



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Columbia Ecological Services Field Office
101 Park DeVille Drive, Suite A
Columbia, Missouri 65203-0057
Phone: (573) 234-2132 Fax: (573) 234-2181



September 26, 2012

Mr. Anthony Bassak
Burns and McDonnell
15950 North Dallas Parkway, Suite 700
Dallas, Texas 75248-6630

Dear Mr. Bassak:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the information provided in your August 31, 2012, email requesting information regarding the presence of fish and wildlife resources that may be affected by the proposed Shipe Road to Kings River 345-kV transmission project in **Barry, McDonald, and Stone counties in Missouri**. The following comments are provided under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321-4347), and the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544).

Endangered Species

Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), Endangered

Indiana bats have not been documented in Newton, Jasper, or Lawrence counties, but these counties are considered inside the current range for the Indiana bat. Based on the map you provided, forested and riparian areas may be affected. Habitat requirements for the species are not well defined but the following are considered important:

- 1) Live or overly-mature trees and snags with peeling or exfoliating bark, split tree trunks, or cavities, which may be used as maternity or bachelor roosts;
- 2) Tree species including shellbark or shagbark hickory, white oak, cottonwood, and maple;
- 3) Stream corridors, riparian areas, and upland woodlots that provide foraging habitat

If forested areas totaling 10 acres or less will be cleared, the Service recommends that tree removal be completed during the hibernation period of Indiana bats (November 1 to March 31). If removal of trees between November 1 and March 31 is not feasible, or more than 10 acres of trees will be cleared please contact this office for further assistance.

**Please note the following changes
in contact information:**

**Amy Salveter, Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Missouri Ecological Services Field Office**

Thank you!

Because of the proximity of the project site to multiple streams and rivers, the impacts of runoff and disturbance on aquatic habitats should be considered. The Service recommends that you avoid impacts to streams and wetlands, and maintain buffers surrounding those areas. Streams, wetlands and vegetated buffers provide valuable habitat for fish and wildlife resources, and the filtering capacity of wetlands helps to improve water quality. During construction, we recommend implementing the enclosed guidelines, *Management Recommendations for Construction Projects Affecting Missouri Streams and Rivers*, developed by the Missouri Department of Conservation to reduce impacts to the stream.

A federally Proposed species, *Lampsilis rafinesqueana* (Neosho mucket) occurs near the project area, but using the enclosed guidelines referenced above will minimize the impacts on the species and the stream. If project plans change, coordination with this office should be reinitiated.

If you have not already done so, please contact the Missouri Department of Conservation (Policy Coordination, P. O. Box 180, Jefferson City, MO 65102) for information concerning Missouri Natural Communities and Species of Conservation Concern.

Thank you for your interest in the conservation of threatened and endangered species. Should you have questions concerning this response, please contact Josh Hundley at (573) 234-2132, extension 176.

Sincerely,



Amy Salveter
Field Supervisor

Enclosure

cc: MDC; Jefferson City, MO (Attn: Policy Coordination)



Introduction

The streams and rivers of Missouri support a wide and diverse community of wildlife that includes many species of mammals, birds, fishes, mussels, crayfish, and insects. The continued diversity and health of this community is dependent upon how well Missourians manage and protect this resource. While water quality is essential, maintaining a diverse array of habitat features also is essential for aquatic wildlife to persist. Since implementation of the Clean Water Act, point source pollution has been greatly reduced, but polluted and sediment-laden runoff (non-point source) from rural and urban development is still a serious problem.

There are management practices that can be implemented to prevent degradation of our streams and rivers. By adapting these best management practices we can prevent the loss of species diversity and maintain the quality of our lives as well. Preventative measures may require extra effort initially, but they provide long-term dividends by eliminating costly damage resulting from poor management practices.

Access and Staging Area Management Recommendations

Staging areas are those short- or long-term sites within a construction or development area where most equipment and materials are stored. These areas often are accessed frequently; and when fuel and oil are stored here, the potential for runoff and erosion in these areas may be high.

- Erosion and sediment controls should be installed and maintained to prevent discharge from the site.
- Staging areas for crew, equipment, and materials should be established well away from streams and rivers or highly erodible soils.
- Stationary fuel and oil storage containers should remain within a staging area or another confined area to avoid accidental spills into the stream systems.
- Excess concrete and wash water from trucks and other concrete mixing equipment should be disposed of where this material cannot enter the stream systems.
- If temporary roadways must be built, ensure that roadways are of low gradient with sufficient roadbed and storm water runoff drains and outlets. Containment basins, silt fences, filter strips, etc. should be included for retention of storm water runoff for reducing sediment introduction into natural waterways.

