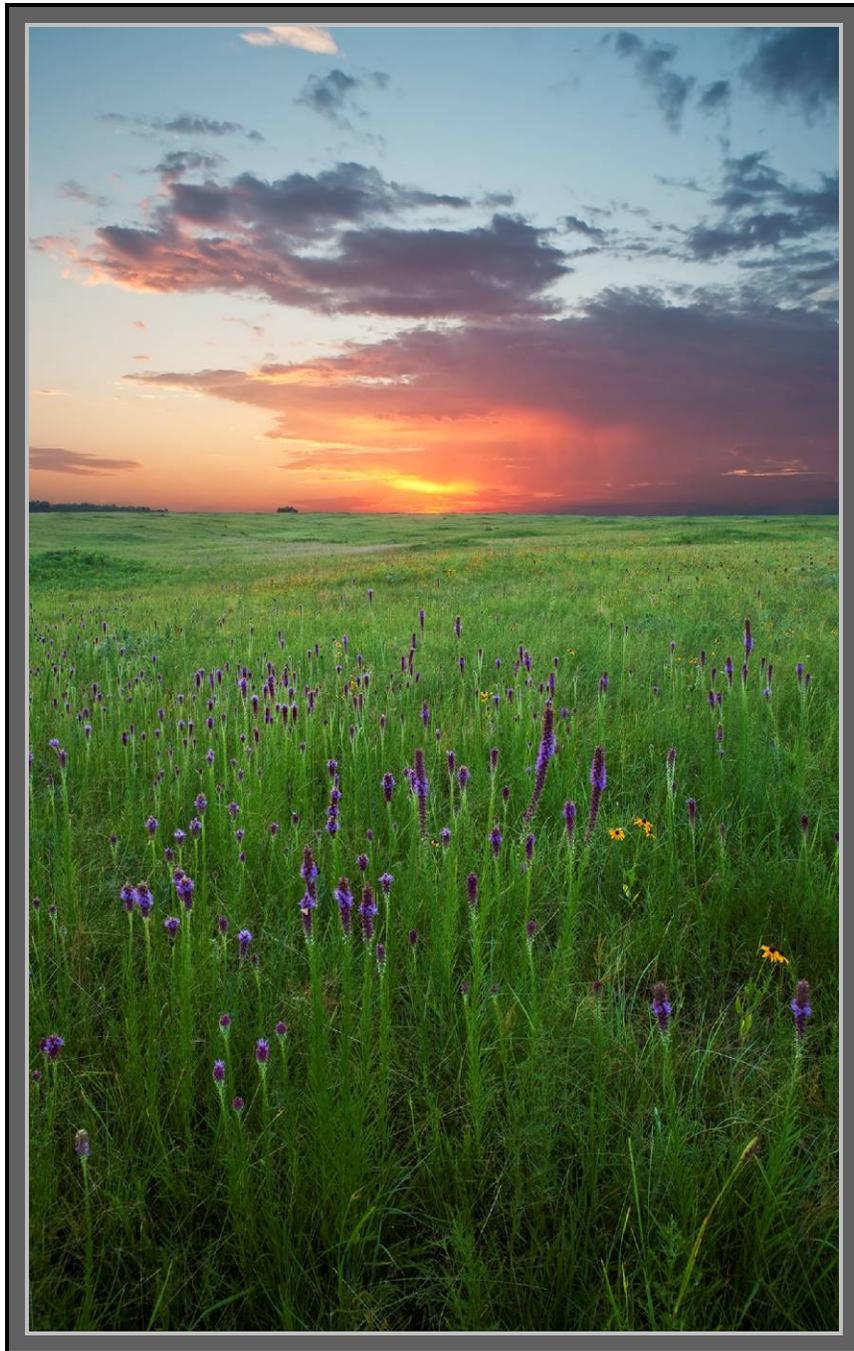


Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment



U.S Department of the Interior

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Missouri Department of

Natural Resources

On the cover. Diamond Grove Prairie Conservation Area, Diamond, MO. The Springfield Plateau of southwest Missouri was once mostly prairie with oak-hickory hardwood forests in areas of greater relief such as along streams. Hardwood forests are more frequent on the eastern side of the plateau with a shift to prairie to the west. Photo courtesy of Wayne Rhodus, Rhodus Photography, Bonner Springs, KS.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| AER | ACQUISITION OF EQUIVALENT RESOURCES |
| AO | AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL |
| CERCLA | COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, & LIABILITY ACT |
| CFR | CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS |
| COA | CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY AREA |
| CRP | CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM |
| CWA | CLEAN WATER ACT |
| DOI | UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR |
| EA | ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT |
| EIS | ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT |
| EPA | UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY |
| ESA | ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT |
| FONSI | FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT |
| GCPO | GULF COASTAL PLAINS AND OZARKS |
| HPO | HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER |
| LCC | LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION COOPERATIVE |
| MDC | MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION |
| MDNR | MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES |
| MPF | MISSOURI PRAIRIE FOUNDATION |
| NEPA | NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT |
| NHPA | NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT |
| NOAA | NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION |
| NRCS | NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE |
| NRDAR | NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION |
| NWR | NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE |
| OPA | OIL POLLUTION ACT |
| RFP | REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS |
| SPRRP | SPRINGFIELD PLATEAU REGIONAL RESTORATION PLAN |
| SHC | STRATEGIC HABITAT CONSERVATION |
| SERVICE | UNITED STATES FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE |

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Information

This document is both the Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan (SPRRP) and Environmental Assessment (EA) (40 C.F.R. § 1506.41). The proposed action is to establish and implement the Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan. The EA is being developed pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4370, and its implementing regulations, 40 C.F.R. Part 1500 and 43 C.F.R. Part 46. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (CWA, commonly known as the Clean Water Act) [33 U.S.C. §§ 1251-1387] and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, more commonly known as the Federal “Superfund” law) [42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675], and its implementing regulations (40 C.F.R. Part 300 and 43 C.F.R. Part 11) authorize states, federally recognized Tribes, and certain federal agencies with authority to manage or control natural resources, to act as “Trustees” on behalf of the public, and to restore, rehabilitate, replace, and/or acquire natural resources equivalent to those injured by hazardous substances releases. Similar to the CWA and CERCLA, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) [33 U.S.C. §§ 2701-2762] and its implementing regulations, 15 C.F.R. Part 990, also authorize Trustees to pursue natural resource damages on behalf of the public for injury to, destruction of, loss of, or loss of use of natural resources, including the costs of assessing the damage. Additionally, Section 644.096 RSMo authorizes the State of Missouri to bring a cause of action and seek actual damages against any person violating the provisions of the state’s Clean Water Law (CWL), for actual damages to restore any waters of the State to their condition prior to the violation.

The SPRRP will be jointly administered and used by the Missouri Trustee Council (Trustees) to assist in carrying out their natural resource trust authorities under CERCLA, OPA, and CWA. The Trustees for the SPRRP include the State of Missouri (represented by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)) and the United States Department of the Interior (DOI) (represented by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Service)). The Trustees have developed an ecoregion comprehensive SPRRP to restore the natural resources injured by the release of hazardous substances. Natural resource damages received, either through negotiated or adjudicated settlements, must be used to restore, replace, rehabilitate, and/or acquire the equivalent of those natural resources injured and natural resource services lost.

The goals of this ecoregional plan are to:

- 1) Identify the natural resources and services potentially injured by the release of hazardous substances in the SPRPP;
- 2) Develop a request for proposal (RFP) process to evaluate and select restoration projects to achieve restoration strategies (specific restoration goals identified as part of the RFP process);
- 3) Expedite and gain efficiencies in the natural resource damage assessment and restoration (NRDAR) process; provide for consistency and predictability by detailing the NRDAR process, thereby minimizing uncertainty to the public; and,

- 4) Expedite restoration of potentially injured natural resources and lost services.

1.1.1 Natural Resources and Services Defined

Natural resources means land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States, any state or local government or Indian tribe, as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 300.5.

Natural resource services may be classified as follows:

- Ecological services - the physical, chemical, or biological functions that one natural resource provides for another. Examples include provision of food, protection from predation, and nesting habitat, among others; and
- Human services - the human uses of natural resources or functions of natural resources that provide value to the public. Examples include fishing, hunting, nature photography, and education, among others. In considering both natural resources and services, Trustees are addressing the physical and biological environment, and the relationship of people with that environment.

By law, the Trustees are responsible to the public for the natural resource damages—typically monetary compensation—being disbursed to restore resources injured by the release of hazardous substances, and/or pollutants. The Trustees must restore, replace, rehabilitate and/or acquire the equivalent of injured natural resources. Therefore, the Trustees must maintain the linkage between injury and restoration and are accountable to the public for the funds, and compliance with NEPA and restoration planning requirements under CERCLA, and other applicable laws. There is no intent by the Trustees to delegate these responsibilities to other parties or organizations.

1.2 Scope and Scale of the Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan

The SPRRP is designed to be flexible, allowing existing and future recovered natural resource damages to be used to implement restoration projects consistent with the Preferred Alternative. The SPRRP and EA are not intended to quantify the extent of restoration needed. Scaling restoration alternatives to ensure that the public is adequately compensated for injured natural resources and lost services will be done on a case by case basis.

As restoration proceeds and the Trustees gain knowledge through monitoring of what projects provide the greatest benefits and ecological value, modifications to the SPRRP may be made. The Trustees reserve the right to modify the SPRRP as necessary, including the use of an adaptive management approach. 43 C.F.R. §46.145. Any supplemental document or analysis to the SPRRP will be provided for public review and comment and finalized before any modifications are implemented.

The SPRRP is intended to address all releases, discharges, spills or other incidents, occurrences, or events (hereinafter referred to as “events”) in the Springfield Plateau subsection and boundary waters, which: 1) affect coexisting or contiguous natural resources under the legally authorized trusteeship and jurisdiction of, the Trustees; and 2) give rise to a claim for natural resource damages under the authorities listed below. Sites outside of the defined boundary of the Springfield Plateau subsection may be considered for restoration activities under this plan if the events giving rise to a NRDAR claim are connected by political, jurisdictional, or previously delineated hazardous substances release boundaries (e.g. the Waco mining designated area in northwest Jasper County lies outside of the Springfield Plateau but within the Oronogo/Duenweg Superfund Site; thus it would be included within the SPRRP).

The Springfield Plateau subsection of the Ozark Highlands Section, as described in Nigh and Schroeder’s (2002) *Atlas of Missouri Ecoregions*, is a large flat plain in the southwestern Missouri Ozarks. Topographical relief is usually less than 150 feet, caused by slight dissection along streams. The Springfield Plateau is underlain by cherty limestone strata that are responsible for numerous areas of well-developed karst and springs. Prior to settlement by Europeans, vegetation was mostly prairie, with forests along streams and in the more dissected border regions. The majority of the Springfield Plateau is rural; however, the metropolitan areas of Springfield and Joplin are two of the most rapidly developing areas of the State.

According to the *Atlas of Missouri Ecoregions* (Nigh and Schroeder 2002), the Springfield Plateau:

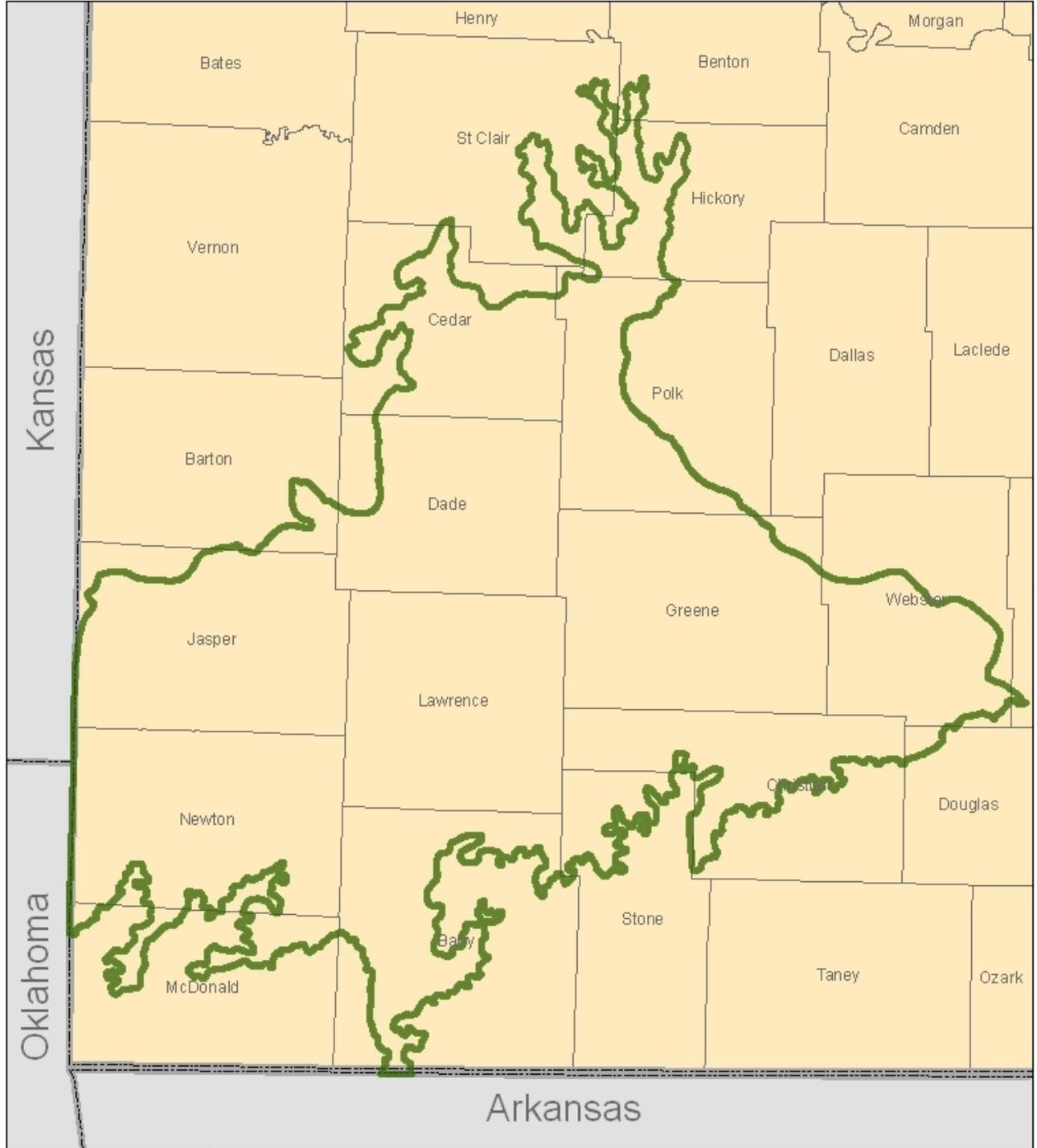
“...lies in the western Ozark Highlands of southwestern Missouri. It comprises the major portions of Cedar, Dade, Jasper, Newton, Lawrence, and Green Counties, almost half of Polk, Webster, Christian, and Barry Counties and minor portions of St. Clair, Hickory, Barton, McDonald, Stone, and Douglas Counties.”

Figure 1 shows the boundaries of the Springfield Plateau in southwestern Missouri.

Division from surrounding subsections in the Ozark Highlands Section of Missouri described by Nigh and Schroeder are primarily geological in nature and reflect both subtle and distinct shifts in the terrain and composition of the underlying strata of the ecological subsections. Section (4) of this document provides further discussion of the physical, biological, and socioeconomic characteristics of the subsection.

Figure 2 shows the ecological subsections of Missouri.

FIGURE 1. SPRINGFIELD PLATEAU BOUNDARIES



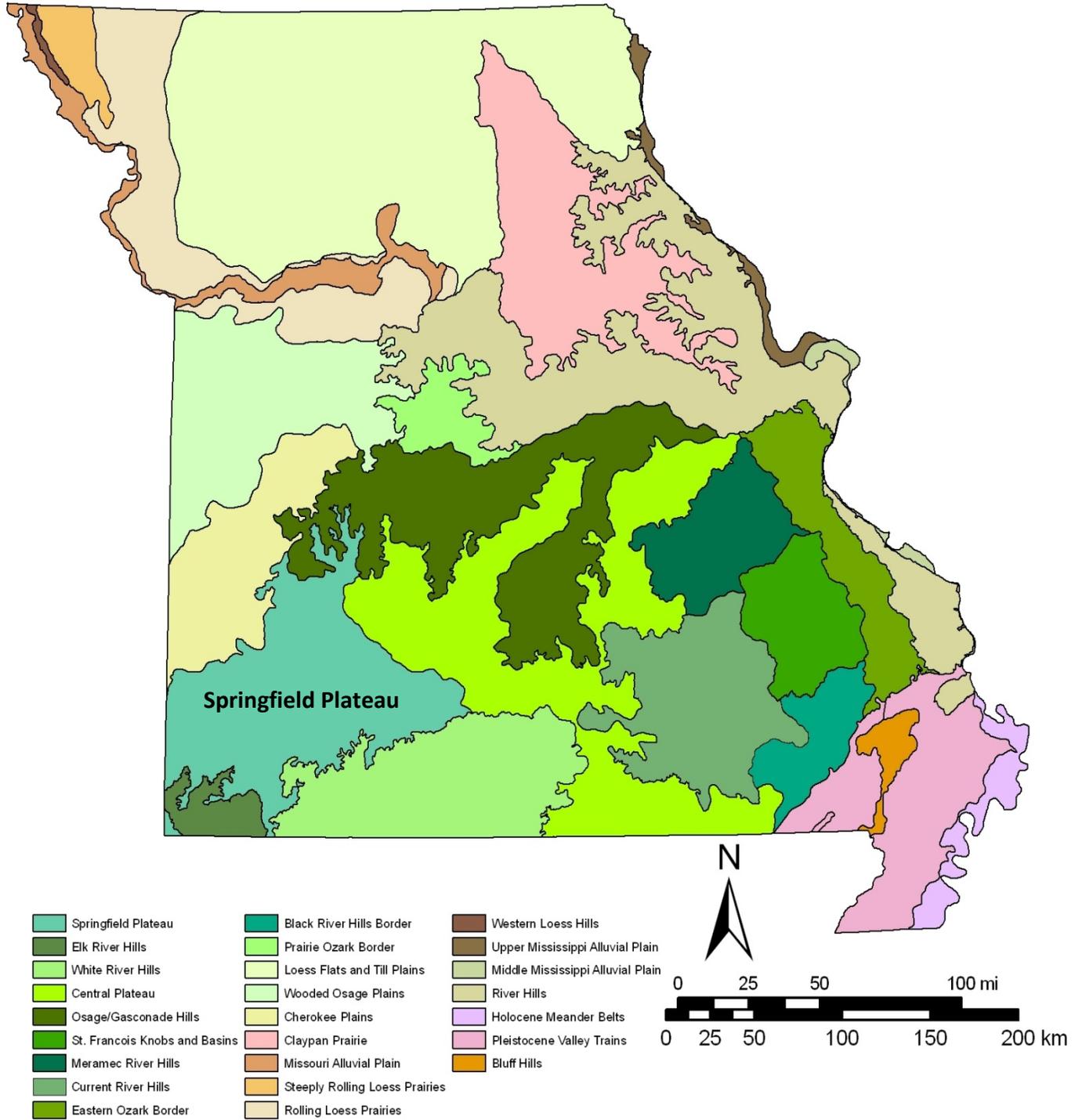
LEGEND

- Springfield Plateau Boundary
- Missouri County Boundaries

Although data sets used to create this map have been compiled by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, no warranty, expressed or implied, is made by the department as to the accuracy of the data and related materials. The act of distributing shall constitute any such warranty, and no responsibility is assumed by the department in the use of these data or related materials.



