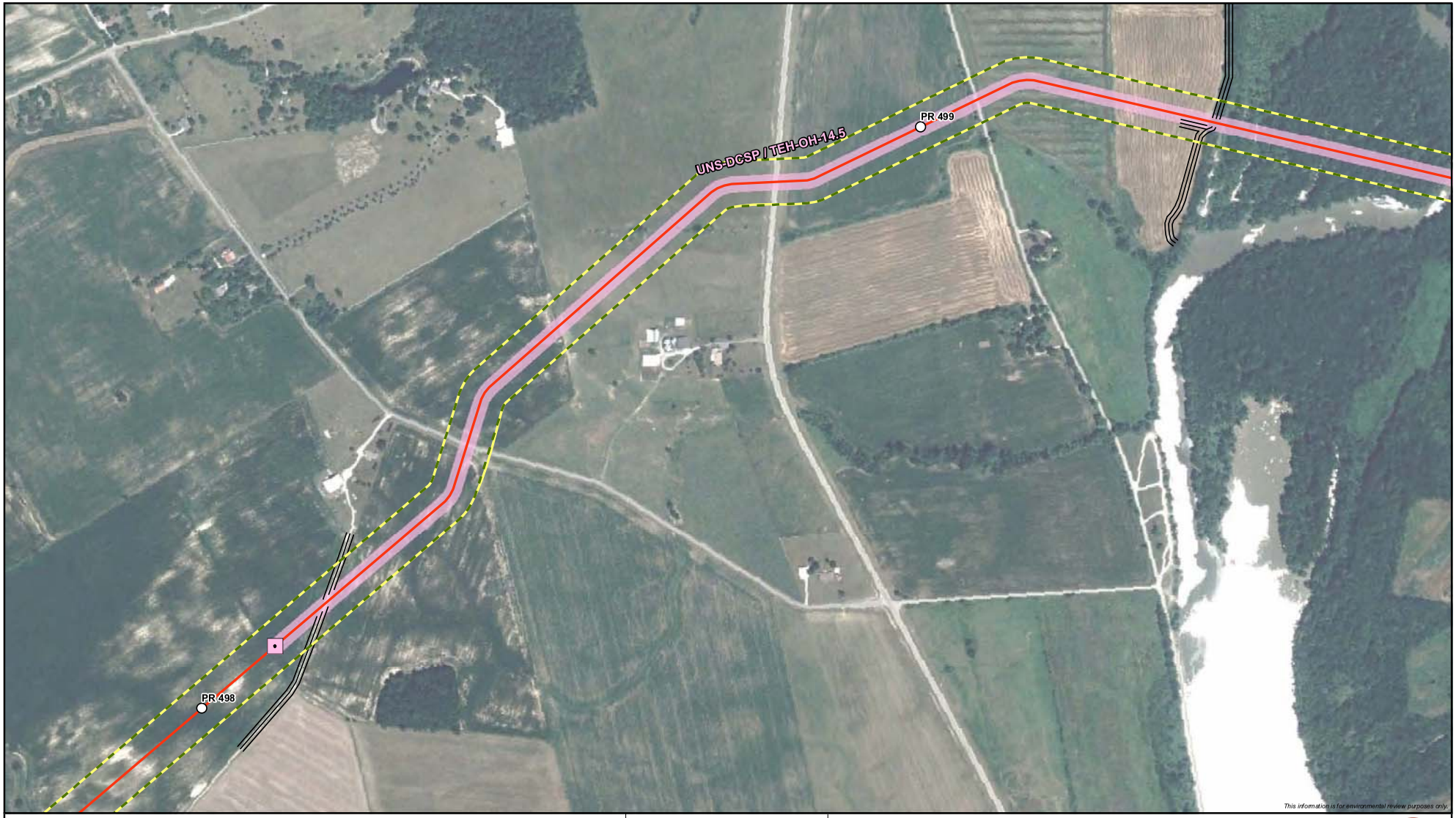

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TEH Areas

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