→ Avoid stream crossings. If unavoidable, temporary crossings should be used. Temporary crossings should not restrict or interrupt natural stream flow. If temporary in-channel fill is necessary, culverts of sufficient size should be employed to avoid water impoundment and allow for fish passage.

Riparian Corridor Management Recommendations

The riparian corridor is the vegetation adjacent to a stream or river. This area is critical to the health and quality of the aquatic environment because of its ability to slow and reduce sediment and chemical runoff into the stream or river channel. A riparian corridor with a minimum width of 100 feet from the edge of the stream or river should be maintained along both sides of streams and rivers.

- Limit clearing of vegetation, including both standing and downed timber, to that which is absolutely necessary for construction purposes.
- Heavy equipment use within the riparian corridor should be restricted to minimize vegetation destruction and compaction of soils. Flagging or fencing areas that are not to be disturbed is helpful in alerting construction personnel.
- General application of pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers within the riparian corridor should be prohibited to avoid water contamination due to overspray or runoff. Fertilizer use or spot application of pesticides and herbicides is acceptable if appropriate non-restricted chemicals are used.
- Riparian areas located down slope of construction zones should be physically screened with sediment controls, such as silt fences or filter strips. Sediment controls should be monitored after rain and maintained for the duration of the project.
- All riparian corridors disturbed by the project should be revegetated immediately following or concurrent with project implementation. Appropriate native bottomland or riparian trees, shrubs, and grasses should be planted to ensure long-term stability in areas where the soil erosion threat is not critical. Annual non-native grasses such as rye or wheat may be planted in conjunction with native species to provide short-term erosion control. Areas judged to be subject to immediate soil loss due to steep slopes or other factors causing critical erosion conditions may be planted with non-native mixtures to assure rapid establishment and erosion control.

→ Post-construction evaluation of vegetation establishment should be conducted at one month intervals for at least three months after completion of the project. Any recommended sediment controls should be inspected at these times. If determined beneficial to soil stability and not adversely impacting site function and/or aesthetics, recommended sediment controls should remain permanent.

→ All temporary erosion and sediment controls should be removed (unless removal would cause further disturbance) and properly disposed of within 30 days after final site stabilization is achieved or after temporary practices are no longer needed.

Bank and Channel Management Recommendations

The structure of a bank is an important feature of a stream or river. It defines and provides stability for the channel.

→ Bank stability will vary depending on height, slope, and soil conditions. Project engineers and hydrologists should thoroughly investigate the physical properties and hydrologic record of the proposed site before construction begins.

→ Limit clearing of vegetation, including both standing and downed timber, to that which is absolutely necessary for construction purposes.

→ Projects in which bank alteration is necessary should employ, to the highest degree possible, erosion prevention measures before actual excavation activities begin. These preventative measures should be monitored regularly and maintained for the duration of the project.

→ Use of riprap for stream bank stabilization should be limited to those areas that could experience substantial erosion before adequate vegetation becomes established. The material for the rock blanket should consist of durable stone or broken concrete that is well graded. It is preferable that 40-60 percent of the material be as large as the thickness of the blanket, with enough smaller pieces of various sizes to fill the larger voids. It should not contain more than 10 percent of earth, sand, shale, and non-durable rock. Bank stabilization materials should allow for continuous passage of fish and other aquatic species.

→ No permanent fill materials, other than design-approved structures and related bank stabilization materials, should be placed in the stream channel. Avoid channelization. Excavated materials should not be stored or stockpiled below the high bank.

→ Work should be conducted during low flow periods when possible.

→ Care should be taken to keep machinery out of the waterway as much as possible.

→ Do not alter or remove natural stream features, such as riffles and pools.

→ Large woody debris is an important habitat component of a stream and should not be removed unless absolutely necessary for construction and maintenance purposes.

Information Contacts

For further information regarding regulations for development near streams and rivers, contact:

Missouri Department of Conservation
Policy Coordination Section
P.O. Box 180
2901 W. Truman Blvd.
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180
Telephone: 573/751-4115

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Division of Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176
Telephone: 573/526-3315

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Regulatory Branch
700 Federal Building
Kansas City, MO 64106-2896
Telephone: 816/983-3990

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Water, Wetlands, and Pesticides Division
901 North 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
Telephone: 913/551-7307

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services Field Office
101 Park DeVillie Drive, Suite A
Columbia, MO 65203
Telephone: 573-234-2132

Disclaimer

These Best Management Practices were prepared by the Missouri Department of Conservation with assistance from other state agencies, contractors, and others to provide guidance to those people who wish to voluntarily act to protect wildlife and habitat. Compliance with Best Management Practices is not required by the Missouri wildlife and forestry law nor by any regulation of the Missouri Conservation Commission. Other federal, state or local laws may affect construction practices.