FIGURE 2. ECOLOGICAL SUBSECTIONS OF MISSOURI



Source: Department of Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. 2002. "Ecoregions of Iowa and Missouri."

1.3 The Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan and the Request for Proposal Process

The Trustees have designed a restoration process that allows them to use the overarching SPRRP as an umbrella to cover multiple NRDAR settlements. The envisioned process will follow this pathway:

1. Natural resource damages are monies recovered from a responsible party (sometimes referred to herein as “restoration funds”).
2. The Trustees develop a Request For Proposal (RFP) which identifies: potentially injured resources, location of the release and where the injury to natural resources occurred or continues to occur, natural resources for which the Trustees have trusteeship, damages amount(s), restoration goals, and potential metrics to measure restoration success. Appendix G provides an example of an RFP for restoration projects;
3. The Trustees will cause the RFPs to be made publicly available. The general public, non-governmental organizations, and/or local, state and federal governments and entities (including the Trustees) may submit restoration proposals meeting the criteria described in the RFP and the SPRRP. The RFPs will identify the time period in which proposals may be received for consideration by the Trustee Council;
4. The Trustee Council members and their technical expert(s) will evaluate project proposals received from the RFP using the Decision Matrix described in Section (6) of this document and attached as Appendix A. The Trustee Council will follow the project selection process outlined in Appendix B;
5. The Trustees will continue to issue RFPs for desired restoration goals until injury to natural resources and services lost have been compensated, restoration is completed and the restoration funds are expended.

Further information regarding the process the Trustees will use to evaluate and select restoration projects is found in Section (6) “Restoration Project Proposal Process” of this document.

1.4 Authority and Legal Requirements

This SPRRP was prepared jointly by the Service and MDNR. The Service is acting for DOI as the designated natural resource trustee under Section 107(f) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9607(f), Section 311 of the CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 1321, and other applicable laws, including Subpart G of the National Contingency Plan, 40 C.F.R. § 300.600-300.615.

Pursuant to CERCLA, the Governor of the State of Missouri has designated the Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources as the Trustee for the State’s natural resources. Further, the authorities under which the State of Missouri may act include, but are not limited to, the Missouri Constitution, 1945, Art. IV, Sections 40(a)-47; Chapter 252, RSMo, Department of Conservation – Fish & Game; Chapter 254, RSMo, State Forestry Law; Chapter 644, RSMo,

Missouri Clean Water Law; Sections 260.350-260-434, RSMo, Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Law; Sections 260-500 et seq., RSMo, Missouri Hazardous Waste Clean Up Law; and the regulations duly promulgated under the statues set out above.

The Missouri Trustee Council, comprised of the MDNR and the Service, will make recommendations to their respective Trustee and Authorized Official (AO), on behalf of the public to assess natural resource injuries and recover damages for injured natural resources and losses of services attributed to releases of hazardous substances. The federal AO is the DOI official delegated the authority to act on behalf of the Secretary of the DOI to conduct a natural resource damage assessment, restoration planning and implementation. The federal AOs for this plan are the Region 2 and 3 Regional Directors for the Service. The state designated Trustee is the Director of the MDNR and is responsible for conducting natural resource damage assessments, restoration planning, and implementation. The federal AOs represent the interests of the DOI, including all affected Bureaus, and the state Trustee represent the interests of the State of Missouri.

Future NRDAR claims may involve other Trustees, e.g., if the claim is for injury on Department of Defense (DOD) lands, the DOD would become an additional federal Trustee. If other Trustees are involved in a NRDAR case, then the SPRRP will be reviewed by the additional Trustee(s) to determine if is adequate for future restoration using recoveries of natural resource damages. If the SPRRP is determined to be insufficient for future needs by the other Trustee(s), then a restoration plan specific to that case will be developed.

Actions undertaken by the Service to restore natural resources or services under CERCLA and other federal laws are subject to the NEPA; and the regulations guiding its implementation at 40 C.F.R. Parts 1500 and 43 C.F.R. Part 46. NEPA and its implementing regulations outline the responsibilities of federal agencies under NEPA. Federal agencies contemplating implementation of a major federal action must produce an environmental impact statement (EIS) if the action is expected to have significant impacts on the quality of the human environment. When it is uncertain whether a contemplated action is likely to have significant impacts, federal agencies prepare an EA to evaluate the need for an EIS. If the EA demonstrates that the proposed action will not significantly impact the quality of the human environment, the Service will issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), which satisfies the requirements of NEPA, and no EIS is required. However, if there is a finding of significant impact to the human environment, then an EIS will be developed. For a proposed restoration plan, if a FONSI determination is made, the Trustees may then issue a final restoration plan describing the potential restoration alternatives. The Regional Director for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 3 is the Responsible Official for the NEPA.

In accordance with NEPA and its implementing regulations, the SPRRP summarizes the current environmental setting, describes the purpose and need for restoration actions, identifies potential alternative actions, assesses their applicability and potential impact on the quality of the physical, biological and cultural environment, and outlines public participation in the decision-making process. This information will be used to make a threshold determination as to whether preparation of an EIS is required prior to selection of the final restoration alternatives.

Other regulations that may guide the Trustees in the implementation of the SPRRP are found in Appendix C.

1.4.1 Applicability to the Oil Pollution Act

This document was developed to establish and implement restoration to compensate for injuries to natural resources and their services arising from the release of hazardous substances within the Springfield Plateau. As previously identified, the CERCLA authorizes states, federally recognized Tribes, and certain federal agencies that have authority to manage or control natural resources, to act as “Trustees” on behalf of the public, and to restore, rehabilitate, replace, and/or acquire natural resources equivalent to those injured by hazardous substance releases. Likewise, OPA authorizes federal and state governments and federally recognized Tribes to make the public whole for injuries to natural resources and their services resulting from an incident involving a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil incident.

The development of the SPRRP is a coordinated effort among state and federal natural resource agencies, local governments and entities, and the public. Further, the SPRRP broadly describes the Trustees’ priorities and objectives for restoring all injured natural resources and/or lost services in the Springfield Plateau and would be relevant to injured natural resources and/or lost services arising from events. Finally, the SPRRP allows for compensating the environment and the public for injuries resulting from an event as well as scaling relative to the event. As such, the SPRRP will meet OPA’s use of a regional restoration plan as identified in Subchapter E of the OPA implementing regulations, 15 C.F.R. §990.56 (b) and will expedite restoration implementation when an incident involving a discharge or threat of a discharge of oil occurs. The Trustees intend to refer to this SPRRP to inform restoration in the event of natural resource injury resulting from the discharge of oil and subsequent recovery of associated damages. In addition, pursuant to the DOI’s NEPA regulations, the Responsible Official may use the NEPA analysis contained in this SPRRP/EA for future oil spill restoration projects, where and when appropriate 43 C.F.R. § 46.120.

1.4.2 The Natural Resource Damages Assessment and Restoration Process

Pursuant to Executive Order 12580, the responsibility for promulgating NRDAR regulations was delegated to the Department of Commerce (via the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)) for coastal and marine environments, and the DOI for other environments. Type A regulations, promulgated by NOAA use a computer-based model to assess injuries resulting from chemical and/or oil discharges in coastal and marine environments. Type B assessments are more individualized and take into account more site specific conditions and impacts on the natural resources and services. Both Type A and Type B regulations contain four sequential phases for assessing injuries and determining damages. Generally Type A regulations are not applicable to Missouri. For the purposes of this SPRRP, the four Type B phases are discussed below.

Phase 1: Pre-assessment Screen. A pre-assessment screen, a prerequisite to conducting a formal natural resource damage assessment, is prepared based on readily available information to determine if additional assessment is warranted and that there is a reasonable probability of

making a successful claim. Five criteria (43 C.F.R. §11.23(e)) must be met and notification provided to the potentially responsible parties prior to moving forward to the next phase.

Phase 2: Assessment Plan. The assessment plan outlines potential studies planned to determine injuries to natural resources and/or services; provides an overview of environmental impacts; and describes the NRDAR process. The assessment plan ensures that any natural resource assessment of potential injuries is conducted in a planned and systematic manner and that the methodologies chosen demonstrate reasonable costs. There is a 30-day public review and comment period.

Phase 3: Assessment. The purpose of the assessment phase is to collect, compile and analyze data necessary to determine injury - exposure of trust resources to release or discharges; quantify injuries - nature and extent; and determine damages - monetary value of injured resources plus compensable value of the services lost.

Phase 4: Post-Assessment. During this phase, the Trustees prepare a Report of Assessment documenting all determinations, data, test results and related findings. A reasonable number of restoration alternatives including natural recovery are usually developed. A preferred alternative is selected based on several factors, including, but not limited to, technical feasibility, relationship of costs to benefits, and integration with response actions.

1.5 Summary of NRDAR Settlement History in the Springfield Plateau

At the publication of this document the Trustees have achieved several NRDAR settlements. The settlements (Table 1) provide the impetus for the creation of the SPRRP. It is the Trustees' goal that, once restoration funds are received by the Trustee(s), restoration will begin in as timely a fashion as is possible. However, some circumstances may preclude the initiation of restoration. For example, even if restoration funds are available, starting restoration may be premature if remediation at the site is not complete. Additionally, the Trustees may defer use of some restoration funds until an evaluation of the success and extent of previous restoration can be completed. Further details regarding individual settlements will be provided in each of the RFPs developed for those settlements and/or other recovered natural resource damages. An example RFP is included as Appendix G.

Table 1. Existing NRDAR Settlements within the Springfield Plateau

| Settlement | Settlement Date | Available Restoration Funds* |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Eagle Picher | February, 1995 | \$235,197.33 |
| Carver Salvage | February, 1995 | \$2,802.91 |
| Newton County Wells | May, 2007 | \$137,362.00 |
| ASARCO--Newton County | December, 2009 | \$6,990,529.23 |
| ASARCO--Jasper County | December, 2009 | \$13,099,124.26 |

* RESTORATION FUNDS AT THE TIME OF PUBLICATION

SECTION 2 - PURPOSE AND NEED FOR RESTORATION

The purpose of this document is twofold: (1) serve as an Environmental Assessment (EA) and (2) as a Regional Restoration Plan. The EA is designed to consider alternatives which will restore, rehabilitate, replace, and/or acquire the equivalent of any natural resources and services potentially injured by the release of hazardous substances into the Springfield Plateau, pursuant to applicable state, and federal laws and regulations. Additionally, this plan serves to facilitate public involvement in the restoration plan and to comply with environmental decision-making requirements.

The SPRRP is developed to identify a preferred alternative or alternatives to restore injured natural resources and to establish criteria for selecting projects to implement such restoration alternatives. The SPRRP broadly describes the Trustees' priorities and objectives for restoring injured natural resources and lost services in the Springfield Plateau. Restoration projects will be selected and funded by the Trustees via a RFP approach. Each RFP will include, but is not limited to, such information as the type of natural resources injured and/or services lost; location of the potentially injured natural resources and/or lost services; whether primary restoration is a viable action; and the amount of restoration funds available.

Any selected restoration project will be consistent with this SPRRP, statutory mandates and regulatory procedures, and applicable laws and policies for restoring, replacing, rehabilitating and/or acquiring the equivalent of potentially injured natural resources and lost services.

2.1 Residual Injury After Response Actions

Restoration under the NRDAR process is designed to complement removal and remedial responses performed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or other agencies that are underway or planned. The extent to which response actions return natural resources and the services they provide to their baseline condition (i.e., the level of services that would have existed but for the release) are considered in the restoration planning process. Generally the response action focuses on risks to human health and the environment posed by hazardous substances contamination. Simultaneous or subsequent restoration activities initiated by the natural resource Trustees address injuries to natural resources and their services resulting from releases of hazardous substances which may be unaddressed by response actions ("residual injury"). Additionally, natural resource Trustees are responsible for assessing and restoring natural resources to compensate the environment and the public for injuries that may have occurred during the remedial process and may persist into the future.

In addition to primary restoration costs, or the costs associated with directly restoring the injured resource to its baseline level of services ("**baseline condition**"), damages can also include compensation for the loss of natural resource services pending restoration. The period of injury from the time the injury occurred until baseline recovery is achieved is referred to as "compensatory loss". The SPRRP is applicable to restoration for all types of natural resource injuries.

SECTION 3 - RESTORATION ALTERNATIVES

3.1 Introduction of Alternatives under the National Environmental Policy Act

The following alternatives were developed to evaluate and recommend a preferred alternative to meet restoration goals in the Springfield Plateau. Evaluation of alternatives to the proposed action, in this case for restoration of injured natural resources, is a requirement under the NEPA process. Alternatives A, B, C, and D, as presented below, offer a variety of restoration options from which a preferred alternative will be selected at the conclusion of the restoration planning process. For Alternatives B, C, and D, restoration projects will be evaluated and selected using the same criteria as outlined in Section (6) of this document. Public review and coordination for Alternatives B, C, and D will be the same as described in Section (7) of this document. Table 2 provides a summary comparison of the Alternatives discussed in this section.

3.1.1 Important Considerations in Developing Restoration Alternatives

The selected alternative will be consistent with statutory mandates and regulatory requirements that specify that recovered damages are used to undertake feasible, safe, and cost-effective projects that address injured natural resources, consider actual and anticipated conditions, have a reasonable likelihood of success, and are consistent with applicable laws, regulations and policies.

The SPRRP evaluates the alternatives, taking into account a variety of factors including:

1. Technical feasibility (*i.e.*, whether it is possible to implement the alternative);
2. The relationship of the expected costs of the proposed actions to the expected benefits from the restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, and/or acquisition of equivalent resources;
3. The relative cost-effectiveness of different alternatives (*i.e.*, if two alternatives are expected to produce similar benefits, the least costly one is preferred);
4. The results of actual or currently planned response actions;
5. The potential for collateral injury to the environment if the alternative is implemented;
6. The ability of the natural resources to recover with or without each alternative, and the time required for such recovery;
7. The natural recovery period determined in § 11.73(a)(1);
8. Potential effects on human health and safety;
9. Consistency with relevant federal and state policies;
10. Compliance with applicable federal and state laws.

43 C.F.R. § 11.82(d)

The selected alternative must restore, rehabilitate, replace and/or acquire the equivalent of those natural resources and their services potentially injured by the releases of hazardous substances within the Springfield Plateau subsection boundary. Because the Springfield Plateau is a complex community of invertebrates, fish, wildlife, plants and humans, the Trustees intend to consider as much of the Springfield Plateau as possible and address areas of potential improvement for the ecosystem as a whole.

The Responsible Official will select one of the EA alternatives and will determine, based on the facts and recommendations contained within the EA, and public comment, whether this EA is adequate to support a FONSI, or whether an Environmental Impact Statement needs to be prepared. NEPA compliance is a federal requirement and not applicable to NRDARs that only involve the state Trustee.

3.2 Alternative A: No Action

The No Action Alternative, required by NEPA and the NRDAR regulations, 43 C.F.R. § 11.82(c)(2), consists of expected conditions under current programs pursued outside the NRDAR. It is the basis against which other alternatives can be compared. It is the alternative by which restoration is obtained by natural recovery. If this Alternative is implemented, the Trustees would not initiate specific actions to restore injured natural resources and their services to baseline conditions or compensate the environment and the public for natural resource injuries caused by the releases of hazardous substances into the environment.

Under this alternative, the state and federal agencies and landowners would continue to manage, conserve and protect the sites within the Springfield Plateau as outlined in current programs and regulations and within applicable budget constraints. However, no additional action would be taken to compensate for injuries to natural resources or their services. In addition, the terms of existing Consent Decrees require recovered natural resource damages be spent to restore, replace, rehabilitate and/or acquire the equivalent of potentially injured natural resources and their service and, under this Alternative, the restoration funds would not be expended..

3.3 Alternative B: Primary Restoration of Injured Natural Resources

Primary restoration is any action taken to return an injured natural resource and its services to its baseline condition. Alternative B describes restoration projects that directly restore natural resource injuries caused by the release of hazardous substances through means of primary restoration. This alternative would compensate for injury to natural resources by directly restoring the same resources that have been adversely impacted to a condition where they can provide the level of services available prior to the release of hazardous substances. Under this alternative, sites that cannot feasibly be returned to baseline condition would not be considered for further funding opportunities.

Natural resource-based restoration projects include activities such as upland restoration, wetland restoration, aquatic resource restoration, groundwater or cave/karst restoration, and other projects designed to reduce the exposure of natural resources under the Trustees' jurisdictions to residual hazardous substances. Alternative B would limit the Trustees to engaging solely in primary

restoration of injured natural resources at the site of the release of hazardous substances or where those substances come to be located in the environment. No off-site, compensatory, or acquisition of equivalent resource restoration projects would occur under this alternative.

Under this alternative, a mix of primary restoration projects would be selected to restore a broad array of natural resource services throughout the geographical area. Selecting a mix of restoration projects allows for the recovery of a wider range of injured resources as well as more flexibility for cost-effectiveness and feasibility due to different constraints related to the ecology of the area, residual hazardous substance following clean-up or remediation, or ability to find willing participants. Potential benefits of this approach to restoration include creating tracts of continuous high quality habitat or connecting existing habitats. This approach keeps the important linkages between physical, chemical and biological properties of the overall ecosystem.

