

Please insert letterhead for FO

[Insert Date]

[First and Last Name]

[Title, Agency]

[Street Address]

[City, State Zip]

Subject: [Name of Project, County, State]
Technical Assistance Letter using Option 1 (Effective for [enter year(s)])

Dear [Title and Last Name]:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has been coordinating with [company name] on behalf of the [specific wind project company name (i.e., normally an LLC)] (Project) regarding their development of the [project name](Project), an approximately [size of facility in MW] wind energy facility in [location county(ies), state]. On [insert date], the Project requested the Service provide them with a technical assistance letter (TAL) documenting their compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA; as amended) for the federally endangered tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*; TCB) following the Service's *Land-based Wind Energy Avoidance Guidance for the Tricolored Bat* (Guidance) (dated [insert guidance date]) using the blanket curtailment approach (Option 1).

Section 9(a)(1)(B) of the ESA, 16 U.S.C. § 1538 (a)(1)(B), makes it unlawful for any person to "take" an endangered species. "Take" is defined by the ESA as to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct" 16 U.S.C. § 1532(19).

Pre-construction surveys¹ of the project area [insert year(s)] indicated ["summer presence" or "no summer presence"] of the tricolored bat. [If the project has either summer presence, add the following: "The [insert project name] wind facility has summer risk to tricolored bat and therefore will implement the summer risk curtailment strategies in the Guidance." or If the project had no summer presence and the following statement is correct, add the following: "In addition, the Service is not aware of any tricolored bat maternity colonies within 3-miles of the project area outlined in the Guidance and can operate during the summer risk periods (May 15 – July 14 at the Project's turbine(s) manufacturers cut-in speeds").

To ensure take of tricolored bats is not reasonably certain to occur, [insert company name] commits to the following operating procedures (Table 1) and monitoring and reporting for their [insert project name] Project.

¹ Surveys were conducted according to the Service's [insert year(s)] ["Range-wide Indiana Bat Survey Guidelines" or "Range-wide Indiana Bat and Northern Long-eared Bat Survey Guidelines"]

Table 1. Operational measures (cut-in speed) displayed in miles per hour (mph) and meters per second (m/s) by date, for tricolored bats at the [Insert project name] wind facility in [insert County, State]. At minimum, turbines should be feathered below the curtailment wind speeds starting 30 minutes before sunset to 30 minutes after sunrise when temperatures are above 40°F².

NOTE: Projects may choose to operate using a streamlined curtailment approach, specifically for projects that want to reduce the number of curtailment threshold modifications over a given year. The streamlined approach would require projects to feather turbines below 12.3 mph (5.5 m/s) from March 15 – July 14, 15.4 mph (6.9 m/s) from July 15 – September 30, and 5.0 m/s from October 1 – November 15. The specific timing of curtailment will be dependent on the project location (see Appendix A). If a project does not have summer risk, it can operate at manufacturers cut-in speeds from May 15 – July 14. Year-round active zones will need to use a curtailment speed of 6.9 m/s from November 16 – March 14.

Dates	Cut-in Speed in mph (m/s)
January 1 – March 14	[Using Appendix A of the Guidance], insert the recommended cut-in speed OR delete this row if “N/A”]
March 15 – 31	[Using Appendix A of the Guidance], insert the recommended cut-in speed OR delete this row if “N/A”]
April 1 - 14	[Using Appendix A of the Guidance], insert the recommended cut-in speed OR delete this row if “N/A”]
April 15 – 30	[Using Appendix A of the Guidance], insert the recommended cut-in speed OR delete this row if “N/A”]
May 1 – 14	12.3 mph (5.5 m/s)
May 15 – 31	[12.3 mph (5.5 m/s) if there is summer TCB risk; OR insert the manufacturer’s cut-in speed for the Company’s turbine model(s) if no summer TCB risk]
June 1 – July 14	[11.2 mph (5.0 m/s) if there is summer TCB risk; OR insert the manufacturer’s cut-in speed for the Company’s turbine model(s) if no summer TCB risk]
July 15 – 31	13.4 mph (6.0 m/s)

² Temperatures should be measured at the nacelle and can be specific to individual turbines on a project.

August 1 – September 30	19 mph (8.5 m/s)
October 1 - 31	[[Using Appendix A of the Guidance], insert the recommended cut-in speed OR delete this row if “N/A”]
November 1 - 15	[Using Appendix A of the Guidance], insert the recommended cut-in speed OR delete this row if “N/A”]
November 16 – December 31	[Using Appendix A of the Guidance], insert the recommended cut-in speed OR delete this row if “N/A”]

¹ Project should feather turbines below these cut-in speeds. Feathering occurs when turbine blades are pitched parallel with the prevailing wind direction to slow rotation speeds (generally less than 1 rotation per minute).

