

Season Two:
LPA Threatened and Endangered
Species Improvements

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TEAM 2018



U.S. Department
of Transportation

**Federal Highway
Administration**

Missouri Division

2/18/2015

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In Reply Refer To:
HDA-MO

Ms. Amy Salveter
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
101 Park DeVille Drive, Suite A
Columbia, MO 65203-0057

SUBJECT: Designation of Non-Federal Representative

Dear Ms. Salveter:

Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 402.08 (50 CFR § 402.08), entitled, *Designation of Non-Federal Representative*, allows Federal agencies to designate a non-Federal representative to conduct Informal Consultation and prepare biological studies on their behalf. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), by letter to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service (Services) dated August 7, 1986, has previously designated Informal Consultation for projects funded by the Federal-aid highway program to the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT). This designation allows for MoDOT to perform certain aspects of consultation, acting on behalf of the FHWA for Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation, and cannot be further designated to local agencies or their consultants.

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Current Guidance sheet

LPA Environmental RER T&E Guidance

Note that this information should be made available to MoDOT Design Environmental Section at least 6 months ahead of Plan Submittal and Estimates (PS&E) date. For additional instructions for document submittal, see [MoDOT T&E Program Guidance](#) video.

1. Access the US Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) IPaC Online tool at <http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/> to obtain the official list of species for your project.
2. Obtain a MO Department of Conservation (MDC) Online Missouri Natural Heritage Review Report at <https://naturalheritagereview.mdc.mo.gov/>. Information may also be obtained by submitting project description, boundaries, and Township/Range/Section directly to:

Environmental Review Coordinator
Resource Science Division
Missouri Department of Conservation
2901 West Truman Blvd.
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573-522-4115 ext 3182
NaturalHeritageReview@mdc.mo.gov

Federally Endangered, Threatened, Proposed, and Candidate Species in Missouri

MAMMALS

Gray bat (E)
Indiana bat (E and CH)
Northern long-eared bat (T)
Ozark big-eared bat (E)

BIRDS

Least tern - Interior population (E)
Piping plover (T)
Rufa red knot (T)

AMPHIBIANS

Ozark hellbender (E)

FISHES

Arkansas darter (C)
Grotto Sculpin (E)
Neosho madtom (T)
Niangua darter (T and CH)
Ozark cavefish (T)
Pallid sturgeon (E)
Topeka shiner (E)

CLAMS (Freshwater Mussels)

Curtis' pearl mussel (E)
Fat pocketbook (E)
Higgins eye pearl mussel (E)
Neosho mucket (E and CH)
Pink mucket pearl mussel (E)
Rabbitsfoot (T and CH)
Scaleshell (E)
Sheepnose (E)
Snuffbox (E)
Spectaclecase (E)
Winged mapleleaf (E)

SNAILS

Tumbling Creek cavesnail
(E and CH)

INSECTS

Hine's emerald dragonfly
(E and CH)

E = Endangered
T = Threatened

CRUSTACEANS

cave crayfish, no common name (E)

PLANTS

Decurrent false aster (T)
Eastern prairie fringed orchid (T)
Geocarpon (T)
Mead's milkweed (T)
Missouri bladder-pod (T)
Pondberry (E)
Running buffalo clover (E)
Virginia sneezeweed (T)
Western prairie fringed orchid (T)

