ENDANGERED, THREATENED AND CANDIDATE SPECIES, DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT, BALD EAGLE AND MIGRATORY BIRD ASSESSMENTS

For

USFWS T	AILS#	02EKOK00	-2021-SL	I-1700		
Email used	d to request IPaC of	official species	fficial species list jschmidt@ableconsulting.net			sulting.net
County	Cleveland	JP Number	33025(0	4)	Project Number	J3-3025(004)PM
Road Number	SH 37	Water Body	Name		N/A	
ROW Date	2019	Let Date	2022		Project Length	0.3 miles
Project General Location		SH 37 (4th Street): from 0.15 miles east of I-35, extend east 0.30 miles.			f I-35,	
Project Description & Statement From Oracle		Grade, drain, bridge and surface				

Prepared for: Oklahoma Department of Transportation Environmental Programs Division 200 NE 21st Street Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Prepared by:

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Company/Agency Name	Able Consulting, LLC
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Report Date:	May 21, 2021
Field Survey Date	May 17, 2021
Field Survey Biologist(s)	Jason Schmidt

Form Date: February 2021

1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.1 Federal Nexus

This biological assessment, prepared by the above named Company/Agency for the Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT), addresses the above named project in compliance with Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended. Section 7 of the ESA requires that, through consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), federal actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened, endangered, or proposed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. This assessment evaluates the potential effects of the proposed transportation project on species that are federally listed under the ESA. Specific project design elements are identified that avoid or minimize adverse effects of the proposed project on listed species and designated critical habitat.

1.2. Project Description

Grade, Drain, Surface and Bridge

Description of the existing bridge/roadway facility and reason for proposed project

The existing roadway consists of four, 12-foot concrete-paved, curbed lanes, which cross the BNSF intersection at grade. There are no sidewalks or shoulders along this stretch. Electrical utilities run along the eastside of 4th Street. The current (2021) Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) is 15,500 vehicles per day (vpd) with a future 20-year AADT of 18,600 vpd.

The purpose of the project is to improve safety and reduce delay time caused by the existing BNSF at-grade railroad crossing within the City of Moore on SE 4th Street (SH-37).

Description of **proposed** improvements

The proposed project is construction of an underpass beneath the BNSF railroad. The proposed project would construct a concrete-paved underpass that would carry 4th Street beneath the BNSF railroad and include the construction of retaining walls and a sidewalk. The roadway would be composed of four, 13-foot concrete paved driving lanes and a 12-foot raised median under the tracks. On either side of the tracks the 12-foot center would be used as a turn lane. Currently the BNSF runs two tracks at this point, but the proposed project would include room for three tracks.

During construction, the roadway will be closed, and traffic will be detoured. The railroad will be diverted on a shoofly during construction. The project also includes relocation of properties adjacent to the project area as the proposed construction would remove access to those properties from 4th Street.

The NEPA study area's eastern terminus is at 4th Street and Tower Drive and the western terminus is at 4th Street and S. Broadway Street. The northern boundary of the study area is E. Main Street to the north and the southern boundary is a point 1,453 feet from 4th Street along the BNSF railroad. The study area limits along 4th Street are typically 100 feet wide, generally centered on centerline. Across from the City of Moore Park and Santa Fe Street, there are two "bumpouts" of proposed right-of-way that are approximately 580 feet and 160 feet, respectively.

Check if any of the following is expected s part of the proposed action

Oklahoma Department of Transportation	Biological Assessment Report	
Cleveland Co JP Number 33025(04)		SH 37 (4th Street)
Work within OHWM is expected		
Project is OFF-SET alignment □	or NEW alignment	
Project involves NO OFF EXISTING PA	VEMENT work	
Project requires new ROW (permanent &/o	or temporary)	lacktriangle

1.3. Project Area and Setting

Project Location		Environmental Study Footprint		Ecoregion & Game Type	
Section Range & Township	Lat/Long NAD 83)	<u>Dimensions</u>	Acreage	Level IV Ecoregion (Woods et al. 2005)	Game Type (Duck and Fletcher 1943)
Sections 14 & 23 of T10N- R3W	35.334367 -97.484526	0.3 miles along SH 37, generally 50ft north and south of centerline. Across from the City of Moore Park and Santa Fe Street, there are two bumpouts of proposed right-of-way that are approximately 580 feet and 160 feet, respectively. 0.55 miles along BNSF railway, 300ft east and west narrowing to 100ft east and west 300ft south of SH 37 centerline.	19.5	Cross Timbers Transition (270)	Tallgrass Prairie

Action Area:

The project action area includes those areas that will be directly affected by construction activities as well as a 0.25-mile area surrounding the Study Area for migratory birds.

2. FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES AND DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABITAT

Species Range and Occurrence Evaluation (Check $\sqrt{ }$ all that apply)

Species	IPaC ¹	Watershed ²	Water Body ³	Records ⁴
_	Check if Yes	Check if YES	Check if Yes	Check if Yes
Red-cockaded Woodpecker				
Whooping Crane	\boxtimes			
Gray Bat				
Indiana Bat				
Ozark Big-eared Bat				
Neosho Mucket				
Ouachita Rock Pocketbook				
Scaleshell Mussel				
Winged Mapleleaf				
Harperella				

Species	IPaC ¹	Watershed ²	Water Body ³	Records ⁴
_	Check if Yes	Check if YES	Check if Yes	Check if Yes
American Burying Beetle				
Eastern Black Rail				
Piping Plover	\boxtimes			
Red Knot	\boxtimes			
Northern Long-eared Bat				
Arkansas River Shiner				
Leopard Darter				
Neosho Madtom				
Ozark Cavefish				
American Alligator				
Rabbitsfoot Mussel				
Rattlesnake-master Borer Moth				
nacias is on the Proposed Project's IPaC List				

⁴Project site within 5 miles of known records

Designated or Proposed Critical Habitat	Action Area includes Designated Critical H (Check √ if Yes)	abitat
Whooping Crane		
Arkansas River Shiner		
Leopard Darter		
Neosho Mucket		
Rabbitsfoot		
All of part of the action area is within the 10 r All of part of the action area is within the 2 m	mile gray bat priority area (ODOT will check) ile gray bat priority area (ODOT will check)	
Action area is within what percentage Whoop	oing Crane migratory corridor	90%
Action area is within 15 miles of Salt Plains NWR, Hackberry Flat, or Foss Reservoir.		
Action area is within the historic range of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker Action area is within 10 miles of the McCurtain County Wilderness Area Action area is within 10 miles of the Pushmataha Wildlife Management Area		

¹Species is on the Proposed Project's IPaC List ²Action Area is within a watershed associated with occupied water bodies

³Action Area includes an occupied water body

3. ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

3.1. Ecological Processes and Conditions

Soils (Use Soil Map of Oklahoma by Carter and Gregory 2008)

Soil Class	Central Rolling Red Prairies
Soil Name	Renfrow-Kirkland-Grainola-Bethany
Soil Type	Mollisols, Alfisols
Soil Characteristics	Clayey and humus-rich soils on very gentle slopes

Climate (Use Woods et al. 2005)

Precipitation	Mean annual inches	29-38
Growing Season	Number of days	205-225
Mean Temperatures	Summer min/max	70-94
	Winter min/max	23-49

River System

None magent	
None present	

Land Use and Land Ownership

From Woods et al. 2005	Mixture of rangeland and cropland. Oil and gas fields occur.
From Field investigation	Entirely urban

Terrestrial and Aquatic Community Descriptions (based on field site visit)

Community types that may be impacted by construction activities include maintained right of way (ROW), maintained lawn, and unmaintained tree line. Environmental conditions appeared to be wet at the time of the survey. The month prior to the site assessment, the study area had received 4.91 inches of rain. According to National Drought Monitor data, the area was not experiencing drought conditions at the time of site reconnaissance. Topography in the area is flat.

Maintained ROW: Dominant vegetation in this community type included bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), and various plantings of Bradford pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*), and Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*) (Photographs 1 & 2).

Maintained Lawn: Dominant vegetation in this community type included bermudagrass (Photograph 3).

Unmaintained Tree Line: Dominant vegetation in this community type included bermudagrass, Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), yellow sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*), and Bradford pear (Photograph 4).

Stormwater is diverted into roadside ditches and carried to drainages outside the eastern and western boundaries of the study area.