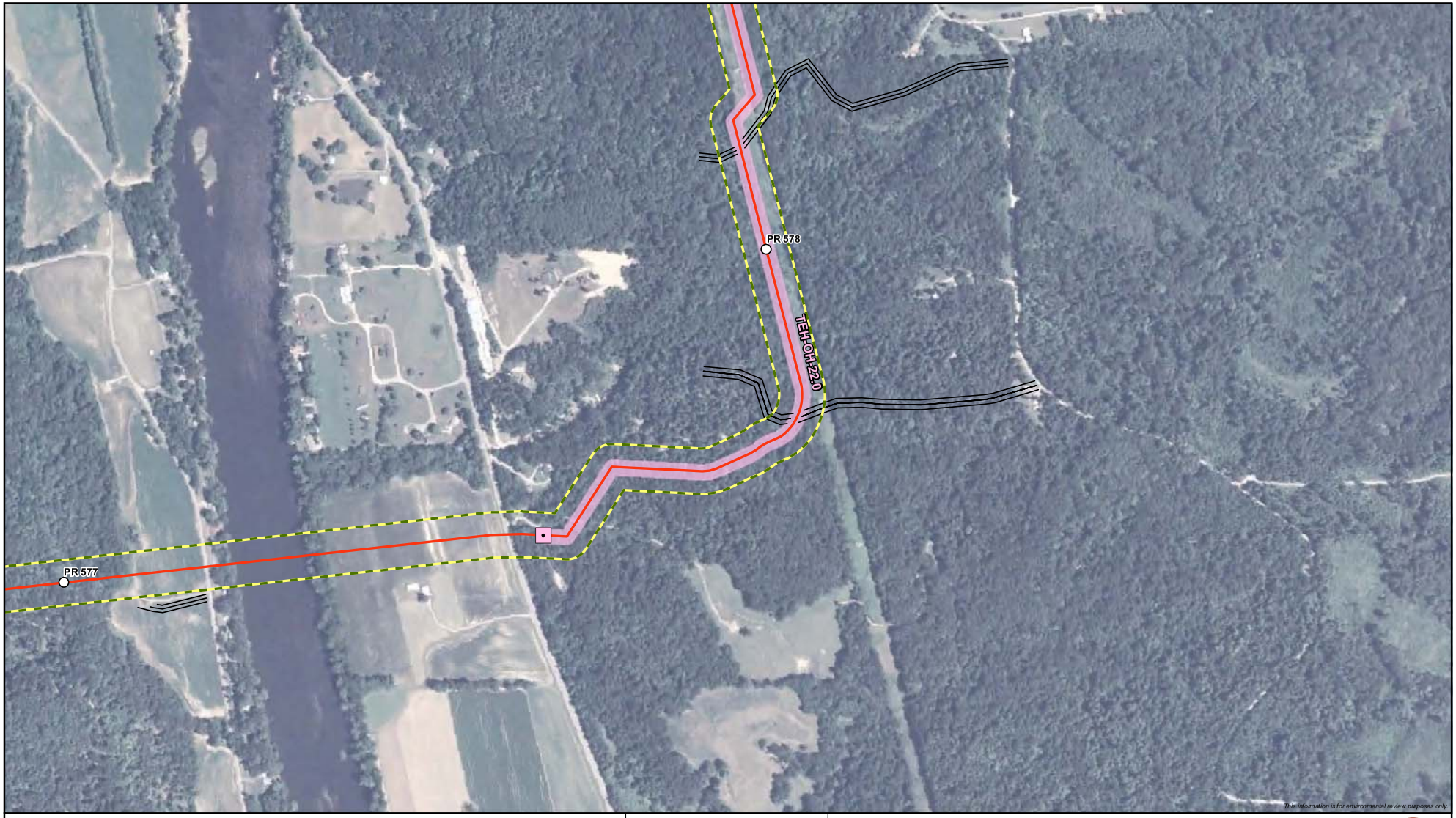

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Rockies Express Pipeline