CH = Critical Habitat
C = Candidate

LPA Review Habitat by Species

FISH	
The Topeka shiner occurs in runs and pools of small, moderately clear upland creeks with substrates of sand, gravel,	The Neosho madtom is the smallest catfish in Missouri, inhabiting only 5 to 7 stream miles on the Spring River, and has also be found in the Pallid sturgeon are associate with the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and some of their major tributaries in Missouri. Their preferred habitat
MUSSELS	
Rabbitsfoot mussels prefer shallow areas with sand and gravel along the bank and next to shoals, which provide a refuge in fast moving rivers	Snuffbox occur in small to medium sized creeks and rivers in clear The scaleshell mussel is found in medium to large
In Missouri, the Neosho mucket is restricted to the Spring and Elk River drainages in the southwest part of the state and	BATS Gray bats are cave obligate species which congregate in maternity or bachelor colonies in the summer utilizing dome cave and mine habitat, and mixed colonies during winter Indiana and northern long-eared bats winter in caves and spend summer in forested areas of the state where they may utilize suitable summer roost trees with exfoliating bark. Summer Ozark big-eared bats prefers caves in limestone karst formations mature hardwood forests. Maternity caves tend to be closer to food sources than are hibernation caves, which are
The Higgins eye is a pearly mussel of large rivers, usually found in deep water with moderate currents where it	BIRDS MBTA: provide presence/absence assessment with current photos of underside of bridge and piers for any bird nests. If any are present, MBTA JSP will be needed and no disturbance of active nests during breeding season which is Least Tern, Piping Plover, Red Knot: These three coastal migratory shorebirds could utilize
The winged mapleleaf mussel can inhabit medium to large streams and rivers where it can be found in gravel or sandy	PLANTS (more common) Running buffalo clover is a remnant plant of forest/prairie transition areas and can occur in rich soils along creeks, trails, Virginia sneezeweed is a plant of wet prairies and wet ditches in SW and south central Missouri. Preferred habitat Western prairie fringed orchid is a plant of wet prairie and meadow habitat and only known to occur in NW Missouri from Decurrent false aster is a wetland plant of wet prairies, marshes, lake shores, riverbanks, old fields, roadsides, and mudflats, and in Mead's milkweed is a plant of dry-mesic tallgrass and upland



Missouri Department of Conservation

Missouri Department of Conservation's Mission is to protect and manage the forest, fish, and wildlife resources of the state and to facilitate and provide opportunities for all citizens to use, enjoy and learn about these resources.

Natural Heritage Review **Level Two Report: State Listed Endangered Species** and/or Missouri Species/Natural Communities of Conservation Concern

Foreword: Thank you for accessing the Missouri Natural Heritage Review Website developed by the Missouri Department of Conservation with assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Missouri Department of Transportation. The purpose of this website is to provide information to federal, state and local agencies,

Disclaimer: A NATURAL HERITAGE REVIEW provides information about species and habitats of concern that could be affected by the project. Natural Heritage records note things that were positively identified at some date and time, marked at a location that may be more or less precise. Animals move quickly but plant communities can move also. To say "there is a record" does not mean the species/habitat is still there. To say that "there is no record" does not mean the project may not encounter something. Because of this, reports include information about records near but not necessarily on the project site.

This report is not a site clearance letter. Rather, it provides an indication of whether or not public lands and sensitive resources are known to be (or are likely to be) located close to the proposed project. Incorporating information from our

Species or Communities of Conservation Concern within the Area:

There are records for State-listed Endangered Species, or Missouri Species or Natural Communities of Conservation Concern within the Project Area. Please contact the Missouri Department of Conservation for further coordination.

MDC Natural Heritage Review

Resource Science Division

P.O. Box 180

Jefferson City, MO

65102-0180

Phone: 573-522-4115 ext. 3182

NaturalHeritageReview@mdc.mo.gov

Project Location and/or Species Recommendations:

Endangered Species Act Coordination - Indiana bats (*Myotis sodalis*, federal- and state-listed endangered) and **Northern long-eared bats** (*Myotis septentrionalis*, federal-listed threatened) hibernate during winter months in caves and mines. During the summer months, they roost and raise young under the bark of trees in wooded areas, often riparian forests and upland forests near perennial streams. During project activities, avoid degrading stream quality and where possible leave snags standing and preserve mature forest canopy. Do not enter caves known to harbor Indiana bats, especially from September to April. If any trees need to be removed for your project, please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Ecological Services, 101 Park Deville Drive, Suite A, Columbia, Missouri 65203-0007; Phone 573-234-2132) for further coordination.