3.2	Species Habitat Analysis	
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Pedestrian survey of entire NEPA study footprint (including 300-foot work zone buffer in karst areas)	\boxtimes
Bridge/Structure inspected for bat use (Complete the Bridge Inspection Form)	

SPECIES	HABITAT	
Whooping Crane	Shallowly-submerged sandbars in large river channels occur within the 0.25 miles of the NEPA Environmental Study Footprint.	
	If within the 75% migration corridor, provide the number of acres of emergent wetlands that occur within the NEPA Environmental Study Footprint .	N/A
	Croplands suitable for foraging occur within the 0.25 miles of the NEPA Environmental Study Footprint and is within the 95% migration corridor.	
Piping Plover	Sparsely vegetated sandy or gravelly shorelines and islands associated with the major river systems occur within the 0.25 miles of the NEPA Environmental Study Footprint.	
	Salt flats or mudflats associated with reservoirs occur within the 0.25 miles of the NEPA Environmental Study Footprint.	
Red Knot	Mudflats associated with reservoirs occur within the 0.25 miles of the NEPA Environmental Study Footprint.	

4. ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS

4.1 Direct Effects

Species/ Resource	Habitat impacts expected from project activities	Describe specific ACTIONS of the project and the results of those actions on species habitats, including indirect impacts to prey or drinking water, as well as improvements to habitat as a result of specific actions. If habitat within the action area identified above will not be impacted, describe why.
NONE		

4.2 Indirect Effects

Long-term habitat alterations

Species/ Resource	Identify long-term, permanent changes in habitat
NONE	

Indirect land use impacts

No indirect land use changes are expected.

4.3 Interrelated and Interdependent Actions and Activities

No interrelated and interdependent actions are expected.

USFWS TAILS Number:	02EKOK00-2021-SLI-1700
ODOT Project JP Number:	33025(04)

SPECIES / DESIGNATED CRITICAL HABIT	CONCI	ESA SECTION 7			NOTES AND DOCUMENTATION Check √ all that apply				
	Species Habitat present within the action area	Project Activities expected to impact habitat	No Effect	May affect, not likely to adversely affect	May affect, Likely to adversely affect	Field Studies	ONHI database / ABB	USFWS occupied waterbodies & watersheds	Whooping Crane Migration Corridor
Whooping Crane			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
Piping Plover			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Red Knot			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		

CONCLUSIONS

No Effect	Whooping Crane, Piping Plover, Red Knot
May affect, not likely to adversely affect	NONE
May affect, likely to adversely affect	NONE
Not likely to jeopardize the continued	NONE
existence of the species – Candidate	
species only	
Appropriate Effect Determination for	
ABB has been made under the BO for the	
final 4(d) rule	
Appropriate Effect Determination has	
been made under the FHWA	
NLEB/Ibat Programmatic BA & BO	
Appropriate Effect Determination for	
NLEB has been made under the BO for	
the final 4(d) rule	

RECOMMENDED AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES

ODOT WILL ADD THIS INFORMATION

5. BALD AND GOLDEN EAGLE PROTECTION ACT ASESSMENT

5.1. Bald Eagle Assessment

The Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is a large predatory bird protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Activities that would disturb eagles are prohibited under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. "Disturb" means to agitate an eagle to the degree that causes or is likely to (1) cause injury, (2) interfere with breeding, feeding or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment.

Potential Bald Eagle Habitat Present	w/in NEPA Footprint	w/in 660 ft Buffer of NEPA Footprint	DO NOT LEAVE BLANK
Presence of Cottonwood, Sycamore, Pecan or Pine			No trees large enough to support an eagle nest within footprint or buffer.
Open foraging areas with large trees			No large trees or open foraging areas within footprint or buffer.
Distance to closest perennial water body	River or Lake	4.8 miles	The Canadian River is 4.8 miles to the southwest of the buffer. Small (~2 acres)
	Stream or Pond	0 feet	pond within buffer.
Potential Bald Eagle Nests Observed			No nests observed.
Bald Eagles Observed in the general vicinity			No eagles observed.