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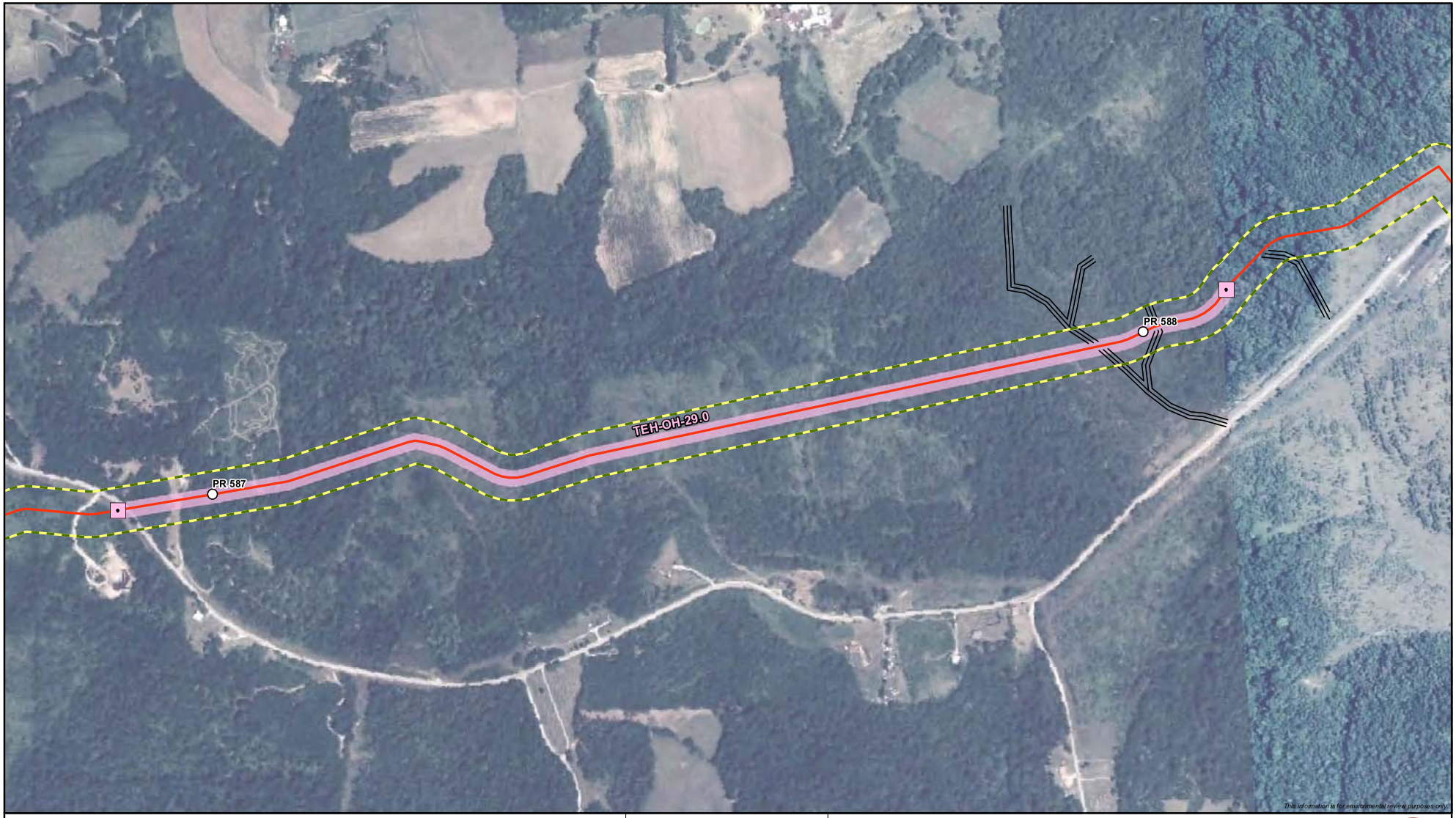

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250-Foot Corridor