This County has known karst geologic features (e.g. caves, springs, and sinkholes, all characterized by subterranean water movement). Few karst features are recorded in Natural Heritage records, and ones not noted here may be encountered at the project site or affected by the project. Cave fauna (many of which are species of conservation concern) are influenced by changes to water quality, so check your project site for any karst features and make every effort to protect groundwater in the project area.

Miscellaneous Information

FEDERAL Concerns are species/habitats protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act and that have been known near enough to the project site to warrant consideration. For these, project managers must contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Ecological Services (101 Park Deville Drive Suite A, Columbia, Missouri 65203-0007; Phone 573-234-2132; Fax 573-234-2181) for consultation.

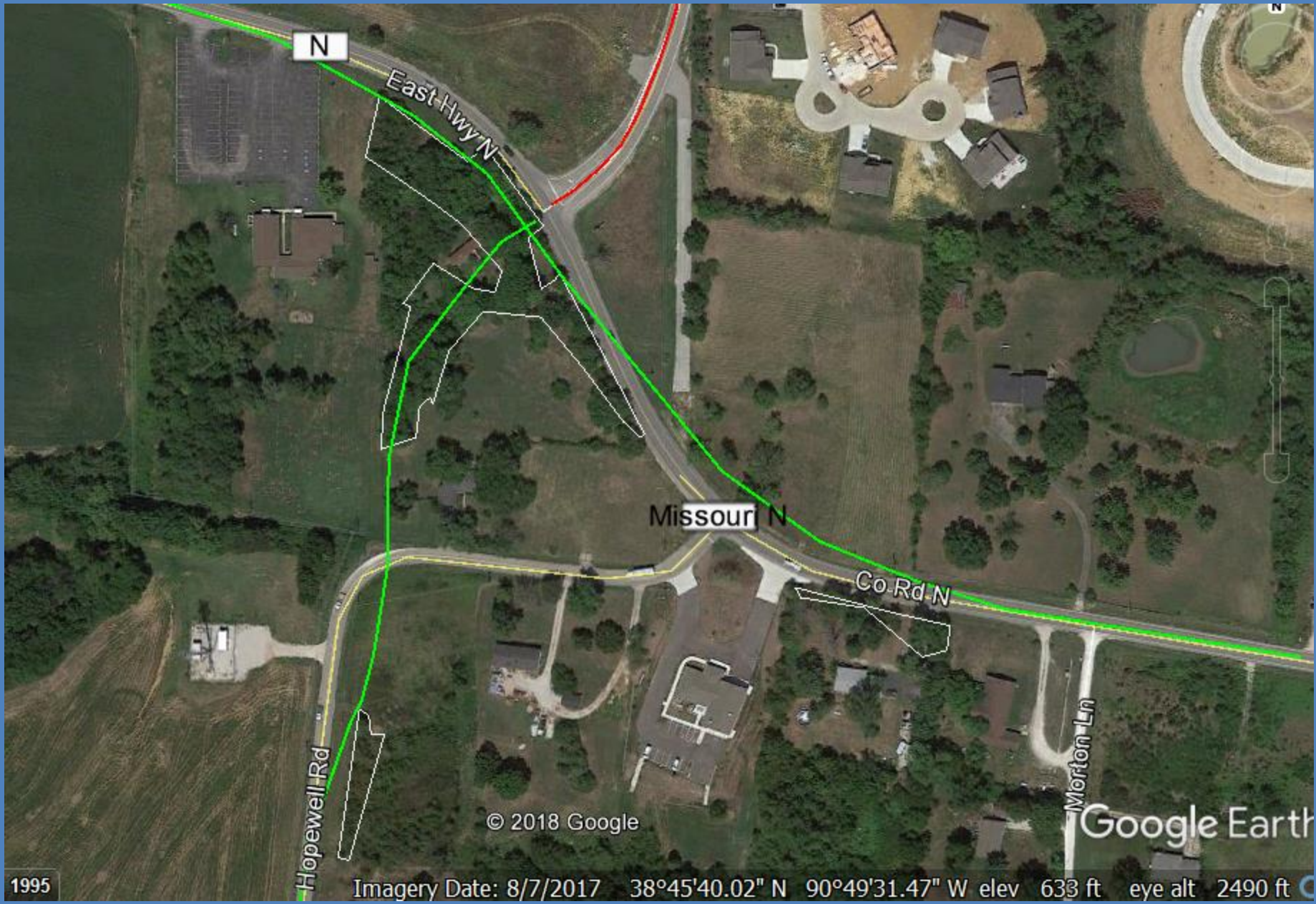
STATE Concerns are species/habitats known to exist near enough to the project site to warrant concern and protected under the Wildlife Code of Missouri (RSMo 3 CSR 1 0). "State Endangered Status" is determined by the Missouri Conservation Commission under constitutional authority, with requirements expressed in the Missouri Wildlife Code, rule 3CSR 1 0-4.111. "State Rank" is numeric rank of relative rarity, protected under general provisions of the Wildlife Code but not endangered.