All restoration under this Alternative would only be considered in areas where the landowner is willing and the surrounding land uses indicate that the restoration will remain viable wildlife habitat. The Trustees strongly prefer conservation easements in perpetuity for restored natural resources. The length of the conservation easement may be less than in perpetuity, but the length of time will be determined on a site by site basis. The Preservation of restored properties would be obtained through fee title purchase or environmental covenants. Land acquired is usually conveyed to individual state, tribal, or local government agencies, land trusts, or non-government conservation organizations following specific procedures and standards for each entity. In some instances, the federal government may acquire property if it meets the restoration criteria and is contained within existing comprehensive conservation plan and/or other property acquisition boundaries. While the primary purpose of the preservation of land is to protect and preserve high quality natural resources, portions of the acquired properties may be made available to the public for natural resource-based recreational activities such as wildlife viewing, hiking, fishing, hunting or educational opportunities.

The main benefit of this Alternative is that it provides the clearest linkage to injury, since the affected resources themselves will be restored. This Alternative also reduces ongoing injury from residual contamination. The next five subsections, 3.3.1 through 3.3.5, present a suite of primary restoration choices that could be selected under this Alternative, though the list is by no means exhaustive and could include numerous others as approved by the Trustees. The identified resource categories (i.e., upland resources, wetlands) are under the jurisdiction of the Trustees--both as natural resources and as supporting habitat for natural resources under the Trustees' jurisdiction (i.e., migratory birds).

3.3.1 Upland Resource Restoration Projects

The upland settings in the Springfield Plateau provide important habitat for migratory birds and other natural resources and may be injured by the release of hazardous substances. Releases of hazardous substances that occur in upland settings may erode, flow, or percolate into other landscapes or geological domains continually being released into the environment and causing additional, ongoing injury. As a consequence, restoration of injured upland resources becomes a

significant component of the SPRRP. Specific upland restoration projects could include but are not limited to:

- Ecological enhancement of remedial activities performed by the EPA
- Re-establishment of native upland vegetation
- Propagation and re-stocking of federally and state-listed Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species
- Utilization of accepted methods for land restoration not addressed fully by the remedial action
- Removal of invasive species
- Other projects that serve to reestablish natural characteristics that have been eliminated would be utilized, as appropriate.

3.3.2 Wetland Restoration Projects

Wetlands serve as natural water filters and sequestration sites for many different types of environmental contaminants. As a consequence, hazardous substances may accumulate in wetland environments above thresholds of toxicological concern. Wetland restoration and reestablishment would help restore resources that may be impaired or destroyed in the Springfield Plateau by the release of hazardous substances. Restoration of injured wetlands would provide increased nesting opportunities and increased food for a wide variety of fish, birds and other wildlife, as well as increased sediment storage capacity within the watershed. The Trustees envision that wetland resources reestablishment and enhancement may include active restoration projects such as but not limited to:

- Ecological enhancement of remedial activities performed by the EPA
- Removal of contaminants from wetlands where not fully addressed by EPA
- Re-establishment of interconnections between surface water and injured wetlands
- Propagation and re-stocking of T&E, game, and non-game wetland species
- Removal of invasive plant species
- Disruption of (or not repairing) drain systems
- Re-establishment of wetland plants and other native vegetation
- Other projects that serve to reestablish natural characteristics that have been eliminated would be utilized, as appropriate.

Wetland reestablishment and enhancement projects that will improve water quality and provide habitat for biological resources are preferred. Wetland restoration would only be considered in areas where the landowner is willing and the surrounding land uses indicate that the restoration will remain viable. The Trustees strongly prefer conservation easements in perpetuity for restored natural resources. The length of the conservation easement may be less than in perpetuity, but the length of time will be determined on a site by site basis.

3.3.3 Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Resource Restoration Projects

The release of hazardous substances, for example from industrial sources or un-reclaimed mine lands, may impair water quality and aquatic resources within the Springfield Plateau. To address

past and potential future injury, water quality and aquatic resource improvement projects may include many of the types of project categories, but are not limited to those listed below:

- Ecological enhancement of remedial activities performed by the EPA
- Stabilization of contaminated or eroding stream banks
- Natural stream channel design/restoration of channelized streams
- Restoration of mine drainage seeps or mine waste adjacent to waterways
- Establishment or protection of injured riparian corridors with native species
- Propagation and re-stocking of T&E, game, and non-game aquatic species
- Other projects that serve to reestablish natural characteristics that have been eliminated would be utilized, as appropriate.

Surface water quality and aquatic resource restoration projects such as these would provide ecological services similar to those lost due to the release of hazardous substances. Surface water protection and enhancement projects that will improve water quality and provide habitat for biological resources are preferred.

3.3.4 Groundwater Quality and Resource Restoration Projects

The release of hazardous substances can impair groundwater quality as well as karst and cave resources within the Springfield Plateau. For example, these resources may be affected by seepage and percolation of contaminants from un-reclaimed and abandoned surface and underground mining, industrial releases of hazardous chemicals from storage pits, releases of hazardous substances due to dumping or accidental spills, as well as other sources. To address past and potential future injury, groundwater quality and karst/cave resource improvement projects may include many of the types of project categories, but are not limited to those listed below:

- Treatment of contaminated groundwater for beneficial use
- Ecological enhancement of remedial activities performed by the EPA
- Removal and disposal of contaminated soils and overburden that contribute to injured groundwater
- Closure of voids that allow contamination to enter groundwater directly
- Propagation and re-stocking of T&E species, and other karst dwelling species
- Protection of recharge areas/establishment of groundwater protection zones
- Implementation of source control and water conservation projects
- Riparian restoration along losing streams
- Implementation of water treatment structure projects to intercept and treat groundwater discharge to surface water
- Implementation of permeable pavement and other projects designed to minimize storm water runoff to surface water
- Other projects that serve to reestablish natural characteristics that have been eliminated would be utilized, as appropriate.

Groundwater quality and karst/cave habitat restoration projects such as these would provide ecological services potentially similar to those lost due to the release of hazardous substances. Groundwater protection and enhancement projects that will improve groundwater quality for drinking water and provide habitat for biological resources are preferred. Groundwater is a major source of domestic and municipal drinking water in the Springfield Plateau and is also utilized for agricultural and industrial purposes. The karstic nature of the Springfield Plateau Aquifer results in an increased susceptibility to contamination from point and non-point sources. As a result, many opportunities exist to protect or enhance recharge to the aquifer.

3.3.5 *Public Enjoyment Projects*

This category of projects is intended to promote the improvement in the quality of life for surrounding communities whose use and enjoyment of natural resources in the Springfield Plateau may have been reduced as a result of the release of hazardous substances. Projects could include programs that promote hiking and bird watching opportunities, trash clean-ups (stream teams) and education about the importance of water quality to life in the project area. These projects would facilitate protection and conservation of trust resources resulting in enhanced public access to, and thus appreciation of, natural resources.

3.4 Alternative C: Offsite, Compensatory Restoration and/or Acquisition of Equivalent Resources or Replacement

Alternative C allows for consideration of other restoration such as:

Acquisition of Equivalent Resources (AER) or Replacement: the substitution of an injured resource with one that provides the same or substantially similar services; and

Compensatory Restoration: any action taken to offset the interim losses of natural resources from the date of the event until recovery;

CERCLA authorizes Trustees to replace or acquire natural resources and their services equivalent to those injured by hazardous substance releases, in lieu of or in addition to, direct restoration of the injured resources themselves. Under this Alternative, primary restoration *will not* occur. Natural resource-based restoration projects could occur in the same resource categories described in Alternative B; however, *all* of the restoration activities would take place away from the natural resources injured by the release of hazardous substances. Instead of primary restoration projects, compensatory restoration activities and AER will be used to compensate the environment and the public for the natural resources potentially injured.

Restoration under this Alternative would only be considered in areas where the landowner is willing and the surrounding land uses indicate that the restoration will remain viable wildlife habitat for at least 15 years. Preservation of restored properties would be obtained through fee title purchase or environmental covenants. Land acquired is usually conveyed to individual state, tribal, or local government agencies, land trusts, or non-government conservation organizations following specific procedures and standards for each entity. In some instances, the federal government may acquire property if it meets the restoration

criteria and is contained within existing comprehensive conservation plan and/or other property acquisition boundaries. While the primary purpose of the preservation of land is to protect and preserve high quality natural resources, portions of the acquired properties may be made available to the public for natural resource based recreational activities such as wildlife viewing, hiking, fishing, hunting or educational opportunities.

Similarly to Alternative B, a mix of natural resource restoration, enhancement, and acquisition projects can be selected to provide a broad array of natural resource services throughout the Springfield Plateau area. Selecting a mix of off-site restoration projects allows for the recovery of a wider range of resources as well as more flexibility for cost-effectiveness and feasibility due to different constraints related to the ecology of the area or ability to find willing participants. Potential benefits of this approach to restoration include creating tracts of continuous high quality habitat or connecting existing habitats. This approach keeps the important linkages between physical, chemical and biological properties of the overall ecosystem.

The next five subsections, 3.4.1 through 3.4.5, present a suite of compensatory and AER restoration choices that could be selected under this Alternative, though the list is by no means exhaustive and could include numerous others as approved by the Trustees.

3.4.1 Upland Resource Restoration, Enhancement and Creation

The difference between Alternative B and this category of projects is the potential location of the compensatory restoration/AER projects away from areas directly impacted by the release in question. Under this alternative, upland restoration projects could include:

- Acquisition or protection through conservation easements of native prairie remnants in the Springfield Plateau
- Restoration/rehabilitation of degraded prairies
- Conversion of non-native grassland into native prairie species composition
- Acquisition or protection through conservation easements of high quality glade and forest environments
- Propagation and re-stocking of T&E, game, and non-game species
- Restoration/rehabilitation of degraded glades and forests
- Other projects that serve to reestablish natural characteristics that have been eliminated would be utilized, as appropriate.

3.4.2 Wetland Restoration, Reestablishment or Enhancement Projects

The difference between Alternative B and this category of projects is the potential location of the compensatory restoration/AER projects away from areas directly impacted by the release in question. Under this alternative, wetland restoration projects could include:

- Acquisition or protection through conservation easements of native wetland remnants in the Springfield Plateau
- Restoration/rehabilitation of degraded wetlands
- Conversion of non-native wetlands into native wetland species composition

- Acquisition or protection through conservation easements of high quality seeps and springs and swamp environments
- Propagation and re-stocking of T&E, game, and non-game species
- Other projects that serve to reestablish natural characteristics that have been eliminated would be utilized, as appropriate.

3.4.3 *Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Resource Improvement Projects*

The difference between Alternative B and Alternative C for this category of projects is the potential location of the compensatory restoration/AER projects away from areas directly impacted by the release in question. Under this alternative, surface water and aquatic resource restoration projects could include:

- Establishment of drinking water protection zones
- Acquisition or protection through conservation easements of native riparian corridor/forested floodplain remnants in the Springfield Plateau
- Restoration/rehabilitation of degraded riparian corridors
- Stabilization of eroding stream banks
- Natural stream channel design/restoration of channelized streams
- Propagation and re-stocking of T&E, game, and non-game aquatic species
- Acquisition or protection through conservation easements of high quality seeps, springs, and swamp environments
- Other projects that serve to reestablish natural characteristics that have been eliminated would be utilized, as appropriate.

3.4.4 *Groundwater Quality and Resource Improvement Projects*

The only difference between Alternatives B and C for this category of projects is the potential location of the compensatory restoration/AER projects away from the site of the release of hazardous substances or where they come to reside in the landscape. Under this alternative, groundwater restoration projects could include:

- Acquisition or protection through conservation easements of high quality caves, karst areas, seeps and springs
- Acquisition or protection through conservation easements of cave/karst recharge zones in the Springfield Plateau
- Closure of voids that allow contamination to enter groundwater directly
- Restoration/rehabilitation of degraded cave/karst recharge zones
- Installation of cave closure devices
- Propagation and re-stocking of T&E, game, and non-game aquatic species
- Riparian restoration along losing streams
- Implementation of water treatment structure projects to intercept and treat groundwater discharge to surface water
- Implementation of permeable pavement and other projects designed to minimize storm water runoff and increase recharge

- Other projects that serve to reestablish natural characteristics that have been eliminated would be utilized, as appropriate.

3.4.5 *Public Education and Enjoyment Projects*

This category of projects is intended to promote the improvement in the quality of life for surrounding communities whose use and enjoyment of natural resources in the Springfield Plateau were may have been as a result of the release of hazardous substances. Projects could include educational programs that promote hiking and bird watching opportunities, trash clean-ups (stream teams) and education about the importance of water quality to life in the project area. These projects would facilitate protection and conservation of trust resources resulting in enhanced public access to, and thus appreciation of, natural resources.

3.5 Alternative D: Tiered Project Selection Process Evaluating the Feasibility of Primary Restoration, Compensatory Restoration, and Acquisition of Equivalent Resources (Preferred Alternative)

Alternative D examines the feasibility of primary restoration at each site and also allows for consideration of other restoration alternatives if a return to baseline level of services is not feasible. CERCLA authorizes Trustees to replace or acquire natural resources capable of providing the baseline level of services equivalent to those injured by hazardous substance releases, in lieu of or in addition to, primary restoration of the injured resources themselves. Natural resources may also be rehabilitated with actions that increase the ecological integrity or viability of resources and their services. Possible actions and types of restoration to be considered under Alternative D may include:

Primary Restoration: action taken to return an injured resource to its baseline condition;

Compensatory Restoration: any action taken to offset the interim losses of natural resource services from the date of the event until recovery;

Acquisition of Equivalent Resources or Replacement: the substitution of an injured resource that provides the same or substantially similar services.

This alternative includes all the categories of potential projects outlined in Alternative B and Alternative C. Alternative D is different from Alternatives B and C in that it allows the Trustees to use a combination of restoration activities and projects to accomplish restoration goals at or near the site. Consequently, Alternative D allows for the restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, and/or acquisition of equivalent resources within the Springfield Plateau. Like Alternative B, primary restoration is preferred but a combination of any or all categories of restoration may be considered and determinations of the appropriate type will be site-dependent. In cases where primary (on-site) restoration is not feasible, compensatory restoration or acquisition of equivalent resources off-site will allow flexibility for adequate compensation of the public for the resources.

Projects will be evaluated and selected using a matrix of factors (“Decision Matrix”) to be considered including criteria to give appropriate weight to the factors used to rank the projects.

An example of the Decision Matrix is included in Appendix A. The Trustees will solicit restoration project proposals from non-profit organizations, local, state and federal agencies, and the general public using a RFP approach. Please see the Appendix G for an exemplar RFP. The exemplar RFP serves as a model for future RFPs.

3.5.1 Upland Resource Restoration, Enhancement and Creation

Under this resource category of restoration projects, Alternative D allows the Trustees to select potential restoration projects discussed in both Alternatives B and C that serve to most efficiently return the site to pre-release conditions and/or compensate the public for the loss of upland natural resource services if primary restoration is not indicated. Alternative D restoration projects will be evaluated and selected using the guidelines established in Section (6) and the Decision Matrix.

3.5.2 Wetland Restoration, Reestablishment or Enhancement Projects

Under this category of restoration projects, Alternative D allows the Trustees to select potential restoration projects discussed in both Alternatives B and C that serve to most efficiently return the site to pre-release conditions and/or compensate the public for the loss of wetland natural resource services if primary restoration is not indicated. Alternative D restoration projects will be evaluated and selected using the guidelines established in Section (6) and the Decision Matrix.

3.5.3 Surface Water Quality and Aquatic Resource Improvement Projects

Under this category of restoration projects, Alternative D allows the Trustees to select potential restoration projects discussed in both Alternatives B and C that serve to most efficiently return the site to pre-release conditions and/or compensate the public for the loss of surface water and aquatic resource services if primary restoration is not indicated. Alternative D restoration projects will be evaluated and selected using the guidelines established in Section (6) and the Decision Matrix.

3.5.4 Groundwater Quality and Resource Improvement Projects

Under this category of restoration projects, Alternative D allows the Trustees to select potential restoration projects discussed in both Alternatives B and C that serve to most efficiently return the site to pre-release conditions and/or compensate the public for the loss of groundwater resources if primary restoration is not indicated. Alternative D restoration projects will be evaluated and selected using the guidelines established in Section (6) and the Decision Matrix.

3.5.5 Public Education and Enjoyment Projects

Under this category of restoration projects, Alternative D allows the Trustees to select potential restoration projects discussed in Alternatives B and C that serve to educate and/or compensate the public for the loss of any natural resources or natural resource services if primary restoration is not indicated. Alternative D restoration projects will be evaluated and selected using the guidelines established in Section (6) and the Decision Matrix.

Table 2. Comparison of Alternatives A, B, C, and D

| Actions | Alternative A (No Action) | Alternative B Primary Restoration Projects | Alternative C Compensatory Restoration and Acquisition of Equivalent Resources Projects | Alternative D Primary Restoration, Compensatory Restoration, and Acquisition of Equivalent Resources Projects (Preferred) |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Restore injured upland resources | No | Yes | No, compensatory restoration allowed at off-site locations, acquisition of equivalent resources possible. | Yes |
| Preserve existing high-quality upland resources | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Restore injured wetlands and associated resources | No | Yes | No, compensatory restoration allowed at off-site locations, acquisition of equivalent resources possible. | Yes |
| Preserve existing high-quality wetlands resources | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Restore injured surface water systems and aquatic resources | No | Yes | No, compensatory restoration allowed at off-site locations, acquisition of equivalent resources possible. | Yes |

Table 2 Continued

| Actions | Alternative A (No Action) | Alternative B Primary Restoration Projects | Alternative C Compensatory Restoration and Acquisition of Equivalent Resources Projects | Alternative D Primary Restoration, Compensatory Restoration, and Acquisition of Equivalent Resources Projects (Preferred) |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Preserve existing high-quality surface water systems and aquatic resources | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Restore injured groundwater, cave, and karst systems | No | Yes | No, compensatory restoration allowed at off-site locations, acquisition of equivalent resources possible. | Yes |
| Preserve existing high-quality groundwater, cave, and karst systems | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| Improve outdoor recreational opportunities/enhance public awareness | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |

SECTION 4 - AFFECTED RESOURCES

The purpose of this section is to describe the physical, biological, and socioeconomic resources that are potentially affected by the implementation of the SPRRP and the selected Alternative discussed in Sections (3) and (5). Detailed descriptions of the affected resources are provided in Appendix D.