TEH Areas

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Rockies Express Pipeline

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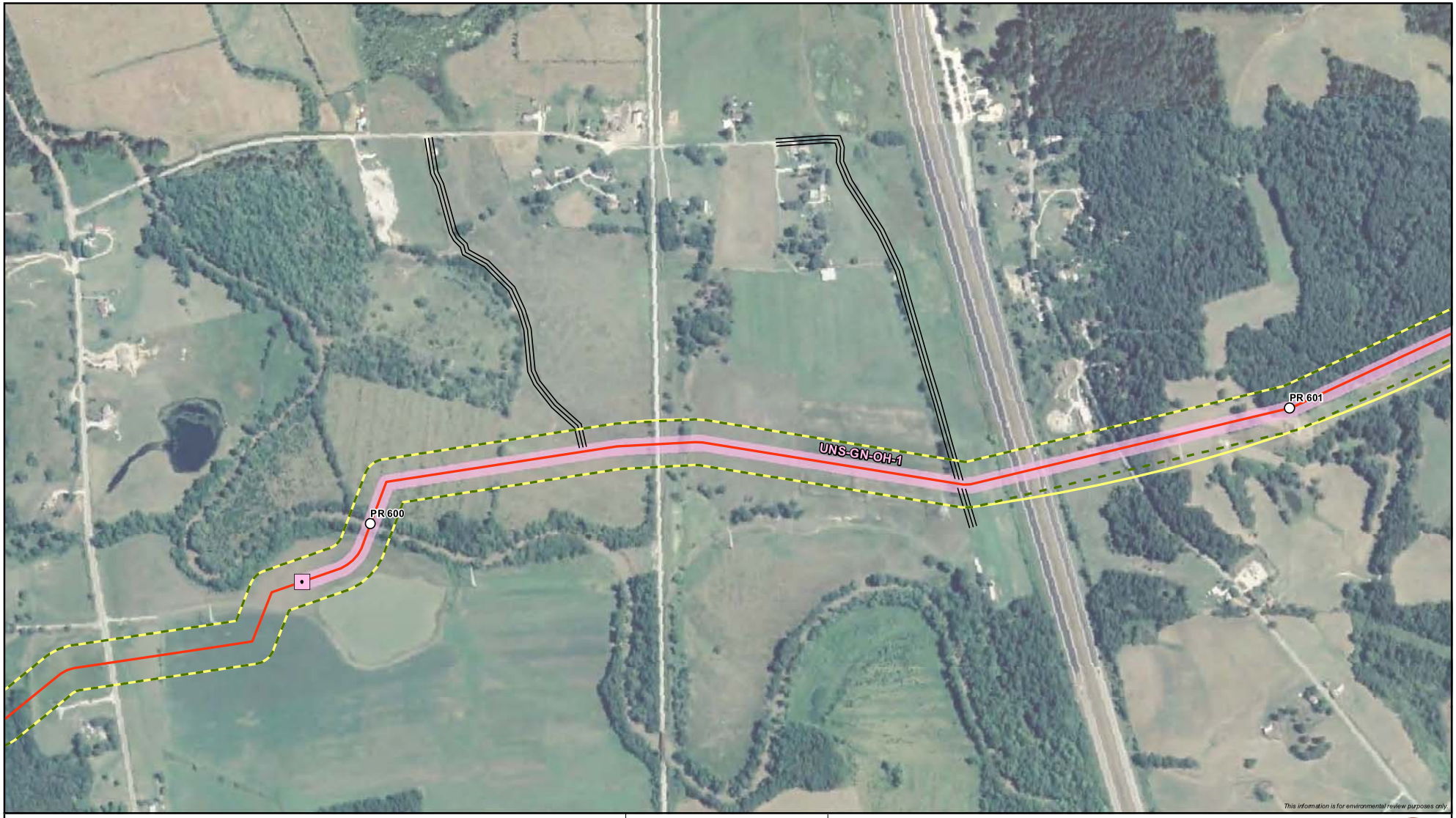

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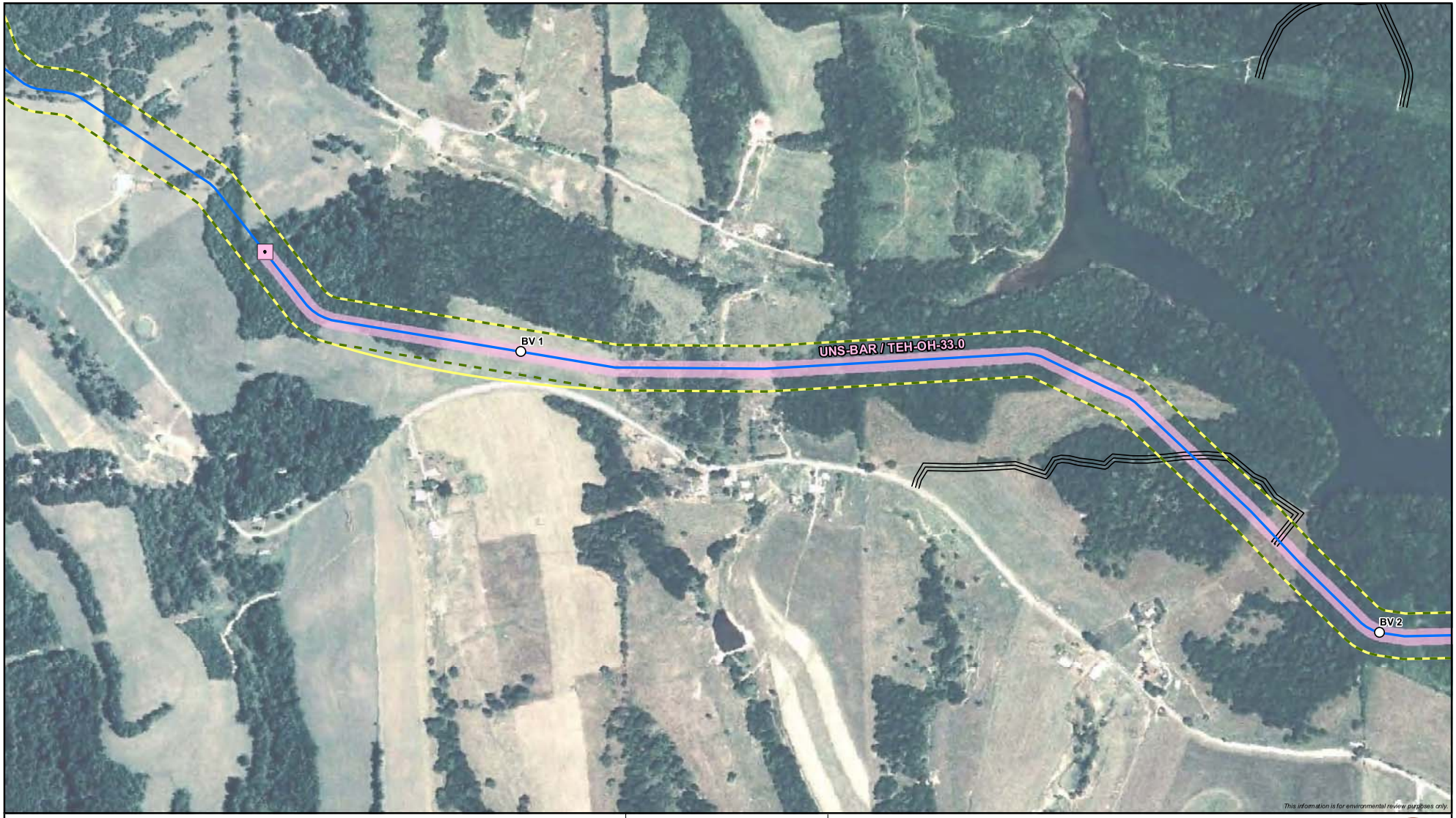