MoDOT is considering removing the requirement to obtain this document until it is easier to understand MoDOT can provide this information in the RER Environmental Action

3. Provide the amount, location, and time of year for tree clearing, or indicate there will be no tree clearing for your project
4. If there will be tree clearing, photograph the trees so that bark characteristics such as peeling bark, damaged limbs, cavities, and dead sections are clearly illustrated.
5. If the project involves bridgework, photograph the undersides of bridges illustrating the presence/absence of any bird nests or unusual staining on the substructure or underside of the deck. Take note of 90-degree angles on the outside of the bridge, between girders, at pier caps, etc.
6. It is the responsibility of the LPA to make a written evaluation of their project impacts on each species listed from the IPaC List. LPA must also assess effects on an MDC listed species (state endangered or species or communities of conservation concern). If no effects are anticipated for a particular species, state your justification for that conclusion. For example: "This project does not involve any tree clearing so there will be no effects on summer roosting habitat for listed bat species" or "this project does no impact any aquatic habitats so there will be no effects on listed fish or mussel species".
7. Submit the full project limits, easements, right-of-way, access, and ground disturbance information along with aerial photographs, plans, diagrams, etc. of full project limits and impacts.



Tree in picture 9 is potential habitat location needing removal during non-nesting season.



1995

Imagery Date: 8/7/2017 38°45'40.02" N 90°49'31.47" W elev 633 ft eye alt 2490 ft

515



Exit Street View



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Google Earth

Imagery Date: 10/2013 39°32'52.34" N 94°19'41.58" W elev 1106 ft eye alt 1060 ft





Northeast Quarter

No.	Size, Dia	Type	Sta	Offset	Rt/Lt
3	12	Cottonwood/snag	3+40		45 R
4	15	Maple	4+72		41 R
5	15/10	Dbl Walnut	4+67		46 R
6	8	Elm	4+59		46 R
7	9	Walnut	4+48		54 R
8	9	Walnut	4+26		15 R
9	12	Walnut	4+25		19 R
10	10	Walnut	4+12		26 R
11	20	Cottonwood	3+81		26 R
12	12	Dbl Maple w/dead snag	3+91		30 R
13	16	Dead Snag	3+82		55 R
14	9	Cottonwood	3+91		58 R
15	9	Elm	4+01		66 R

Southeast Quarter

No.	Size, Dia	Type	Sta	Offset	Rt/Lt
16	18/20/24	Triple Maple	3+10		25 R
17	12	Oak	2+55		34 R
18	9	Oak	2+52		36 R
19	18	Dbl Maple	2+48		36 R
20	12	Dead Snag	2+40		36 R
21	9	Maple Snag	2+40		38 R
22	16	Oak	2+74		52 R
23	18	Oak	2+40		48 R
24	12	Dead Snag	1+85		29 R



Bat staining and guano on vertical surface