4.1 Physical Resources

4.1.1 Geology

The Springfield Plateau is defined by smooth plains, lying higher in elevation than adjacent regions (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). The bedrock in the Springfield Plateau has characteristic Mississippian-age cherty limestones and limestones, with well-developed karst (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Soils in the Springfield Plateau are composed of material weathered from cherty limestones and partially enveloped with loess (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

4.1.2 Surface Water

Due to the comparatively high elevation of the Springfield Plateau in Missouri, streams drain radially from the plateau into adjacent areas (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Drainage basins in the Springfield Plateau include major portions of the [west flowing] Spring River, [north flowing] Sac River, and [south flowing] James River; and other minor portions of the Upper Osage River, Pomme de Terre River, Elk River, and Cherokees Lake Basins (Figure 3) (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Streams in the Springfield Plateau are typically clear with chert gravel and cobble, and limestone or dolomite boulders and bedrock.

4.1.3 Groundwater

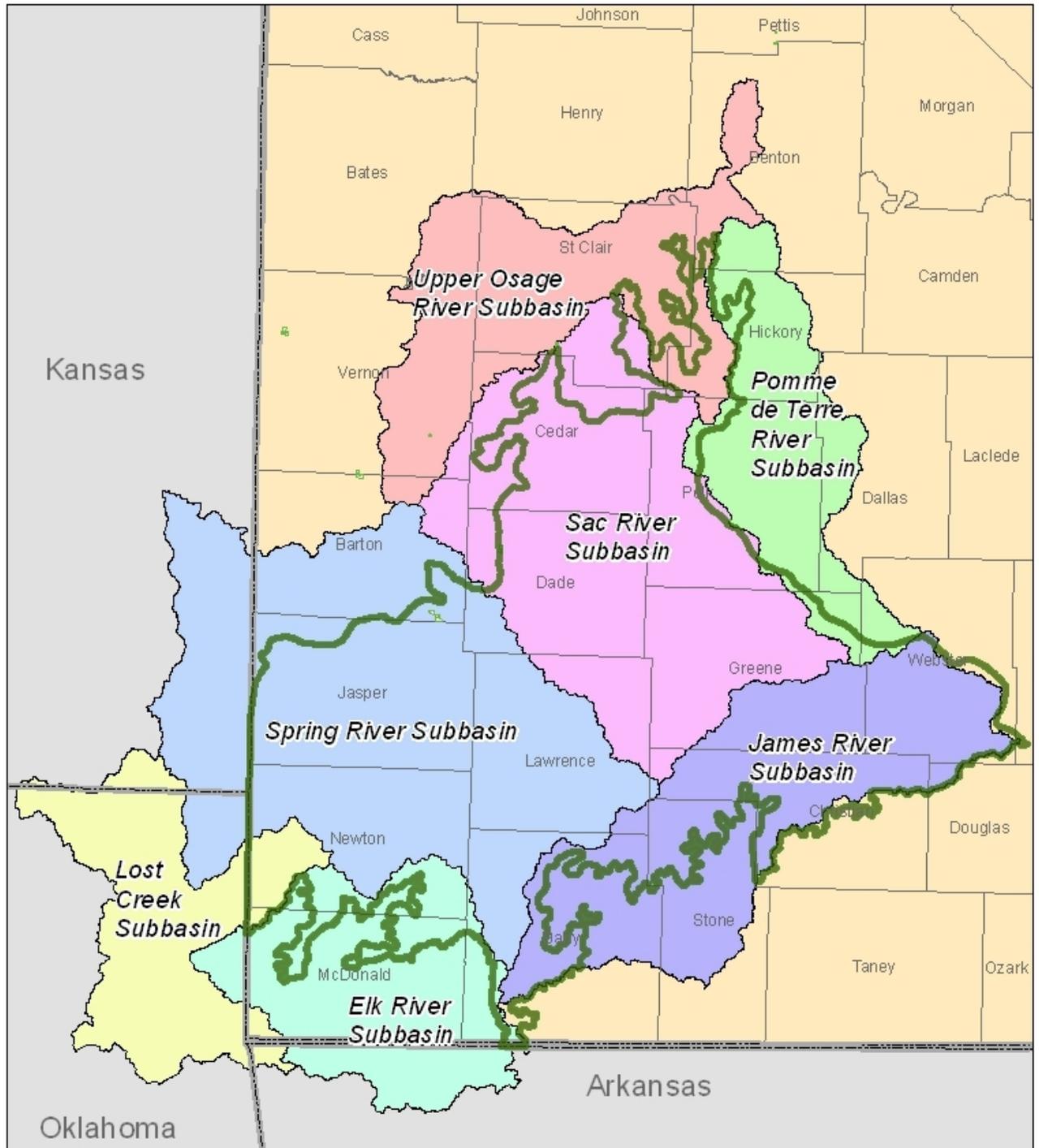
The Springfield Plateau lies within the Ozark Plateau's aquifer system and is comprised of three aquifers, named from shallowest to deepest, the Springfield Plateau aquifer, Ozark aquifer, and St. Francois aquifer. The Ozark aquifer is the primary water source for the Springfield Plateau region (Miller and Appel, 1997).

4.2 Biological Resources

4.2.1 Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitats

As a consequence of its unique karstic geology, the Springfield Plateau is a host to many rare natural communities. Uncommonly found terrestrial habitats in the Springfield Plateau include chert, limestone, and hardpan prairies; globally unique chert glades; high-quality limestone and sandstone glades; and, pristine high-quality caves (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Unique aquatic habitats include numerous springs, losing streams, sinkhole ponds, and caves (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002); steep-sided streams with limestone bluffs (MDC, 2009a); and cool/coldwater fisheries fed by multiple streams (MDC, 2009a). These habitats are strongly associated with listed species in the

FIGURE 3. WATERSHEDS IN THE SPRINGFIELD PLATEAU



LEGEND

- Springfield Plateau Boundary
- Missouri County Boundaries

Although data sets used to create this map have been compiled by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, no warranty, expressed or implied, is made by the department as to the accuracy of the data and related information. The act of distributing shall constitute any such warranty, and no responsibility is assumed by the department in the use of these data or related materials.



Springfield Plateau. State- and federally-listed species, such as cave dwelling species and near-endemic glade species, depend upon the persistence of these natural communities for their survival (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

4.2.2 Conservation Opportunity Areas

Conservation Opportunity Areas (COAs) represent areas with unique species and habitats that are prioritized for conservation. The Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) has identified three COAs in the Springfield Plateau, including the Shoal Creek, Spring River, and Golden Grasslands areas (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009) (Figure 4).

4.2.3 Federally- and State-listed Species

The Springfield Plateau houses more rare and endangered species than any other region in Missouri (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Twenty-one species in the Springfield Plateau are state or federally-listed, or are candidates for listing, including 14 species with federal status and 18 species with state status (Table 3). The list of species provided in Table 3 was compiled from county-specific information available online from the MDC Heritage Program (MDC, 2011a) and the Service (USFWS, 2011a); this list is current for the year 2011.

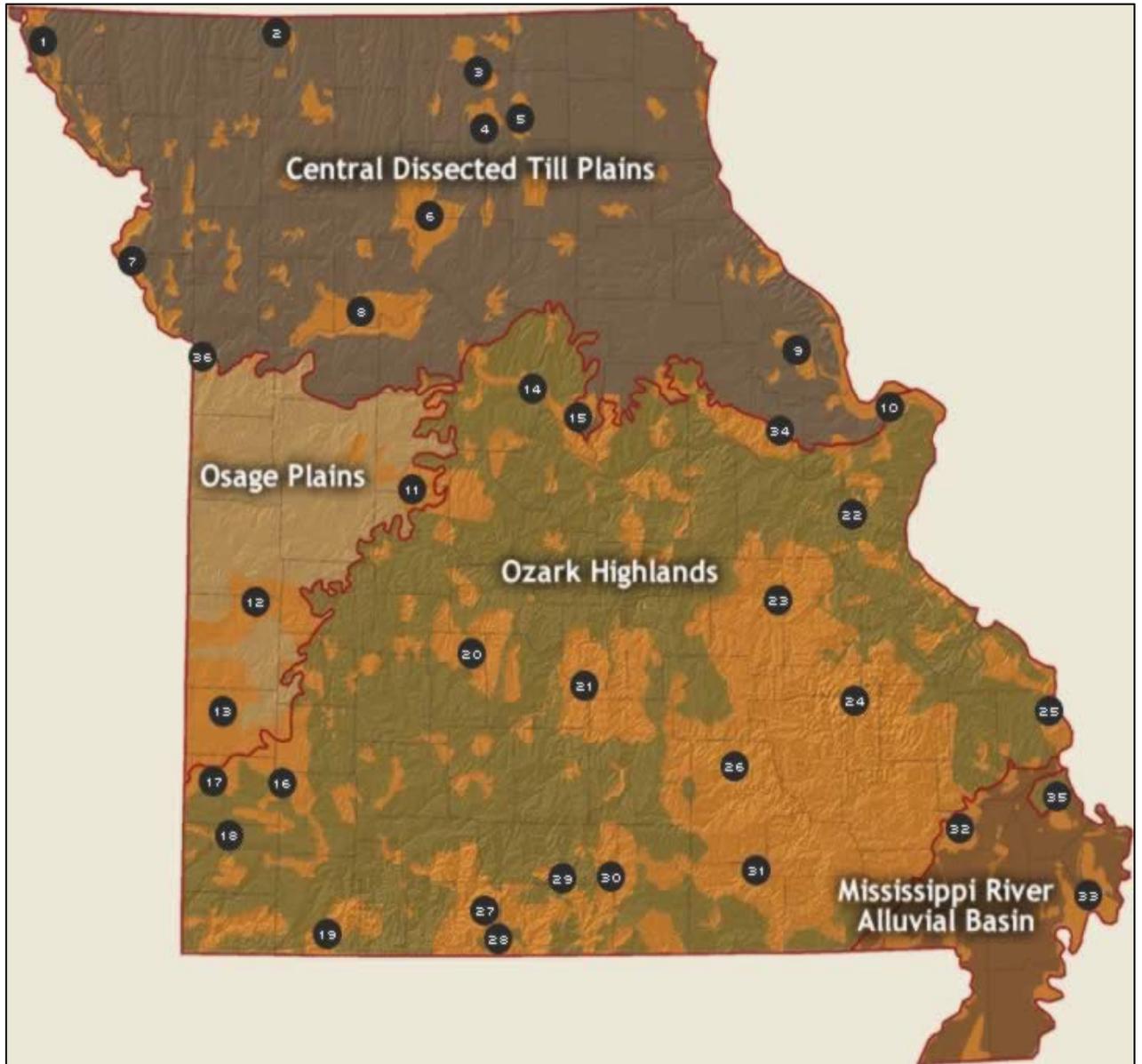
4.2.4 Missouri Species of Concern

In addition to the “listed” species, the Missouri Department of Conservation maintains a database of rare plants and animals – the “Missouri Species of Concern” (MDC, 2011b). Plants and animals are given a numeric rank (S1 through S5) based upon number of occurrences within Missouri. The number of species of concern that occupy the Springfield Plateau totals 76 species (Appendix E) (MDC 2011b).

4.2.5 Extirpated Species

Extirpated species are species that previously existed in Missouri, but are no longer found in Missouri (MDC, 2011c). The extirpation of a species is of concern because all species have a unique role (or “niche”) that they fulfill in an ecosystem. Some extirpated species are being reintroduced into Missouri. The desired endpoint of species reintroductions is to both reestablish populations of the extirpated species and also to benefit the ecosystem by replacing the lost functionality. Examples of reintroduction plans currently underway in Missouri include plans for the American burying beetle, bison, and elk. When appropriate, the restoration of injured resources may include the reintroduction of previously extirpated species.

FIGURE 4. CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY AREAS OF MISSOURI



COAs within the Springfield Plateau include the Golden Grasslands (16), Spring River (17), and Shoal Creek (18).

Source: Conservation Commission of Missouri. "Comprehensive Wildlife Strategy: Conservation Opportunity Areas." 2009 Missouri Department of Conservation. 12 Dec, 2009
<http://mdc.mo.gov/nathis/cws/coa/>

Table 3. Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species in the Springfield Plateau

| Common Name | Scientific Name | State Status | Federal Status |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| <u>Birds</u> | | | |
| Bachman's sparrow | <i>Aimophila aestivalis</i> | Endangered | |
| American bittern | <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> | Endangered | |
| Northern harrier | <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | Endangered | |
| Greater prairie-chicken | <i>Tympanuchus cupido</i> | Endangered | |
| <u>Mammals</u> | | | |
| Black-tailed jackrabbit | <i>Lepus californicus</i> | Endangered | |
| Gray bat | <i>Myotis grisescens</i> | Endangered | Endangered |
| Plains spotted skunk | <i>Spilogale putorius interrupta</i> | Endangered | |
| <u>Fish</u> | | | |
| Ozark cavefish | <i>Amblyopsis rosae</i> | Endangered | Threatened |
| Arkansas darter | <i>Etheostoma cragini</i> | | Candidate |
| Niangua darter | <i>Etheostoma nianguae</i> | Endangered | Threatened |
| Redfin darter | <i>Etheostoma whipplei</i> | Endangered | |
| Neosho madtom | <i>Noturus placidus</i> | Endangered | Threatened |
| <u>Mollusks</u> | | | |
| Pink mucket | <i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> | Endangered | Endangered |
| Neosho mucket | <i>Lampsilis rafinesqueana</i> | | Candidate |
| Rabbitsfoot | <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> | | Candidate |
| <u>Insects</u> | | | |
| American burying beetle ¹ | <i>Nicrophorus americanus</i> | Endangered | Endangered |
| <u>Plants</u> | | | |
| Geocarpon | <i>Geocarpon minimum</i> | Endangered | Threatened |
| Mead's milkweed | <i>Asclepias meadii</i> | Endangered | Threatened |
| Missouri bladder-pod | <i>Physaria filiformis</i> | Endangered | Threatened |
| Virginia sneezeweed | <i>Helenium virginicum</i> | Endangered | Threatened |
| Western prairie fringed orchid | <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> | Endangered | Threatened |

1. The MDC identifies this species as a Missouri extirpated species. The Service and the St. Louis Zoo are working [independent of this restoration plan] to develop a plan for reintroduction in the SPRRP.

4.2.6 Migratory Bird Species

The Springfield Plateau is located within the Mississippi Flyway, one of the major migration routes in the United States. More than 250 species of migratory birds utilize the Springfield Plateau as a migratory pathway, according to the MDC's Fish and Wildlife Information System (MDC, 2009b).

4.3 Socioeconomic Resources

4.3.1 Recreational Resources

Game animals in the Springfield Plateau provide hunting and fishing opportunities for people living in or near the region, and result in significant annual revenue for the area. Fishing and hunting expenditures in Missouri totaled nearly \$2.2 billion in 2006, according to the most recent *National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation* (USFWS et al., 2006).

The Springfield Plateau contains 80,000 acres of public lands (Figure 5) (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). The public lands in the Springfield Plateau provide recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, swimming, boating, bird watching, camping, and hiking (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). A listing of the public lands (to date) in the Springfield Plateau is provided in Appendix F.

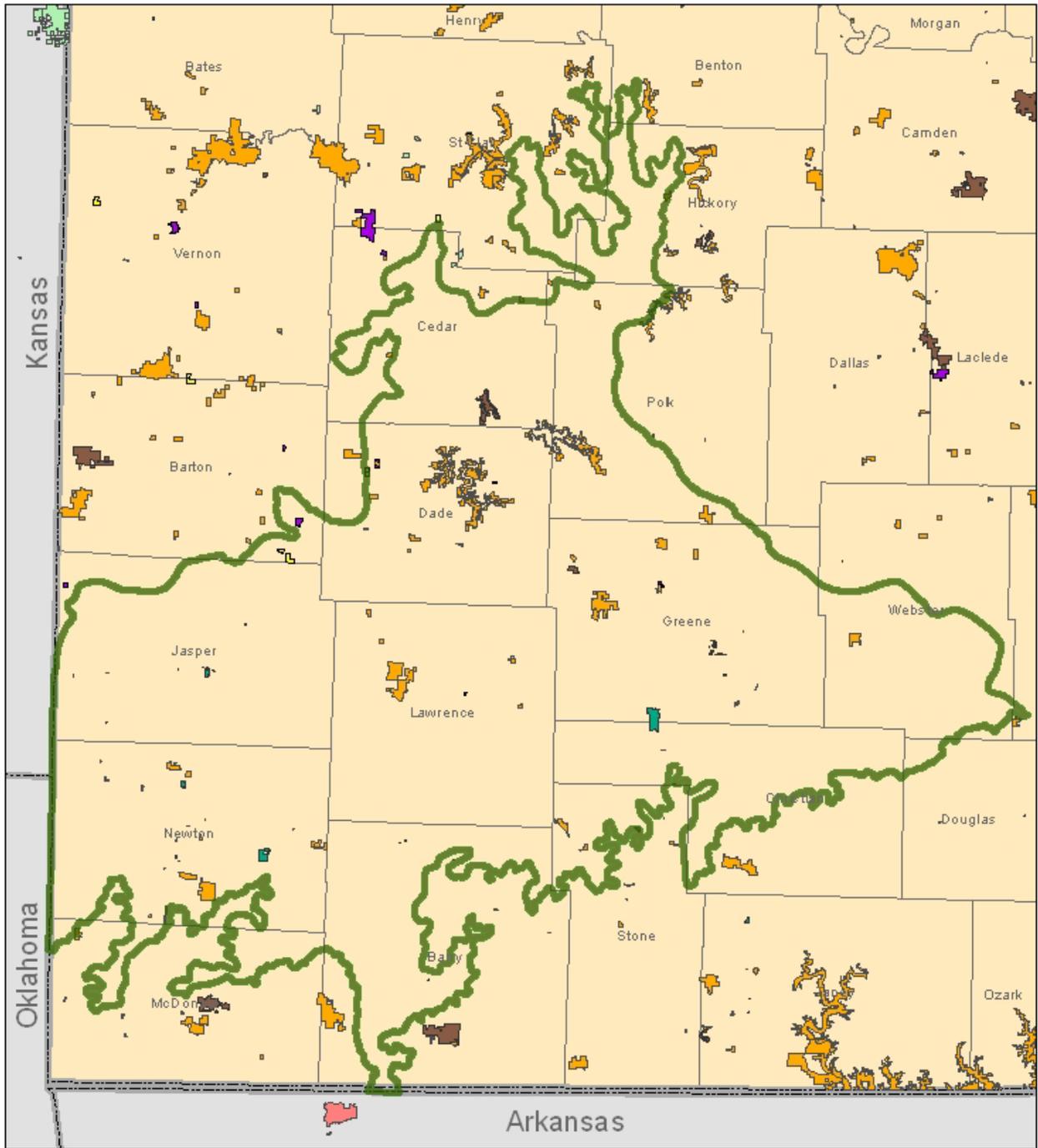
4.3.2 Economics and Land Use

Historically, agriculture and mining were the primary components of the Springfield Plateau's economy. The economy of the early 1800s was dominated by the farming of livestock, corn, and wheat (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). By the 1850s and 60s the region became known worldwide for its production of lead and zinc. Mining of these ores became concentrated in Jasper and Newton counties, and continued until ore reserves were nearly depleted around 1966 (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

At present, the economy of the Springfield Plateau is driven by wholesale trade, retail trade, and manufacturing (U. S. Census Bureau, 2006). The agriculture sector remains an important component in the region's economy. Agriculture in the region is dominated by the livestock industry, notably beef and dairy cattle production in Greene county, and poultry farming in Barry and Newton counties (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). The Springfield Plateau is Missouri's leading dairy cattle region (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Hay, sorghum, and wheat crops are also important to the area (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Today, high-calcium limestone and gravel mining occur in the Springfield and Joplin areas.