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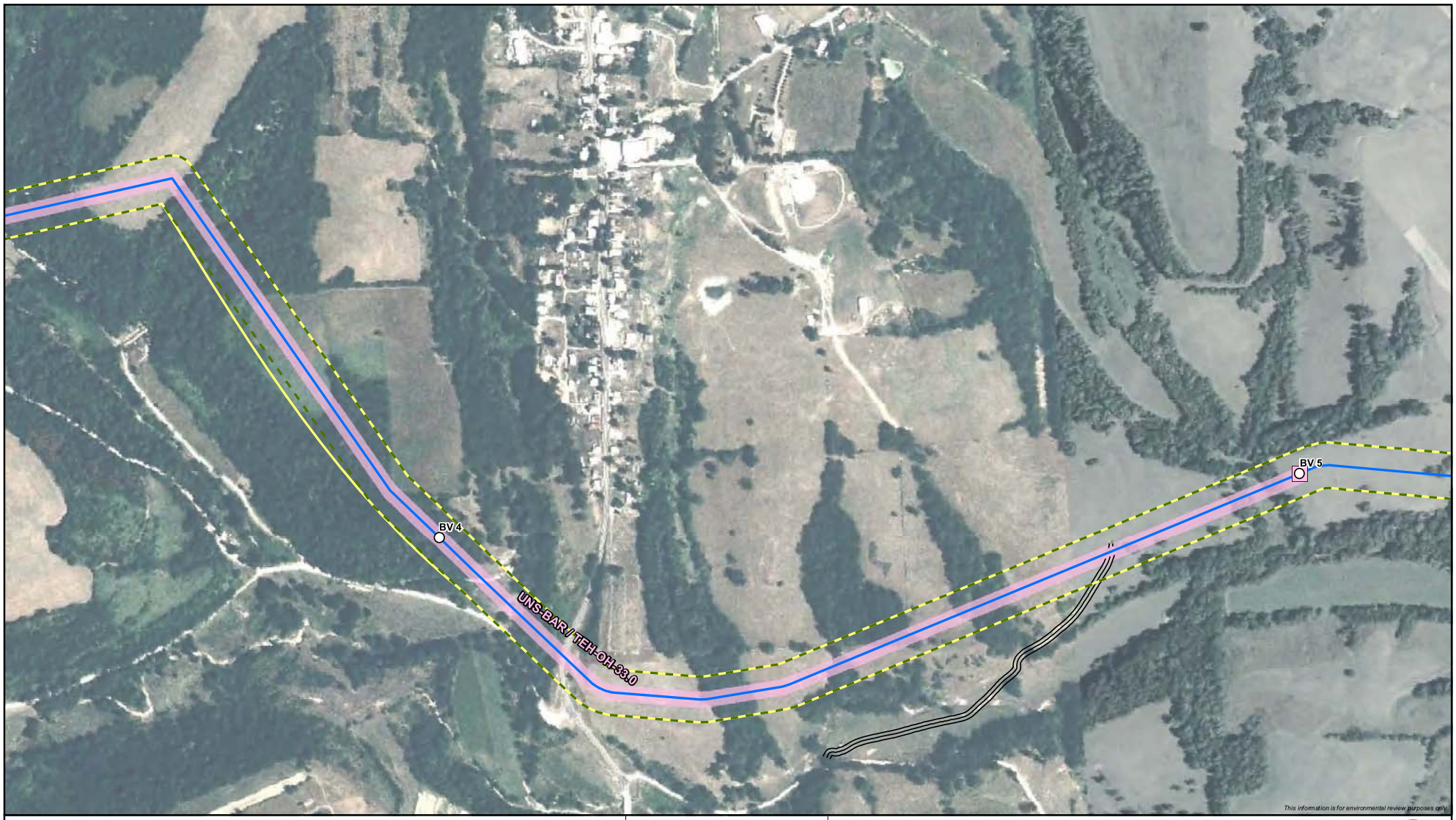

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