General Description of Bald Eagle Nesting Habitat and Impact Determination, within the NEPA Footprint and within 660-ft of the NEPA Footprint	Area is entirely urban. Eagles would avoid area for nesting.
INLI A I OOIPIIII	
Station #s for Buffered Bald Eagle Habitat	N/A

In order to avoid impacts to Bald Eagles, if Bald Eagles or their habitat are observed during the biological assessment, a survey for eagles and their nests will be conducted within 660 feet of the work zone, during the winter prior to, and within one year of, the start of construction. If a nest is found, appropriate conservation measures based on the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines will be implemented.

6. MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT (MBTA) ASSESSMENT

6.1 Structure Assessment

Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) and Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) are small colonial and semi-colonial nesting birds protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Barn Swallows use man-made structures for nesting and live in close association with humans. Both species commonly use bridges and culverts in Oklahoma for nesting. Other migratory birds can also nest on transportation structures.

Identify ALL structures including pipe culverts and whether	Approx.	Approx.	Approx.
positive or negative for migratory birds (identify named	Number	Number	Number
streams where possible rather than just FS#). Provide	of Cliff	of Barn	of Eastern
shapefiles and map of structures identifying pos/neg swallow	Swallow	Swallow	Phoebe
structures.	Nests	Nests	Nests
Poly culvert under BNSF tracks (35.332829, -97.484574)	0	0	0
(Photograph 5)			
Concrete culvert under 4th Street, Station #16+10.00	0	0	0
(Photograph 6)			
Concrete culvert under 4th Street, Station #17+05.00	0	0	0
(Photograph 7)			
Metal culvert under Santa Fe Street (35.337952, -97.484202)	0	0	0
(Photograph 8)			
Metal culvert under Main Street (35.338145, -97.484357)	0	0	0
(Photograph 9)			
Metal culvert under BNSF tracks (35.338145, -97.484409)	0	0	0
(Photograph 9)			
Metal culvert under BNSF tracks (35.338093, -97.484406)	0	0	0
(Photograph 9)			
Metal culvert under BNSF tracks (35.338117, -97.484401)	0	0	0
(Photograph 9)			

Identify <u>ALL</u> structures including pipe culverts and whether			Approx.	Approx.			
positive or negative fo	positive or negative for migratory birds (identify named			Number			
streams where possibl	e rather than just FS#). Provide	of Cliff	of Barn	of Eastern			
shapefiles and map of	structures identifying pos/neg swallow	Swallow	Swallow	Phoebe			
structures.		Nests	Nests	Nests			
Other MB and Nests	No migratory birds or bird nests observe	ed.					
Observed	-						
Based on existing plan	ns, no work on suitable drainage structure	es will occu	r				
In order to avoid imp	In order to avoid impacts to migratory birds, if structures are being used by these birds, any						
activities that may destroy active nests, eggs or birds shall be completed between September 1, and							
February 28, when nests are not occupied. If seasonal avoidance cannot be accomplished,							
structures shall be protected from new nest establishment prior to March 1, by means that do not							
result in death or injury to these birds.							

6.2 Birds of Conservation Concern

Species Identified on IPaC list	Breeding Season
NONE	-
There are no FWS migratory birds of concern within the vicinity of the project area.	
In order to avoid impacts to USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern, the removal of trees and	
shrubs will be restricted to areas within the actual limits of construction, and all aspects of the	
project (e.g. temporary work areas, alignments)	will be modified to avoid tree removal, if possible.

6.3 Interior Least Tern

Sparsely vegetated islands or sandbars along large rivers, with nearby areas of shallow		
water, occur within the 0.25 miles of the NEPA Environmental Study Footprint.		
If habitat identified above, provide overview of nesting habitat within 0.25 mile, assess		
impacts from construction activities, and provide if any NHI occurrences		
Interior Least Terns are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. In order to avoid impacts		
to Interior Least Terns, any activities that may destroy active nests, eggs or birds shall be completed		
between September 1 and April 30, outside the nesting season. If construction activities will occur		
during the active nesting season, a 0.25 mile no-work-zone buffer from the Ordinary High Water		
Mark of the River will be established until the nesting survey can be completed. Any Interior Least		
Terns nesting in the area must be protected by limiting all work within 0.25 miles of any nesting		
colonies until after September 1 and be completed by April 30, the following year.		

7. REFERENCES:

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8. FIGURES