The economies within the Springfield Plateau dictate land use. Land use in Springfield, Joplin, and Neosho is dominated by urbanization (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Throughout the region, crops occupy the best soils and smoothest lands, grasslands are used for beef and dairy cattle, and mined lands remain as derelict tracts (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

FIGURE 5. SELECT PROTECTED LANDS IN THE SPRINGFIELD PLATEAU



LEGEND

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Springfield Plateau Boundary | | National Parks |
| | MDC Lands | | National Register Districts |
| | MDNR Lands | | Nature Conservancy Preserve |
| | Missouri Prairie Foundation Lands | | USFWS Lands |

Although data sets used to create this map have been compiled by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, no warranty, expressed or implied, is made by the department as to the accuracy of the data and related materials. The user's attention shall not constitute any such warranty, and no responsibility is assumed by the department in the use of these data or related materials.



SECTION 5 - ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The purpose of this section is to evaluate and explain the potential environmental impacts of the selection of a particular Alternative. The four alternatives reviewed in this document are discussed here to reveal their differences and to provide insight into the selection of the Trustees' Preferred Alternative.

5.1 Alternative A: No Action

5.1.1 *Habitat Impacts*

Under this alternative, no natural resources would be restored, enhanced, or acquired beyond what is currently being done within mandates, policies and restricted budgets. The public would not be compensated for injuries to natural resources from the release of hazardous substances into the environment because no restoration linked to the injuries would occur.

5.1.2 *Biological Impacts*

Natural resources harmed by the release of hazardous substances into the environment would not be restored, rehabilitated, replaced or the equivalent acquired. Populations of fish and wildlife species throughout the Springfield Plateau that rely on streams and associated upland, wetland, surface water, and ground water habitats would not increase sufficiently to compensate for past losses.

5.1.3 *Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Species*

Negative impacts to listed species would not be reduced under this alternative.

5.1.4 *Cultural Resources*

No cultural resources have been identified.

5.1.5 *Environmental Justice*

Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (59 Federal Register 7629 (1994)), directs federal agencies to incorporate environmental justice in their decision making process. Federal agencies are directed to identify and address as appropriate, any disproportionately high and adverse environmental effects of their programs, policies and activities on minority or low-income populations.

Under the No Action Alternative (A), wildlife viewing and environmental education opportunities would not improve through enhancement projects. Thus, the local environment would remain impacted while natural recovery occurs. While affluent individuals can afford to travel and pay for non-impacted outdoor experiences located elsewhere, low-income individuals are less capable of doing so.

5.1.6 Socioeconomic Impacts

This alternative would not result in any positive direct or indirect impacts on the local economy. This alternative would not result in additional lands that could provide increased recreational opportunities and related economic development in the area.

5.1.7 Cumulative Impacts

If this alternative were implemented, the cumulative impacts would be adverse to the environment. Injuries to the environment likely would persist for some time into the future and would not be compensated for. The exclusive reliance on existing programs, regulations and policies do not necessarily provide for long-term restoration and preservation of high quality upland, wetland, aquatic, and groundwater resources or additional services to compensate for injuries suffered.

5.2 Elements Common to Alternatives B, C, and D

5.2.1 Habitat Impacts

Restoring, enhancing, or protecting upland, wetland, aquatic, and groundwater resources negatively impacted by hazardous substances improves the ecological functions of the Springfield Plateau that are essential for many fish and wildlife species. In addition, stream and associated resource restoration and preservation may also improve public use and enjoyment of these resources. Benefits of upland, wetland, aquatic, and groundwater resource improvements or enhancement would include improved water quality, restored habitat for fish and wildlife species, and increased ecological productivity. Improving the quality of aquatic vegetation and habitat for fish and birds would provide similar ecological functions as those potentially injured by hazardous substances.

Under Alternatives B, C, and D there would be minimal short-term impacts to habitat due to the needed manipulation of soil to complete upland, wetland, and aquatic habitat restoration or enhancement projects.

5.2.2 Biological Impacts

Alternatives B, C, and D would benefit a wide suite of species of fish and wildlife found in the Springfield Plateau. Improvements to the habitats of species are expected to result in commensurate increases in the populations of species that utilize the newly restored, created, or protected habitats. There would be minimal negative impacts to biological resources from human disturbance in relation to use of preserved areas and natural resource-based public use projects. The public use projects would also protect and potentially minimize human disturbance to fish and wildlife by controlling human impacts on those resources.

5.2.3 *Listed, Proposed, and Candidate Species*

State- and federally-listed or endangered species would receive further protection and aid in the recovery of the species if Alternative B, C, or D were implemented. Protective measures would be taken during implementation of any projects. Adherence to the restrictions proscribed in the protective measures will provide for no adverse effects on the listed species. For federally-listed species, consultation under the Endangered Species Act will be conducted as described in Section 7.3 of this report.

5.2.3.1 *Birds*

The Greater prairie chicken and Bachman's sparrow may use uplands restored or acquired under Alternative B, C, or D. The Northern harrier and American bittern may benefit from wetlands and aquatic habitat restored or acquired under Alternatives B, C, or D.

5.2.3.2 *Mammals*

The Spotted skunk and the Black-tailed jackrabbit may use uplands restored or acquired under Alternative B, C, or D. The Gray bat may benefit from caves and karst systems restored or acquired under alternatives B, C, or D.

5.2.3.3 *Aquatic organisms*

State and federally-listed mussel species like the Pink mucket and other mussel species require clean waterways and specific fish host species for their young. Mussel populations may return or increase in surrounding waterways as aquatic stream habitat is restored, water quality is improved, and (as needed) mussels and their host species are propagated and reintroduced in the Springfield Plateau waterways. Mussel species may benefit from restoration or acquisition projects under Alternative B, C, or D.

State- and federally-listed fish species like the Arkansas darter, Niangua darter, Redfin darter, Neosho madtom, and Ozark cavefish may benefit from aquatic habitat restoration or acquisition projects in Alternative B, C, or D.

5.2.3.4 *Insects*

The state- and federally-listed American burying beetle may benefit from upland restoration and acquisition projects under Alternative B, C, or D.

5.2.3.5 *Plants*

State- and federally-listed plant species like the Missouri bladder pod, Mead's milkweed, Virginia sneezeweed, Prairie fringed orchid, and Geocarpon may benefit from upland restoration and acquisition projects under Alternative B, C, or D.

5.2.4 Cultural Resources

Projects covered under this EA such as planting riparian buffers, stabilizing stream banks, acquiring tracts of native prairie, restoring abandoned mine lands, and development for public uses or other eventual development on acquired lands have the potential to affect properties meeting the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places and other cultural resources. Specific areas for upland and wetland restoration and land acquisition have not been determined. When project areas are determined during preparation of a RFP, and prior to making final decisions about these projects, the Field Supervisor at the Columbia, Missouri Ecological Field Office of the Fish and Wildlife Service, will initiate consultation with the Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) and, with the assistance of the Service Regional HPO, will complete the Section 106 process. 36 C.F.R. Part 800.

5.2.5 Environmental Justice

Upland, wetland, aquatic, and cave/karst preservation would involve transactions with willing landowners. No minority or low-income populations would be displaced or negatively affected in any way. While the primary purpose of the restoration of this land is for fish and wildlife, portions of the acquired properties may be used by the public for natural resource based recreational/educational activities such as wildlife viewing. Aquatic habitat improvement would also enhance recreational opportunities in and around the Springfield Plateau.

5.2.6 Socioeconomic Impacts

The overall quality of life for the surrounding communities would improve with the restoration of the potentially injured areas. Protection of prairies, wetlands, riparian buffers, and caves would provide wildlife viewing, fishing and hunting, and help create positive economic impacts on the local economy. Aquatic habitat improvements or enhancements would provide more opportunities for public enjoyment of natural resources. Acquisition procedures of land would involve transactions with willing land owners who would be paid fair market value.

5.2.7 Elements Common to All Impacts

Other impairments to the ecosystem such as pollution associated with development would continue to affect the Springfield Plateau where restoration projects would be implemented under alternatives B, C, and D. These additional sources of impact may also inhibit the ability of the natural resources to fully recover or may negatively impact other restoration projects undertaken by the Trustees.

5.3 Alternative B: Primary Restoration of Injured Natural Resources

5.3.1 Cumulative Impacts

Alternative B would limit the Trustees solely to primary restoration of natural resources at the site of the release of hazardous substances or where those substances come to be located in the environment. No off-site, compensatory, or acquisition of equivalent resource restoration projects would occur under this alternative. Selection of Alternative B would compel the Trustees to spend restoration funds only at the site of release, without regard to other mitigating factors such as the local environment, prospects for restoration success, and long-term project viability due to external pressures. As a result, the Trustees may be compelled to spend large sums of money to directly restore resources that have limited value due to the surrounding environment (*e.g.* a restored prairie surrounded by urban development).

Cumulative impacts from the primary restoration implemented under Alternative B would still positively affect the region as a whole. Primary restoration is the Trustees stated preference for all potentially injured natural resources. However, the cumulative effect of primary restoration projects from Alternative B is expected to be less than cumulative benefits of the comprehensive restoration alternatives offered by Alternative D. Due to the limitation of the ability of the Trustees to only consider primary restoration, Alternative B is less desirable than Alternative D. To begin restoring the resources of the Springfield Plateau that have been injured by the release of hazardous substances and achieving maximum benefit from restoration projects implemented, the Trustees need to have the flexibility to request and implement projects that best suit the needs, local conditions, and local communities affected by the injured natural resources while still meeting our legal requirements.

5.4 Alternative C: Offsite, Compensatory Restoration and/or Acquisition of Equivalent Resources or Replacement

5.4.1 Cumulative Impacts

Alternative C would limit the Trustees solely to off-site compensatory restoration, or AER projects. No primary restoration of injured natural resources to their baseline condition would occur under this alternative. Selection of Alternative C would compel the Trustees to spend restoration funds off-site from the injured natural resources. Consequently, the Trustees would be without the ability to directly restore injured natural resources, even in situations where primary restoration is feasible, cost-effective, and desired by the local community. As a result, large portions of injured natural resources may remain injured in perpetuity, since the Trustees could exhaust restoration funds at restoration locations far from the site of release.

Nonetheless, cumulative impacts from the compensatory restoration and AER projects implemented under Alternative C will still positively affect the Springfield Plateau. Alternative C will provide for opportunities to add to and connect the currently protected resources over a larger geographic area than Alternative B. Consequently, Alternative C may also establish larger tracts of contiguous high quality habitat that would benefit many fish and wildlife species in the area.

However, the overall effect of restoration projects under Alternative C is expected to be less than the cumulative benefits of the comprehensive restoration alternatives offered by Alternative D. Due to these limiting factors, Alternative C is less desirable than Alternative D. To achieve maximum benefit from those restoration projects implemented, the Trustees need to have the flexibility to request and implement projects that best suit the environmental needs, local conditions, and local communities affected by the injured natural resources while still meeting our legal requirements.

5.5 Alternative D: Tiered Project Selection Process Evaluating the Feasibility of Primary Restoration, Compensatory Restoration, and Acquisition of Equivalent Resources (Preferred Alternative)

5.5.1 Cumulative Impacts

As the synthesis of restoration projects presented in both Alternatives B and C, Alternative D would contribute most to the efforts of the Trustees towards the restoration of natural resources in the Springfield Plateau. With the ability to selectively decide between primary restoration, off-site restoration/resource enhancement, or acquisition of equivalent resources, the Trustees can plan for and seek RFPs for projects that will best restore natural resources to their baseline level of services or acquire the equivalent of such resource services. As a result, large tracts of injured natural resources can be considered for restoration, and where on-site restoration is impracticable, or less appropriate, suitable off-site restoration projects can be sought and considered. The Trustees would use the project selection criteria as outlined in section (6) of this document to judiciously select the most appropriate restoration projects.

The inclusion of a greater diversity of projects under Alternative D allows for greater input and impact by local communities, organizations, and agencies. It also allows for greater input and impact over the restoration projects selected to restore injured resources and resource services and to compensate the public for the loss of injured natural resources. Accordingly, Alternative D provides for increased cooperation between the Trustees and the abovementioned entities towards the completion of conservation, natural resource enhancement, and restoration goals. Because of the ability to consider a greater diversity of projects, Alternative D may result in the establishment of larger tracts of continuous high quality habitat that would benefit fish and wildlife species in the Springfield Plateau area than possible under either Alternatives B or C.

Cumulative impacts from the primary restoration, compensatory restoration and AER projects implemented under Alternative D would result in the greatest positive impact for the Springfield Plateau as a whole. The overall effect of restoration projects under Alternative D is expected to be significantly greater than cumulative benefits offered by Alternative B or Alternative C.

5.6 Summary of Environmental Consequences for Each Alternative (Table 4)

Table 4. Comparison of Alternative A, B, C, & D, Environmental Consequences

| Attributes | Alternative A (No Action) | Alternative B Primary Restoration Only | Alternative C Off-Site Compensatory Restoration and/or Acquisition of Equivalent Resources | Alternative D Primary Restoration, Off-Site Compensatory Restoration and/or Acquisition of Equivalent Resources |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| Uplands | Continued net loss of resources | Increase of upland resources associated with the restoration of injured sites | Uplands away from the site are restored and/or protected, additional protection from degradation or development. On-site injured resources remain unaddressed | Injured uplands are directly restored where appropriate; uplands are preserved, enhanced, or protected off-site when primary restoration is not indicated |
| Wetlands | Expected continued net loss of resources | Increase of wetland resources associated with the restoration of injured sites | Wetlands away from the site are restored and/or protected, additional protection from degradation or development. On-site injured resources remain unaddressed | Injured wetlands are directly restored where appropriate; wetlands are preserved, enhanced, or protected off-site when primary restoration is not indicated |
| Aquatic resources | Continued degradation and loss of resources | Increase of aquatic resources associated with the restoration of injured sites | Aquatic resources away from the site are restored and/or protected, additional protection from degradation or development. On-site injured resources remain unaddressed | Injured aquatic resources are directly restored where appropriate; aquatic resources are preserved, enhanced, or protected off-site when primary restoration is not indicated |
| Surface water | Remain degraded due to land use issues and historic pollution in sediments | Increase of surface water quality associated with the restoration of injured sites | Surface water quality away from the site is restored and/or protected, additional protection from degradation or development. On-site injured resources remain unaddressed | Injured surface waters are directly restored where appropriate; surface waters are preserved, enhanced, or protected off-site when primary restoration is not indicated |
| Ground water, cave and karst resources | Continued degradation and loss of resources | Increase of ground water quality associated with the restoration of injured sites | Groundwater resources away from the site are restored and/or protected, additional protection from degradation or development. On-site injured resources remain unaddressed | Injured ground water/cave/karst resources are directly restored where appropriate; ground water/cave/karst resources are preserved, enhanced, or protected off-site when primary restoration is not indicated |
| Wildlife resources | Continued injury and decrease of numbers | Increase in populations with restoration of injured sites | Increase in populations in locations other than the site of injury. | Wildlife populations increase at the site of injury and at off-site locations when compensatory restoration or acquisition of equivalent resources is indicated |
| Listed threatened or endangered species | Negative impacts would continue | Potential recovery of species in the area of primary restoration | On-site injured resources remain unaddressed. | Potential recovery of listed species at the site of primary and compensatory restoration. Protection of populations through acquisition of existing resources |

Table 4 Continued

| Attributes | Alternative A (No Action) | Alternative B Primary Restoration Only | Alternative C Off-Site Compensatory Restoration and/or Acquisition of Equivalent Resources | Alternative D Primary Restoration, Off-Site Compensatory Restoration and/or Acquisition of Equivalent Resources |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Cultural resources | N/A | Adverse impacts are possible | Adverse impacts are possible | Adverse impacts are possible |
| Environmental justice issues | No opportunities for increased quality of life | Degraded resources impacting communities are directly restored | Degraded resources impacting communities are not restored. Populations distant from the site more directly benefit from restoration | Degraded resources impacting communities are restored or the public is compensated for their loss with appropriate off-site restoration projects |
| Socioeconomic issues | Local economy would remain the same or decrease due to continued injury without restoration | Local economy could potentially increase due to funds spent on primary restoration | Increase likelihood of restoration benefiting local economy due to greater geographic region | Local economy likely to benefit from the restoration of injured sites, funds expended on restoration, and enhanced wildlife, fishing, hiking, viewing, etc. opportunities. |
| Recreational use, environmental education and resource enjoyment | No enhancement or increase in recreational opportunities or environmental education | Potential enhancement of wildlife viewing and fishing opportunities at the site only. | Allows for enhancement of wildlife/bird viewing and fishing opportunities as well as enhancement of understanding of the ecosystem | Allows for enhancement of wildlife/bird viewing and fishing opportunities as well as enhancement of understanding of the ecosystem both at the site and at off-site areas designed to compensate the public. |
| Cumulative impacts | Potential decrease in populations of wildlife continued loss of upland and wetland resources, continued degradation of groundwater | Increase populations of wildlife and greater diversity in the aquatic community; some ecosystem functions restored, funds may be spent inappropriately for local conditions | Increase populations of wildlife and aquatic communities only at locations other than the site of release. Natural resources at the site of injury remain injured. | Increase populations of wildlife and greater diversity of fish communities; ecosystem functions are able to be restored. Local communities experience satisfaction of increased natural resources and enjoyment. |

SECTION 6 - RESTORATION PROJECT PROPOSAL PROCESS

6.1 The Request for Proposal Process

By law, the Trustees are responsible to the public to use recovered restoration funds solely for the restoration of natural resources injured by the release of hazardous substances, and/or pollutants. The Trustees must restore, rehabilitate, replace and/or acquire the equivalent of injured natural resources. The Trustees must ensure that there is a legal nexus between the injury and the restoration project implemented. The Trustees are accountable to the public for how the funds are expended and must comply with requirements under NEPA and CERCLA. There is no intent by the Trustees to delegate these responsibilities to other parties or organizations.