In addition to implementing the operational measures specified in Table 1, [insert company name] will develop and implement a detailed post-construction mortality monitoring (PCMM) plan in coordination with the Service’s [insert field office name] that will include specifics on the numbers of turbines searched, size of plots, frequency of searches, details on bias correction trials, and statistical analyses. By January 31, of each year that this Technical Assistance Letter (TAL) is implemented, [insert project company name] will provide an annual report to the Service’s [insert field office name] that describes the operational measures implemented that year, along with any results of the monitoring as prescribed in the detailed PCMM plan created in coordination with the Service. The framework for the monitoring program is as follows:

- The Project will develop and implement a detailed PCMM plan in consultation with the Service and will use [insert either: “EoA to design a post-construction mortality monitoring plan” or describe the alternative sampling design method] to achieve [insert either “a minimum cumulative detection probability (g) of 0.2” or an agreed upon alternative approach to achieve similar detection certainty]. The plan will specify data to be collected, searcher efficiency trials, carcass persistence trials, area correction, and other appropriate measures. The Project may periodically consult with the Service regarding cost-effective and logistically feasible changes to the monitoring approach and implementation of applicable new methods or regulatory changes.
- [“The Evidence of Absence (EoA) model and software (Huso et al. 2015, Dalthorp et al. 2017)” or insert agreed upon fatality estimator and software] will be used to assess the potential for take of tricolored bats.

- Efficacy monitoring protocol will consist of two components³ while this TAL is in effect: (1) PCMM for one year designed to achieve [“a minimum detection probability (g) of 0.2” or the agreed upon alternative approach to achieve similar detection certainty] during the entire active season for bats [insert dates for your FO]; and (2) PCMM every 7 years afterward designed to achieve [insert either “a g of 0.08” or the agreed upon alternative approach to achieve similar detection certainty] during the entire active season for bats [insert dates for FO].
- If any tricolored bat carcasses are found during PCMM, [insert company name] will report the fatality within 24 hours of discovery to the [insert local Field Office and contact information] and the Service’s Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) [insert local OLE information]. In addition, the Project will immediately work with the Field Office to determine and implement avoidance measures for tricolored bats (e.g., increase cut-in speeds).

Annual reports will be sent to the Field Office by January 31st. Annual reports will reaffirm that operational commitments were implemented (i.e., operating at cut-in wind speeds and if PCMM was implemented as designed⁴). Annual reports with PCMM will include compiled bat mortality data for all bat species using this reporting form [([Region 3 Wind Post-Construction Monitoring Bat Reporting Form | FWS.gov](#)) or insert another reporting form that your FO would like to use]. The Service will provide email confirmation that the TAL is still valid within 90 days after a report is received.

As of the date of this letter, the [insert field office name] concludes that the Project is not reasonably certain to result in take of tricolored bats. The Service reached this conclusion through coordination and ongoing discussions with [insert project company name], including [insert project company name]’s commitment, in writing to the Service, that the above measures will be implemented as long as the TAL is in effect. If applicable, we recommend that [insert project company name] further coordinate these plans with the [insert state agency name], as the tricolored bat is a [insert either: state-listed species, species of conservation concern, or the specific language used by the state agency]. Please contact [insert state name and contact information].

This office is not authorized to provide guidance in regard to the Service’s Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) investigative priorities involving federally listed species. However, we understand that OLE carries out its mission to protect listed species through investigation and enforcement, as well as by fostering relationships with individuals, companies, and industries

³ The Service is currently developing a monitoring framework for wind facilities with low risk of taking listed bat species. We intend to use the new framework in place of these monitoring requirements when completed.

⁴ The Service will accept the monitoring results if the report demonstrates that post-construction mortality monitoring was implemented as designed (i.e., resulting g-value may fall short of 0.2 as long as monitoring was implemented as designed).

that have taken effective steps to minimize take to the level that it is not reasonably certain to occur for tricolored bats. It is not possible to absolve individuals or companies from liability for unpermitted take of listed species, even if such take occurs despite the implementation of appropriate minimization strategies to which take is not reasonably certain to occur, such as described in the Guidance. However, the OLE focuses its enforcement resources on individuals and companies that take listed species without identifying and implementing all reasonable, prudent, and effective measures to minimize take to the level that take is not reasonably certain to occur. To be in compliance with the take prohibitions of the ESA, the facility must work with the Field Office to implement additional avoidance measures (e.g., not operating at night during the period of risk, etc.) and consider applying for an incidental take permit under 10(a)(1)(B) or initiate consultation through 7(a)(2) of the ESA. This office concludes that, if [insert project company name] follows the measures above, the [insert project name] project is not reasonably certain to take ESA listed species.

Thank you for your continuing coordination on project development. Should you have questions regarding this TAL, please contact [Insert FO contact name and contact information], at our office.

Sincerely,

[insert Field Supervisor name]
Field Supervisor

cc: [insert state agency contact for bats and wind projects, if applicable]