Restoration projects will be evaluated and selected through a RFP process. In order to maximize the ecological benefit of the natural resource damage recoveries, it is the intent of the Trustees to utilize this RFP process to assist in the identification of restoration projects for implementation. Issuance of an RFP by the Trustees will be triggered by a number of factors, including but not limited to, the achievement of settlements, staff time and availability, input from stakeholders, the schedule of remedial action at a particular site, and the nature of the resource injury. The Trustees will work with stakeholders and amongst themselves to identify projects which meet the restoration criteria and goals contained within this SPRRP. The Trustee Council will evaluate and make the final recommendations on the selection of projects. The exemplar RFP contained in Appendix G serves as a model for future RFPs. It contains the restoration project RFP format and guidance for a hypothetical restoration fund.

Potential stakeholders include, but are not limited to, municipalities, county and local governments, state and federal governments, private and public entities, and private and public nonprofit organizations interested in implementing restoration projects to restore injured natural resources and their services. Restoration project proposals prepared by local agencies or groups are more likely to be supported by the community overall because they will better reflect local interests and priorities. Overall effectiveness of the SPRRP will increase through leveraging public and private contributions (dollars and services) and coordination with other area enhancement projects. Note that the Trustees can submit projects through the RFP process. These projects will be evaluated objectively using the same criteria as non-trustee submittals and comply with Sections 105.450 to 105.458, RSM0 regarding conflict of interest.

Restoration projects should not duplicate or substitute for traditional funding sources or program responsibilities; they should be in addition to existing responsibilities. Basic principles such as fish and wildlife biology, landscape ecology, botany, wetland/riverine ecology, and hydrology are important concepts to utilize in the development of quality restoration projects that restore both habitat structure and function and comply with the goals of the SPRRP. Maximizing resources and leveraging monies for restoration projects is strongly encouraged.

6.1.1 Communication with the Trustees

The Trustees will use their websites for a multitude of purposes, including, but not limited to: the announcement of public meetings, acceptance of comments on the SPRRP, announcement of

scheduled releases of RFPs, publication of dates for project proposal submission, publication of RFPs, announcement of selected restoration projects, and general communication of restoration efforts in the Springfield Plateau. Project submission details and requirements will be included in each individual RFP that the Trustees release. The Service's NRDAR website is located at <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/nrda/motrystate/index.html>. The MDNR's NRDAR website is located at <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/hwp/sfund/nrda.htm>. Hard copies of all materials on the websites will also be available in the Service's office in Columbia, Missouri, the MDNR's office in Jefferson City, Missouri, as well as in local repositories established in Joplin, Neosho, and Springfield, Missouri.

The Trustees reserve the right to initiate or return communications in any form to project proposal submitters to request clarifications in their proposal documents. The Trustees will notify each submitter separately regarding their selection or failure to be selected for funding under a specific RFP. The public will be notified of selected restoration project proposals via the Trustees respective NRDAR websites and via local repositories.

6.2 Restoration Project Proposal Evaluation Criteria

Sections 6.2.1. through 6.4 below provide detailed information regarding the criteria for restoration project proposals. The scoring criteria or Decision Matrix which the Trustees will use to score individual restoration project proposals received from the RFP process is included as Appendix A. Appendix B details the full process which the Trustee Council will use to screen and select successful restoration project proposals.

6.2.1. Benefit Scope

Wherever possible, natural resource functions that are self-sustaining and essential to maintain the resource, will be restored or enhanced and protected. Projects that provide long-term benefits that begin immediately after project implementation are preferred, assuming that any operation and maintenance activities required for long-term success will be conducted. Projects that provide a broad scope of measurable benefits to a wide area or wildlife population will be given priority. Those that are focused on a limited set of benefits to a limited area or wildlife population are less preferred. Restoration projects should not have disproportionate high costs or low benefits to a small population. Projects that benefit more than one injured natural resource will also be given priority. Projects that use reliable, proven methods are preferred to those that rely on experimental, untested methods. Natural resource-based restoration projects with a high ratio of expected benefits to expected cost will be preferred. This aspect may be assessed relative to other proposed projects that benefit the same resource. Projects utilizing species native to the Springfield Plateau will be preferred.

6.2.2 Quantifiable Benefit

Restoration projects with quantifiable benefits and easily discernible success endpoints are a higher priority than projects that do not include these measures. Restoration project proposals shall include performance measures to determine whether the restoration actions are effective in providing the public with similar services and values to those lost due to the release of hazardous

substances into the environment. A timeline outlining the implementation and establishment of the restoration project will be used by the Trustees to determine completion and success of the project. The overall success of the Trustees' restoration plan will depend upon the success of each restoration project.

6.2.3 Potential Impact

Priority will be given to restoration projects that avoid or minimize additional impacts to natural resources or environmental degradation. Temporary degradation which is necessary for project success will not preclude the selection of a restoration project. Mitigation measures, if necessary, should be identified in the proposal. The Trustees will require that all appropriate permits are obtained and regulations followed. All projects selected for implementation will comply with applicable and relevant laws, policies and regulations.

6.2.4 Voluntary Land Acquisition/Easements

Protection of resources through acquisition of land or conservation easements will only be from willing sellers or participants. Landowners will be under no obligation to sell or provide a conservation easement for the purposes of implementing a restoration project. Neighbors adjacent to land purchased for preservation under this restoration plan will retain all of their current rights to their lands. The Trustees are required to pay fair market value for land purchased. Fair market value will be determined through established appraisal procedures.

6.2.5 Geographic Area

All potential restoration projects will be evaluated for their proximity to the injury. Priority will be given to projects that seek to restore or compensate the public for injury in the geographic area identified by the Trustees. If primary on-site restoration as identified by the Trustees is not feasible or cost-effective, then this criterion will be diminished in importance. All restoration projects that are authorized under this plan will seek to restore or replace natural resources within a defined geographic area as indicated in the RFP, unless the Trustees determine that all other options are exhausted.

Geographical priorities will be influenced by the following factors:

- 1) feasibility of primary on-site restoration as identified by the Trustees;
- 2) proximity to the impacted natural resources and/or lost services; and
- 3) quality of restoration opportunities (areas with substantial ecological opportunities are preferred);

6.2.6 Climate Change

The climate of the Earth is changing with the potential to cause changes in ecosystems and mass species extinctions. The Service is committed to examining every activity it performs for its implications for climate change, (USFWS, 2009). Consequently, the restoration project proposals will also be evaluated in the context of climate change—both its implications for and

its adaptability to climate change. In particular, restoration project proposals should address how the proposed project incorporates one or more of the four basic climate change adaptation approaches or strategies identified by the Service: Resistance, Resilience, Response, and Realignment. (www.wildlifeadaptationstrategy.gov/). Further information about the Service's perspective and plan for Climate Change can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/home/climatechange/index.html>.

Generally, restoration projects that serve to restore degraded environments, re-establish native vegetation, and improve the habitat of native species also serve to increase the sequestration of carbon in the biosphere and the pedosphere. Projects that specifically seek to address natural resources injured as a result of the release of hazardous substances while mitigating the effects of climate change are preferred. Projects that solely focus on climate change *are not* the focus of the SPRRP and will not be funded under this process.

6.2.7 Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

By leveraging resources and strategically targeting science to inform conservation decisions and actions, Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) are a network of partnerships working in unison to ensure the sustainability of America's land, water, wildlife and cultural resources. LCCs are applied conservation science partnerships focused on a defined geographic area that informs on-the-ground strategic conservation efforts at landscape scales. LCC partners include DOI agencies, other federal agencies, states, tribes, non-governmental organizations, universities and others. LCCs enable resource management agencies and organizations to collaborate in an integrated fashion within and across landscapes. General information regarding LCCs is available at: <http://www.fws.gov/science/shc/lcc.html>.

The Springfield Plateau falls within the Interior Highlands section of the Gulf Coastal Plains and Ozarks LCC. The Trustees plan to utilize the expertise of the Gulf Coastal Plains and Ozarks LCC and coordinate their activities to the greatest and most environmentally beneficial degree possible.

6.2.8 Strategic Habitat Conservation

Strategic Habitat Conservation is a structured, science-driven approach for making efficient, transparent decisions about where and how to expend Service resources for species, or groups of species, that are limited by the amount or quality of habitat. It is an adaptive management framework integrating planning, design, delivery and evaluation. The purpose of the Strategic Habitat Conservation framework is to ensure that the Service uses the best process to make decisions about local conservation actions to achieve broad-scale objectives as efficiently as possible. Further information regarding Strategic Habitat Conservation is available at: <http://training.fws.gov/EC/resources/shc/shc.htm>.

Because the Service is charged with the conservation of species (migratory birds, T&E species, inter-jurisdictional fish, marine mammals and populations that reside on Refuges), the Service's objectives are normally expressed in terms of a population size or response. A fundamental principle of Strategic Habitat Conservation is that every site has a unique management potential

for every trust species. Consequently, this SPRRP will evaluate projects for both selection and eventual success under the context of Strategic Habitat Conservation.

6.2.9 Missouri Conservation Opportunity Areas, Parks, and Other Public Lands

The Missouri Department of Conservation's framework of COAs identifies the best places where partners can combine technology, expertise and resources for all wildlife conservation. Focused efforts in these COAs will ensure that Missourians continue to enjoy a rich and diverse natural heritage. Further information regarding COAs is available at: <http://mdc.mo.gov/landwater-care/priority-focus-areas/conservation-opportunity-areas>. The MDC has identified three COAs in the Springfield Plateau, including the Shoal Creek, Spring River, and Golden Grasslands areas (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009).

Restoration projects that serve to enlarge, buffer, connect, or restore existing protected natural resources in the Springfield Plateau will be given preference under the SPRRP. Restoration projects funded under this plan do not have to specifically occur within or adjacent to a designated COA, park, or other Public property; however, restoration projects that meet other criteria and also occur within above described areas will potentially receive a higher score according to the Trustees' Decision Matrix, as outlined in Appendix A.

6.2.10 Tribal Cultural Resources

The restoration of specific areas or resources with appreciable cultural value to Native American tribes is important to the Trustees. A search of the Native American Consultant Database maintained by the National Park Service identified no federally or state recognized Native American tribes in Missouri.

6.3 Restoration Project Proposal Acceptability Criteria

Proposed projects must meet the Acceptability criteria (Table 5) to be considered further in the project selection process. These criteria were developed by the Trustee Council to aid in eliminating those projects that are inconsistent with the requirements of the NRDAR regulations. In essence, the acceptability criteria stipulate that a restoration project must comply with all applicable laws and regulations, address resources or services connected to those injured only by the release of hazardous substances and be technically feasible to implement. Proposed projects will be evaluated on a pass/fail system in relation to each criterion. If a proposed project passes each criterion, it will be evaluated further under the Restoration Ranking Criteria. If a proposed project fails any of the Acceptability Criteria, it will no longer be considered.

Table 5. Acceptability Criteria for Restoration Planning

| Criteria | Interpretation |
|--|---|
| Is compliant and consistent with federal and state laws, policies and regulations. | Project must be legal and protect public health and safety. |
| Has demonstrated technical feasibility, and is within the funding limits identified in the RFP. | Projects must be feasible within the proposed budget. |
| Addresses impacted natural resources or services targeted for restoration within the RFP. | Projects must restore, rehabilitate, replace or acquire the equivalent of natural resources impacted by the release of hazardous substances in the Springfield Plateau. |
| Project will not be used for response actions, and is not being proposed by an identified potentially responsible party. | Project addresses the specific concerns and criteria laid out by the Trustees. |

6.4 Restoration Project Proposal Ranking Criteria

The Trustees developed criteria to evaluate and rank potential restoration projects. These criteria (Table 6) reflect the Trustee requirements and priorities for NRDAR restoration as outlined in Section (6) and the Preferred Alternative. The purpose of the project ranking criteria is to provide a means of ranking potential restoration projects against each other by considering the objectives and requirements of the NRDAR restoration planning process. Proposed projects will then be rated by priority within each criterion. Projects with the highest ranking will undergo final review and selection for implementation by the Trustees. Only proposals meeting Acceptability Criteria (Section 6.3, Table 5) will be considered.

These evaluation criteria relate to whether the project meets the goals and objectives of the Trustees for restoration of the Springfield Plateau relating to project location, injury caused by release of the hazardous substance, restoration goals, project implementability, feasibility, cost-effectiveness, project types, timing, and duration of benefits provided by the project.

Table 6. Restoration Project Ranking Criteria

| Criteria | Interpretation |
|--|--|
| Location of Project | On-site projects (within or adjacent to the injured natural resources) are preferred to projects further from the site of release of hazardous substances. Projects that occur within a COA are also given preference, provided that the COA falls within the geographic scope identified by the RFP. |
| Addresses restoration of injured resources and services as prescribed in federal and state mandates; and addresses priorities for injured resources, endangered or threatened species or species habitats. | Priorities include prairies, glades, savannahs, wetlands, aquatic resources, groundwater, state and federal rare, threatened or endangered species, and native species. |
| Provides additional benefits not being provided by other restoration projects | Preference is given to projects, or aspects of existing projects, that are not already being implemented, have no planned funding, or that are insufficiently funded under other programs. Although the Trustees will use restoration planning efforts by other programs, preference is given to projects that would not otherwise be implemented without NRDAR restoration funds. |
| Provides benefits that are complementary to planned response actions | Where applicable, projects should be integrated with the planned response actions of either the USEPA or the MDNR for the control of the release of hazardous substances. See http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/index.htm |
| Provides the greatest scope of ecological, cultural, and economic benefits to the largest area or population. | To the degree that a bigger project results in greater good, bigger projects are better. Projects that benefit more than one injured resource or service will be given priority. Projects that avoid or minimize additional impacts to natural resources or environmental degradation will be given priority. |
| Is cost effective, including planning, implementation, and long-term operation, maintenance, and monitoring. | A project with a high ratio of expected benefits to expected costs is preferred. This may be assessed relative to other projects that benefit the same resource. |
| Time required to return resources to baseline level of services is minimized. Maximizes the time over which benefits accrue. | Projects that provide benefits sooner are preferred. Projects that provide longer term benefits are preferred. Project identifies timeline for restoration success. |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Benefits can be measured for success.</p> | <p>Projects will be evaluated in terms of whether the benefits can be quantified and the success of the project determined. A restoration monitoring plan is included. Projects can be scaled to provide restoration of appropriate magnitude. Small projects that provide only minimal benefit relative to injured resources or larger projects that cannot be appropriately reduced in scope are less favored.</p> |
| <p>Uses established, reliable methods/technologies known to have a high probability of success.</p> | <p>Projects will be evaluated for their likelihood of success given the proposed methods. Factors that will be considered include whether the proposed technique is appropriate to the project, whether it has been used before, and whether it has been successful. Projects incorporating wholly experimental methods, research, or unproven technologies will be given lower priority.</p> |

SECTION 7 - CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH THE PUBLIC AND OTHERS

7.1 Public Participation

Public review of the SPRRP/EA is an integral component of the restoration planning and NEPA process. Throughout the public comment period, the Trustees accepted comments on this SPRRP/EA. To insure that the public had ample opportunity to provide comments on the SPRRP/EA, the Trustees accepted comments on the draft plan for 45 days and held public meetings during this time to facilitate understanding of the draft plan. Next, the Trustees responded to comments and incorporated changes to the draft document (Appendix H). Notification of comment period and public meetings was made available on the Trustees' respective websites, local newspapers, and the Federal Register, among other sources.

Once the final SPRRP has been published, the Trustee Council will publish RFPs under the SPRRP and will begin to accept and review proposals for restoration projects. Public stakeholder meetings will be conducted to fully explain each RFP that is released by the Trustees. When the designated time frame for evaluation of proposals has expired, the Trustees will announce the selection and funding of projects that rank the highest. Project ranking will be based on the decision matrix found in Appendix A. The Trustees will continue to issue RFPs until all recovered restoration funds are expended.

7.2 Public Meetings, Presentations, and Scoping for Restoration

October 19, 2011: Presentation to the Environmental Task Force of Jasper and Newton Counties

November 8, 2011: Presentation to the Water Talk Group of southwest Missouri

January 25, 2012: Public Meeting in Joplin, MO

January 26, 2012: Public Meeting in Neosho, MO

January 30, 2012: Public Meeting in Springfield, MO

February 7, 2012: Presentation to the MDC's Policy Coordination Unit

March 13, 2012: Presentation to the Northwest Newton County COA groups

March 21, 2012: Presentation to the Nature Conservancy, Ozark Regional Land Trust, and the MPF.

April 3, 2012: Presentation to the Environmental Task Force of Jasper and Newton Counties

April 4, 2012: Presentation to MDC's southwest Regional Coordination Team and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service.

7.3 National Historic Preservation Act Compliance

The Service's Region 3 Regional Director will provide the State HPOs and Tribal HPOs with this restoration plan and environmental assessment as part of the public review and comment process, drawing their attention to the recommended procedure for implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as described in 36 C.F.R. Part 800.

Cultural resources are those parts of the physical environment, natural and built, that have cultural value to some socio-cultural groups and human social institutions. Cultural resources include historic sites, archeological sites and associated artifacts, sacred sites, traditional cultural properties, cultural items (human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony), and buildings and structures. Most cultural resource concerns can be identified through the Section 106 process of the NHPA. To reduce paperwork, avoid duplication, and expedite decision making, the Section 106 process as defined in 36 C.F.R. Part 800 will be followed for purposes of the environmental assessment.

Absent objections from HPOs or from other interested persons the NHPA is recognized as having legal standing (39 C.F.R. § 800.2(c)(3), (4), and (5)) in land acquisition projects, projects involving ground disturbance, and projects impacting buildings and structures 50 years and older, the Service's Restoration Coordinator will:

- 1) consult with the appropriate HPO for each specific project (undertaking) for the purpose of identifying cultural resources in the area of potential effect and obtain from the HPOs a determination of no historic properties or no effect on historic properties as outlined in Section 106 of the NHPA, and
- 2) provide the Regional HPO with sufficient documentation to determine if the Section 106 process has been completed prior to project implementation.

7.4 Endangered Species Act Compliance

After projects have been evaluated and deemed successful through the SPRRP's RFP process, the Service's case manager for projects in the Springfield Plateau will provide the Service's Ecological Services Field Office with completed Intra-Service Section 7 consultation forms pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1599, and its implementing regulations, 50 C.F.R. Part 402. Each project funded under this restoration plan will be evaluated for its potential effects to federally threatened, endangered, and candidate species prior to the award of any restoration funds. Projects deemed to have an adverse effect on listed or candidate species or their critical habitats will not be funded under this plan.

7.5 Administrative Record

An administrative record will be maintained at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Columbia, Missouri Ecological Services Field Office and at Missouri Department of Natural Resources in Jefferson City, Missouri. All pertinent documents relating to the restoration will be cataloged and an index will be available at <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/nrda/index.html>. The documents will be available to the public during normal office hours.

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SECTION 10 – REFERENCES CITED

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SPRINGFIELD PLATEAU REGIONAL RESTORATION PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

APPENDICES

| | |
|------------|---|
| APPENDIX A | DECISION MATRIX FOR SCORING OF RESTORATION PROPOSALS |
| APPENDIX B | PROJECT EVALUATION AND SELECTION PROCESS |
| APPENDIX C | LIST OF OTHER RELEVANT REGULATIONS |
| APPENDIX D | DETAILED EXPLANATION OF AFFECTED RESOURCES |
| APPENDIX E | MISSOURI SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN |
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**APPENDIX A: DECISION MATRIX FOR PROPOSED RESTORATION PROJECTS IN
THE SPRINGFIELD PLATEAU**

2. Examples of preferred resources and services, identified in the RFP (one or more of these may be included) (30 points possible):
 - a) Benefits federal- and state-listed species, or Missouri Species of Concern. (Score 0-5) _____
 - b) Restores lost human uses (e.g., drinking water, recreational opportunities). (Score 0-5) _____
 - c) Restores lost (or depressed) ecological services. (Score 0-5) _____
 - d) Restores or enhances native diversity and abundance. (Score 0-5) _____
 - e) Expands existing protected natural areas or creates greater connectivity between existing natural areas. (Score 0-5) _____
 - f) Ecosystem improvements are self-sustaining. (Score 0-5) _____

3. Benefits provided, as identified within the RFP (10 points possible):
 - a) Provides specific benefits or enhancements not provided by other restoration projects. (Score 0-3) _____
 - b) Complements planned response actions. Does not provide benefits already provided by response actions. (Score 0-4) _____
 - c) Provides the greatest scope of benefits to the largest area or natural resource population. (Score 0-3) _____

4. Time required for restoration (5 points possible):
 - a) Time required to return resources to baseline condition is minimized. Proposal identifies expected timeline to return to baseline. (Score 0-5) _____

5. No adverse environmental effects from actions (5 points possible):
 - a) Minimal impact to natural resources will occur from the proposed actions. (Score 0-5) _____

6. Cost-effectiveness (15 points possible):
 - a) Utilizes cost-effective means. (Score 0-3) _____
 - b) Additional funds (matching or scaled) are provided by proposal source (submitter) or to be pooled with other funding sources. (Score 0-7) _____
 - c) Project involves partnerships between multiple entities (Score 0-5) _____

7. Evaluation component (5 points possible):
 - a) Project includes a monitoring component. (Score 0-1) _____
 - b) Project identifies performance measures for successful restoration. (Score 0-2) _____
 - c) If goals of restoration are not being achieved, the project identifies the “next steps” to achieve restoration. (Score 0-2) _____

**APPENDIX A: DECISION MATRIX FOR PROPOSED RESTORATION PROJECTS IN
THE SPRINGFIELD PLATEAU**

8. Probability of success (5 points possible):

a) Uses established methods known to have a high probability of success. (Score 0-5) _____

Total Points: _____ **(100 possible points)**

Comments:

Appendix B—Project Evaluation and Selection Process

Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan

1. The Trustee Council (TC) will cause notice of a Request for Proposal (RFP) to be published in local newspapers and the TC websites with at least sixty (60) days for the proposal application process. The TC will hold at least one public meeting to discuss the particular RFP.
2. Following the RFP proposal submission deadline, the TC will meet to review the project proposals received based on the acceptability criteria. The TC will identify projects that do not meet the acceptability criteria and inform the submitter. At the same time, the TC will conduct a joint preliminary review of the Decision Matrix criteria to identify any potential common concerns with the projects that meet the acceptability criteria.
3. Each Trustee will separately evaluate and score the project proposals using the Decision Matrix ranking criteria, consulting internal and external experts relevant to the proposals.
4. The TC will reconvene to discuss their Decision Matrix ranking criteria evaluation of the projects, and to generate a mean score for each project. The object of this discussion is to prioritize and reach consensus on the submitted projects. The Trustees reserve the right to reject proposals even if they meet the acceptability criteria.
5. The projects will be ranked by the mean scores and recommended to the federal Authorized Official and the state Trustee for funding under the current RFP. The number of projects recommended will be dependent upon the allocation of funds for the particular RFP and on the requested funds of the priority projects.
6. In the event that the Trustee Council is in disagreement over potential restoration projects, the matter shall be elevated to the state and federal Trustees pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the United States Department of the Interior.

Appendix C—List of Other Relevant Regulations

Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan

The Trustees have or will comply with all applicable laws, Executive Orders, policies, and regulations relating to NRDAR.

- *Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended.* The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the first federal statute to comprehensively authorize recovery of NRD. The CWA imposes strict liability on owner/operators for oil spills, but provides no specifics about what NRD was or how damages are calculated. The CWA mandates that any NRD recoveries are used to restore, replace or acquire the equivalent of the injured natural resources.
- *Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.* The Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires federal agencies to determine whether their actions may adversely affect any federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species. If so, formal consultation pursuant to Section 7 of the ESA is initiated. As part of the public review and comment process, a copy of the draft SPRRP/EA is provided to the Service's Ecological Services Field Office in Columbia, Missouri to begin the consultation process.
- *Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended.* The Trustees will make every effort to insure that migratory bird species are protected and their habitats enhanced as a result of restoration activities selected under this plan.
- *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.* The Service will provide the State of Missouri Historic Preservation Officer with the draft SPRRP/EA as part of the public review and comment process, requesting their input to ensure project compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. There are no state or federally recognized local tribes with whom to consult on the issues of threatened or sensitive tribal sites, or traditional heritage properties.
- *National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) System Administration Act of 1966, as amended.* The Ozark Cavefish National Wildlife Refuge is located in the Springfield Plateau. The project alternatives in this SPRRP/EA will not have any significant adverse effects on the refuge. Projects proposed under the SPRRP could positively contribute to the management of Ozark Cavefish NWR.
- *Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands.* Implementation of any project alternative in this SPRRP/EA is not anticipated to have or cause any significant adverse effects on wetlands.

- *Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management*, directs all federal agencies to take action to avoid, to the extent possible, the long- and short-term impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains. The project alternatives in this SPRRP/EA will not have any significant adverse effects associated with modification and occupancy of floodplains.
- *Executive Order 12962, Aquatic Systems and Recreational Fisheries*. Executive Order 12962 directs federal agencies to add additional public access to fisheries nationwide by conserving, restoring, and enhancing aquatic systems. Implementation of some project alternatives in this SPRRP/EA may cause short-term adverse effects to aquatic systems but will be designed to minimize these effects and to maximize long-term benefits to aquatic systems.
- *Executive Order 13112, Invasive Species*. Implementation of any alternative in this SPRRP/EA will use existing integrated pest management strategies to prevent the introduction of invasive species, such as noxious weeds, and will not authorize or carry out actions that are likely to cause the introduction or spread of invasive species.
- *Executive Order 13186, Protection of Migratory Birds*. Implementation of any alternative in this SPRRP/EA is not anticipated to cause measurable negative effects on migratory bird populations.
- *Department of the Interior Departmental Manual, Parts 517 and 609, Pesticides and Weed Control*.
Consistent with DOI policy, implementation of any alternative in this SPRRP/EA will use integrated pest management strategies. Pesticides will be used only after a full consideration of alternatives, and if used, the least hazardous material that will meet restoration objectives will be chosen.
- *DOI Departmental Manual Part 602: Land Acquisition, Exchange and Disposal*. Consistent with DOI policy, any selected alternative that involves land acquisition will comply with appropriate pre-acquisition standards, particularly American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standards on Environmental Site Assessments for Commercial Real Estate in effect at the time. Pre-acquisition assessments will be done by qualified individual(s) and will be done within 12 months of the date of acquisition. Any required approvals will be obtained, and acquisition conditions set out in Part 602 will be met.
- *341 FW 3. Pre-Acquisition Environmental Site Assessments*. All conditions set forth in FW3, including environmental site assessment requirements, including pre- and post-acquisition requirements, Level I, II, or III assessment, assessment standards and conditions, retention of records, and time limits will be met.

Appendix D—Detailed Explanation of Potentially Affected Resources

Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan

Physical Resources

Topography

The Springfield Plateau is defined by smooth plains, lying higher in elevation than adjacent regions (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). The Springfield Plateau lies within the Ozark uplift, an asymmetrical dome-shaped landform lying in southern Missouri and portions of Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Within the Springfield Plateau, the strata of the Ozark uplift slopes gently westward (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). The topography of the Springfield Plateau ranges from gently rolling plains to hills of up to 250 feet (in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the section) (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

Bedrock

The uppermost bedrock in the Springfield Plateau consists of Mississippian-age cherty limestones and limestones, with the exception of narrow elongated ridges of Pennsylvanian sandstone in the north-central portion of the Plateau (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Limestone in the region is intermittently resistant or soluble, resulting in smooth flat plains with abundant sinkholes, springs, and caves that define the region (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Mining of high-calcium limestone (primarily in Springfield and Joplin), and historical mining of lead and zinc ores (primarily in Jasper and Newton counties) is abundant in the region, and has resulted in a scarified landscape (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

Soils

Soils in the Springfield Plateau are composed of material weathered from cherty limestones and partially enveloped with loess (thinning in the east) (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Generally, soils in the Springfield Plateau are deep to very deep; moderately well drained to well drained; and, medium to fine textured (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Soils in level to moderately sloped areas consist of either thick dark surface layers of the Newtonia and Wanda series, or thin surface layers of the Peridge series (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Subsoils contain root-restricting fragipans that are low in porosity and organic content; and are of the Creldon, Hoberg, Keeno, and Viraton series (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Soils in moderately sloped to steeply sloped areas are cherty with red, loamy to clayey subsoils of the Goss, Eldon, Rueter, and Clarksville series (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

Surface Water

Due to the comparatively high elevation of the Springfield Plateau, streams drain radially from the plateau into adjacent areas, flowing west (i.e., Spring River and Shoal Creek),

north (i.e., Sac River), and south (i.e., James River and Finley Creek) down the plateau (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

Typical streams in the Springfield Plateau carry large bedloads of chert gravel and sand, contain bars and banks of gravel, and carry little suspended sediment (with the exception of high-flow periods) (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Streams in the region are prone to flash flooding, particularly late winter through early spring (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). During dry seasonal periods, springs play a vital role in sustaining in-stream flow. Due to the karstic nature of the region, the Springfield Plateau contains numerous losing streams and springs. Springs are abundant and large in the Springfield Plateau, provide a significant contribution to the base-flow, and are responsible for decreased stream temperatures where they arise (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

Many streams in the Springfield Plateau have been altered by impoundments, built to supply flood control, municipal water, hydroelectric power, and recreational opportunities. Major impoundments in the Springfield Plateau include Stockton Lake on the Sac River; Fellows Lake and McDaniel Lake on the Little Sac River; Lake Springfield on the James River; and Joplin Water Supply Lake on Shoal Creek. Unintended consequences of the impoundments include altered water temperatures, limited fish migration, increased bank erosion and siltation, reduced water quality, loss of riparian corridors, and loss of invertebrates and spawning fish habitats (MDC, 1999).

The Springfield Plateau also contains numerous ponds, including natural sinkhole ponds, thousands of livestock watering ponds, and ponds formed in mining pits and depressions (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

Ground Water

The Springfield Plateau lies within the Ozark Plateau's aquifer system, located throughout southern Missouri, southeastern Kansas, eastern Oklahoma and a large area of northwestern Arkansas. The aquifer system is comprised of three aquifers, named from shallowest to deepest: the Springfield Plateau aquifer, Ozark aquifer, and St. Francois aquifer.

The aquifers are composed of limestones, dolomites, and sandstones, separated by two shale confining units of minimal permeability (Miller and Appel, 1997). Recharge of aquifers occurs primarily through precipitation at outcrop areas, but also minimally across confining units (composed of impermeable shale and small amounts of permeable limestone) (Miller and Appel, 1997). Water primarily passes through the aquifers via fractures and bedding planes, resulting in the dissolution of carbonate rocks, enlarged byways, and additional karstic features (Miller and Appel, 1997). Water discharges from the aquifers as base flow into streams (Miller and Appel, 1997).

The Springfield Plateau aquifer is 200 feet thick on average, yielding less than 20 gallons of water per minute. It provides water that is "generally suitable" for use with dissolved-solids concentrations less than 1,000 milligrams per liter where the aquifer is unconfined

(Miller and Appel, 1997). Most water from the aquifer is used for domestic use and agricultural irrigation or stock-watering supplies (Miller and Appel, 1997).

The Ozark aquifer is the primary water source for the Ozark Plateau Physiographic Province (including the Springfield Plateau region) (Miller and Appel, 1997). It is the thickest aquifer within the Ozark Plateau aquifer system, ranging in depth from 800 to 1,500 ft. in southwestern Missouri (Imes, 1990), and providing more than 1,000 gallons per minute (Miller and Appel, 1997). Water from this aquifer is considered “suitable for most uses” with dissolved-solid concentrations less than 1,000 milligrams per liter (except in the westernmost parts of the aquifer) (Miller and Appel, 1997). Water from the Ozark aquifer is used for municipal, agricultural, industrial, and domestic supplies (Miller and Appel, 1997).

The St. Francois aquifer is 300-400 feet thick in south-central Missouri. Water is withdrawn from the aquifer only in the St. Francois Mountains, where the aquifer crops out or is close to the surface (Miller and Appel, 1997). Because of the depth required to access the St. Francois aquifer, it does not provide water for the Springfield Plateau region. Where water is withdrawn, water is considered “suitable for most uses” with dissolved-solid concentrations between 200 and 450 milligrams per liter (Miller and Appel, 1997).

Biological Resources

Terrestrial Habitat

Historically, the Springfield Plateau existed as a transition zone from prairie in the west to timber in the east (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Across this transition zone, the region changes from prairies in the west to oak savannas, to oak woodlands, to oak forests in the east (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). The Springfield Plateau historically possessed scattered glades and limestone woodlands of uncommon tree composition, e.g., limestone woodlands of ash, sugar maple, walnut and oak trees (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

At present, the Springfield Plateau is dominated by pasture with small isolated woodlands of pioneer trees and shrubs (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Native prairies that were once expansive, now exist as small (< 150 acres) isolated tracts in the northwestern portion of the Springfield Plateau (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

Major natural community types in the Springfield Plateau include (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002):

- Midwest Dry-Mesic Chert and Limestone Prairies
- Little Bluestem Hardpan Prairie
- Central Post Oak Dry Barrens (Savanna)
- Post Oak-Blackjack Oak/Bluestem Dry Chert Woodland
- Chinquapin Oak-Ash (Eastern Red Cedar)/Bluestem Dry Limestone Woodland
- White Oak-Black Oak Dry-Mesic Chert Woodland
- White Oak-Mixed-Oak/Redbud Dry-Mesic Limestone Forest

Rare natural communities in the Springfield Plateau include chert, limestone, and hardpan prairies; chert glades (considered globally unique); high-quality limestone and sandstone glades; and, pristine high-quality caves (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). These habitats are strongly associated with listed species in the Springfield Plateau (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). State- and federally-listed species, such as cave dwelling species and near-endemic glade species, depend upon the persistence of these natural communities for their survival (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

Aquatic Habitat

The James River, Sac River, and Spring River Basins encompass a large portion of the Springfield Plateau. Streams in the James River Basin are high in gradient and relief (i.e., 300-600 feet) with limestone and dolomite bluffs (MDC, 2009a). Streams in the Sac River Basin range from clear with chert and gravel streambeds to turbid with silt, sand, and gravel streambeds (MDC, 2011d). Streams in the Spring River are lower in gradient than other Ozark streams with long pools and short riffles of gravel and rock (MDC, 2011e).

Unique aquatic habitats in the Springfield Plateau include numerous springs, losing streams, sinkhole ponds, and caves (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002); steep-sided streams with limestone bluffs (MDC, 2009a); and cool/coldwater fisheries fed by multiple streams (MDC, 2009a). Many endemic species and state- and federally-listed species and species of concern depend upon the unique aquatic habitats found in the region.

Conservation Opportunity Areas

Conservation Opportunity Areas (COAs) represent areas with unique species and habitats that are prioritized for conservation. The Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) has identified three COAs in the Springfield Plateau, including the Shoal Creek, Spring River, and Golden Grasslands areas (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009) (Figure 4).

The Shoal Creek COA, located in the Spring River watershed and flowing through Joplin, boasts of a high-quality stream, tallgrass prairie restoration sites, and some of the best remaining chert glades in Missouri (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009). Shoal Creek is a biologically significant stream, containing several rare species of freshwater mussels and fish (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009). Diamond Grove Prairie and the George Washington Carver National Monument are some of the largest remaining tracts of tallgrass prairie in the Shoal Creek COA, and provide supporting habitat for state-endangered Greater prairie-chickens and unique plant life (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009). Chert glades and cliffs, located at Wildcat Park in Joplin, are home to specialized species of chert-glade plants and animals (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009).

The Spring River COA is located between the Ozark and prairie regions. As a consequence, the area has historically possessed a diverse mix of aquatic life, and unique

terrestrial habitats (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009). The aquatic biota of the Spring River include an abundance of fish, mussel, and crayfish species, including several species of conservation concern and several endemic species (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009). Terrestrial habitats surrounding the Spring River were historically dominated by communities such as native tallgrass prairies, oak savannas, bottomland woodlands, and riverfront forests (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009).

The Golden Grasslands COA is one of the last remaining places in Missouri where the state-endangered Greater prairie-chicken exists (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009). The COA, comprised primarily of private tracts of land, is composed of native prairie habitat and lands that are suitable for grassland restoration (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009). The Golden Grasslands COA includes 950 acres owned and protected by the Missouri Prairie Foundation.

Federally- and State-listed Species and Candidate Species

Federally-listed species include any plant or animal species listed as *endangered* or *threatened* in the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as Amended. *Endangered* species include any species that is in danger of becoming extinct. *Threatened* species include any species that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future. *Candidate* species include any species that is being reviewed by the Service for possible addition to the list of endangered and threatened species. Missouri state-listed species include any species listed as *endangered* in the Wildlife Code of Missouri (Rule 3 CSR10-4, 111 Endangered Species).

The Springfield Plateau houses more rare and endangered species than any other region in Missouri (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Twenty-one species in the Springfield Plateau are state or federally-listed, or are candidates for listing, including 14 species with federal status and 18 species with state status (Table 3). When issuing a request for restoration proposals, the trustees will identify the current list of state and federal species associated with the injury caused by the release or discharge of hazardous substances.

All known federal or state threatened or endangered species, or federal candidate species in the Springfield Plateau, are described here. The list of species provided in Table 3 was compiled from county-specific information available online from the MDC Heritage Program (MDC, 2011a) and the Service (USFWS, 2011). This list is current for the year 2011. More species may be added to this list as a result of newly discovered information.

Birds

Bachman's sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis*) is a medium-sized sparrow with a long brown tail, flat forehead, and pleasant song. This species occupies glade habitats, characterized by open pine or oak-hickory woods with a well-developed understory of grass and shrubs (MDC, 2009b). Bachman's sparrow resides in southern Missouri in summer, on the

northern edge of its range (MDC, 2009b). It is state endangered due to declining glade habitats and invading cedar trees (MDC, 2009b). This species benefits from the protection of mature pine forests, managed for open grassy areas (MDC, 2009b).

American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) is a solitary medium-sized heron with a stocky build and stripes of brown, tan, and white. American bitterns prefer wetland marshes or extensive meadows, mixed with areas of dense vegetation and open waters (MDC, 2009b). It is a statewide summer resident in Missouri, listed as state endangered due to loss of wetland habitat (MDC, 2009b). Preservation of wetland areas is essential for the protection of this species.

Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) is a medium-sized raptor with a long barred tail, distinctive white rump, and owl-like facial disk. This species relies upon open grasslands and marshes that are densely vegetated (MDC, 2009b). The northern harrier is a rare summer resident and uncommon winter resident, listed as state endangered (MDC, 2009b). It benefits from the preservation and development of marsh lands, human use restrictions, and crop rotation (MDC, 2009b).

Greater prairie-chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*) is a stocky brown grouse with strong brown and white bars and a short rounded tail; males characteristically display orange neck sacs and ear-like feathers during mating dances. This species occupies large tracts of open grassland, preferring prairies of native grasses with an assortment of grass structures and species (MDC, 2009b). It is a rare permanent resident of southwest Missouri, listed as state endangered (MDC, 2009b). Protection of the greater prairie-chicken requires the preservation of native prairies, conversion of fescue grasses into native grasses, and prairie management regimes that incorporate a variety of burning and grazing (MDC, 2009b).

Mammals

Black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*) is a large long-eared rabbit species that occupies large contiguous native grasslands, adjacent to legume and crop fields (MDC, 2009b). Black-tailed jackrabbits prefer grazed grasslands with scattered clumps of tall vegetation (MDC, 2009b). This species occurs in the southwest and central plains of Missouri, and is state endangered (MDC, 2009b). Black-tailed jackrabbits benefit from the preservation of native grasslands and the development and maintenance of food plots (MDC, 2009b).

Gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*) is 3-4 inches in length and is distinguished from other species by wing membranes that attach at the ankle (rather than the toe) (MDC, 2009b). Gray bats hibernate and roost in caves undisturbed by humans, and forage over streams, rivers, and reservoirs (MDC, 2009b). They require a corridor of mature trees between cave and foraging sites (MDC, 2009b). This species is primarily found in the Ozark highlands, but also occurs throughout Missouri where there are caves (MDC, 2009b). It is both federally endangered and state endangered due to deforestation around caves and foraging areas, alteration of riparian habitats, human disturbance of caves, and flooding

of caves from the development of reservoirs (MDC, 2009b). Management efforts to protect the gray bat include the acquisition of caves, installation of cave gates, and the maintenance of foraging habitats, such as riparian corridors and old growth forests (MDC, 2009b).

Plains spotted skunk (*Spilogale putorius interrupta*) is black with distinct white facial spots and four to six broken white stripes along the sides and back. This species is a habitat generalist, occupying fencerows, vegetated gullies and brushy borders, brush piles, snags, rocky outcrops, open prairies, and riparian woodlands (MDC, 2009b). The plains spotted skunk occurs rarely in northern Missouri and in small sections of the Ozarks. It is state endangered in Missouri, primarily due to changing agricultural practices, such as the removal of hedgerows, “cleaner” harvest practices, and loss of habitat with a shift from small to large-scale farms (MDC, 2009b). This species benefits from the preservation of small glades and rocky outcroppings, and the maintenance and development of edges, hedgerows, and brush piles on farms (MDC, 2009b).

Fish

The Ozark cavefish (*Amblyopsis rosae*) lacks eyes and is a small and colorless fish with a flattened head, slightly protruding lower jaw, and rounded tailfin (MDC, 2009b). This species occupies cave streams and springs with a gravel substrate, located in areas with limestone or dolomite bedrock. The distribution of Ozark cavefish in Missouri is limited to karst areas in the Springfield Plateau. The Ozark cavefish is state endangered and federally threatened due to groundwater pollution and human disturbances (MDC, 2009b). Management efforts to protect the Ozark cavefish include reducing human disturbance by acquiring caves and restricting cave entrances, and controlling pollution from sinkholes and recharge areas (MDC, 2009b).

Arkansas darter (*Etheostoma cragini*) is a small darter with vertical cross-bars and fine black speckles; breeding males develop a bright orange belly. Arkansas darters occupy shallow spring-fed streams with sandy bottoms, and prefer slow moving shallow waters partially covered with aquatic vegetation (particularly watercress) (MDC, 2009b). This species is uncommon across its range. Within Missouri, the Arkansas darter occurs in the Spring River basin. It is considered “rare” in Missouri (by MDC) and is a candidate for federal listing. The decline of this species is primarily due to loss of habitat from water withdrawals and diversions, water pollution, and alteration of riparian corridors (MDC, 2009b). This species benefits from the re-establishment of riparian corridors, exclusion of livestock from streams, and restriction of reservoir construction (MDC, 2009b).

Niangua darter (*Etheostoma nianguae*) is a slender colorful darter with dark cross-bars along the back, and orange spots on the upper sides. This species inhabits shallow pools, stream margins, and stream runs in small to medium-sized streams (MDC, 2009b). Niangua darters prefer silt-free waters with gravel or rock bottoms (MDC, 2009b). The Niangua darter lost suitable habitat due to reservoir construction, stream channelization, and increasing loads of sediments and nutrients (MDC, 2009b). Subsequently, this species is confined to the Osage River basin in west-central Missouri, and is state

endangered and federally threatened (MDC, 2009b). Management actions that benefit this species include fencing-out cattle from streams, re-establishing riparian corridors, and avoiding new reservoir construction (MDC, 2009b).

Redfin darter (*Etheostoma whipplei*) has a small pointed head with light olive mottling; breeding males develop conspicuous red dots along the sides of the body, and display vivid red and blue dorsal fins. Redfin darters occupy riffles and pools in small to medium-sized streams with gravel bottoms (MDC, 2009b). The redfin darter occurs in Jasper and Barton Counties, in the Spring River basin. This species is listed as state endangered. Redfin darters benefit from the control of in-stream sedimentation, prevention of water pollution, and maintenance of streamside vegetation (MDC, 2009b).

Neosho madtom (*Noturus placidus*) is the smallest catfish in Missouri; it is mottled dark and light brown with dark bars on the tail fin. Neosho madtoms move through loose gravel of riffles and runs located in moderately large clear streams (MDC, 2009b). The range of the Neosho madtom is currently limited in Missouri to the Spring River, located in Jasper County (MDC, 2009b). This species has declined in numbers due to its susceptibility to drought, habitat disturbances, and water pollution (MDC, 2009b). It is state endangered and federally threatened. The Neosho madtom benefits from the re-establishment of riparian corridors, reduction of water pollution, and gravel miners' adherence to the sand and gravel removal guidelines (MDC, 2009b).

Mollusks

The pink mucket (*Lampsilis abrupta*) is a rounded to slightly elongate mussel with a thick smooth yellowish-brown shell. The pink mucket burrows into beds of gravel, cobble, and sand in large streams (MDC, 2009b). This species is uncommon throughout its range (MDC, 2009b). In Missouri, the pink mucket is present in the Meramec, Gasconade, Black, and Osage Rivers (MDC, 2009b). It is state and federally endangered on account of habitat loss, siltation, and deterioration of water quality. The pink mucket benefits from control of erosion and water pollution (MDC, 2009b).

The Neosho mucket (*Lampsilis rafinesqueana*) is a rounded to slightly elongate mussel with a thin brown shell; green rays (chevrons) are evident on mussels under three years of age. The Neosho mucket burrows into fine to medium gravel in medium-sized rivers (MDC, 2009b). Within Missouri, this species occupies habitat in the Spring River basin (MDC, 2009b). It is a candidate for federal listing as a result of lost habitat and declining water quality (MDC, 2009b). The Neosho mucket benefits from the control of erosion and water pollution (MDC, 2009b).

The rabbitsfoot (*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*) is a rectangular shaped mussel with a green or light brown shell containing numerous tubercles, pustules, and chevron-shaped markings (INHS, 2011). It is found in medium to large rivers in mixed sand and gravel substrates (INHS, 2011). In smaller streams it can be found on gravel bars close to fast currents, and often at the top of the substrate (MDC, 2011f). This species occupies streams in southwestern and southeastern Missouri, such as the St. Francis River and

Spring River basins (MDC, 2011f). This species is rare throughout its range and is a candidate for federal listing as a result of lost habitat and declining water quality (MDC 2011f). The rabbitsfoot benefits from the control of erosion and water pollution.

Insects

The American burying beetle (*Nicrophorus americanus*) is a large carrion beetle with distinctive orange and black patterns on its wing covers (MDC, 2011g). The burying beetle received its name for its habit of burying carcasses in soil and laying eggs inside carrion, as a means to sustain their larvae once hatched (USFWS, 2011b). It lives for only one year, and produces approximately 15 offspring during its lifetime. The American burying beetle is a habitat generalist, and requires quail-sized carcasses for reproduction (USFWS, 2011b). This species was historically found throughout Missouri, but was last reported in Newton county in the 1970s (USFWS, 2011b). The reasons for the decline of this species are unknown. The species was the first insect species to be listed as federally endangered (in 1989); it is also listed as state endangered. Presently (in 2011), the Service is working with the St. Louis Zoo to breed and reintroduce this beetle into its native habitat in southwest Missouri (USFWS, 2011b).

Plants

Geocarpon (*Geocarpon minimum*), also known as “Earth Fruit,” is a small succulent plant, reddish-purple in color with inconspicuous flowers. This species is naturally restricted to sandstone outcrops of the southwestern Missouri glades (MDC, 2009b). Geocarpon is historically rare, and is threatened by the conversion of glades to pasture and the invasion of fescue (MDC, 2009b). It is state endangered and federally threatened. The survival of this Missouri endemic depends upon the maintenance and preservation of sandstone glade habitats (MDC, 2009b). Management for this species should exclude invading plants, reduce woody vegetation by fire suppression, eliminate overgrazing, and restrict construction and development in glade habitats (MDC, 2009b).

Mead’s milkweed (*Asclepias meadii*) is a long-lived perennial herb belonging to the milkweed family (USFWS, 2005). It has a tall single slender stem; milky sap; and opposite, narrow tapered leaves (USFWS, 2005). Mead’s milkweed blooms from May through mid-June, displaying yellow/creamy-green flowers, contained in clusters of 5 to 14 flowers (MDC, 2011h). It occurs in moderately dry to dry upland tallgrass prairies, or in glades (MDC, 2011h; USFWS, 2005). Within Missouri, Mead’s milkweed is primarily found in the western and southwestern counties (MDC, 2011i). It is a state endangered species and a federally threatened species, primarily as a result of lost tallgrass prairie habitat, habitat fragmentation, and early haying (which removes immature fruits from the plant) (USFWS, 2005). Management for this species should include delaying haying until September (after the fruits mature), periodic prescribed prairie burning, and rotational grazing (USFWS, 2005).

Missouri bladder-pod (*Physaria filiformis*) is a small yellow-flowered plant in the mustard family (MDC, 2009); its spherical fruits (“bladders”) contain seeds (MDC,

2009b). Missouri bladder-pod is primarily found in limestone glades and rocky open areas, but also occurs in grazed pastures and alongside roads on limestone outcrops or in rocky open woods (MDC, 2009b). Within Missouri, this species is restricted to the limestone glades of the Plateau. Due to its naturally restricted habitat, and threats from encroaching woody vegetation and introduced grasses, the Missouri bladder-pod is state and federally endangered (MDC, 2009b). This species is a poor competitor with cedar trees, cheat grass, and fescue (MDC, 2009b). Consequently, the survival of this species depends upon the proper management of limestone glades to exclude introduced grasses, reduce woody vegetation (i.e., by prescribed burns), and restrict construction and development in glade habitats (MDC, 2009b).

Virginia sneezeweed (*Helenium virginicum*) is a golden-flowered fibrous rooted perennial, belonging to the aster family (USFWS, 2000). This plant stands at 1 to 5.5 feet tall with a simple stem (MDC, 2011j). Flowering occurs from July through November, revealing a nearly ball-shaped central disk with golden wedge-shaped petals (USFWS, 2000). The Virginia sneezeweed occurs near seasonally wet sinkhole ponds with acidic clayey soils overlain with limestone bedrock (MDC, 2011j). At the time of its listing (in 1998) the Virginia sneezeweed was thought to occur only in sinkhole ponds in Virginia. Populations of the Virginia sneezeweed have since been discovered in the Missouri Ozarks in the south-central and southwestern counties (MDC, 2011j). The Virginia sneezeweed is a state endangered and federally threatened species, primarily as a result of lost habitat (due to urbanization) and incompatible agricultural practices.

Western prairie fringed orchid (*Platanthera praeclara*) produces flower stalks up to 47 inches tall; each stalk contains up to 40 white flowers about an inch long (USFWS, 2003). It occurs in moderately wet portions of upland and bottomland prairies and sedge meadows, often on calcareous or loess-derived soils (MDC, 2011k). Within Missouri, it is primarily found in northwestern counties, but also historically occurred in southwestern counties. The western prairie fringed orchid is state endangered and federally threatened, primarily due to a loss of suitable habitat (as a result of conversion of prairie into cropland), introduced alien plants, mowing during the growing season, fire suppression, and the application of insecticides that threaten the hawkmoth (a pollinator that this species depends upon) (MDC, 2011k; USFWS, 2003).

Missouri Species of Concern

In addition to the “listed” species, the Missouri Department of Conservation maintains a database of rare plants and animals – the “Missouri Species of Concern” (MDC, 2011b). Plants and animals are given a numeric rank (S1 through S5) based upon number of occurrences within Missouri. Missouri’s species of concern are classified as *critically imperiled* (S1), *imperiled* (S2), or *vulnerable* (S3). *Critically imperiled* species typically have 5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals (<1,000); *imperiled* species typically have 6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals (1,000 to 3,000); *vulnerable* species typically have 21 to 100 occurrences or between 3,000 and 10,000 individuals. The number of critically imperiled, imperiled, or vulnerable species that

occupy the Springfield Plateau totals 76 species, and can be found in Appendix E of this document (MDC, 2011b).

Extirpated Species

Extirpated species are species that previously existed in Missouri, but are no longer found in Missouri (MDC, 2011c). The extirpation of a species is of concern because all species have a unique role (or “niche”) that they fulfill in an ecosystem. Extirpated species in the Springfield plateau include elk, bison, gray wolf, red wolf, and American burying beetle. Some extirpated species are being reintroduced into Missouri. The desired endpoint of species reintroductions is to both reestablish populations of the extirpated species and also to benefit the ecosystem by replacing the lost functionality. Examples of reintroduction plans currently underway in Missouri include plans for the American burying beetle, bison, and elk. When appropriate, the restoration of injured resources may include the reintroduction of previously extirpated species.

The iconic bison is one of the largest animals in North America. They are native to Missouri’s prairies where they play key ecological roles. Where they exist, bison increase native plant diversity and help control dominant prairie plants as they graze on dominant sedges and grasses and provide healthy disturbances in a prairie ecosystem (i.e., through wallowing, tree horning, and roaming) (TNC, 2011). Unfortunately, due to the overhunting of bison and changes in prairie management (e.g. competition from cattle grazing, plowing, and fire suppression), bison were extirpated from Missouri shortly after the 1840s (MDC 2011). Bison have since been reintroduced to some of Missouri’s prairies. For example, a herd of 100 bison live at Prairie State Park in Barton County, and plans are underway to reintroduce more bison herds in Missouri.

Elk were historically found throughout Missouri, but were likely extirpated from Missouri by 1865 (MDC, 2010). The MDC developed a restoration plan for elk in the state of Missouri, and is reintroducing elk in areas where suitable habitat was found and where other management considerations were met (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2010). Elk reintroduction programs in other states have been successful and provided natural resource management, recreational, and economic benefits to the public (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2010). Areas suitable for elk reintroductions include areas with forest openings, glades, and open woodland habitats that provide an understory of herbaceous vegetation (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2010). Other important factors used to select areas for elk reintroductions include high public land ownership and access; low public road density; low density of row crops and livestock; and landowner support (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2010).

Migratory Bird Species

The Springfield Plateau is located within the Mississippi Flyway, one of the major migration routes in the United States. The Missouri portion of the flyway is narrower than portions north of it, resulting in increased numbers of migratory bird species in Missouri. The number of bird species identified in the Springfield Plateau totals more

than 250 species, according to the MDC's Fish and Wildlife Information System (MDC, 2009b).

Game Animals

Commonly hunted game mammals in the Springfield Plateau include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) and eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*). Other game or furbearing mammals include, but are not limited to, black bear (*Ursus americanus americanus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis carolinensis*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), red fox (*Vulpes fulva*), mink (*Mustela vison letifera*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana virginiana*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor hirtus*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis avia*). Beaver, gray and red fox, mink, and muskrat are also listed as commercial species.

Popular sportfish in the Springfield Plateau's reservoirs and streams include, but are not limited to, a variety of bass species, such as largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), white bass (*Morone chrysops*), and spotted bass (*Micropterus punctulatus*); muskellunge (*Esox masquinongy*), black crappie (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*), white crappie (*Pomoxis annularis*), bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), redear sunfish (*Lepomis microlophus*), flathead catfish (*Pylodictis olivaris*), channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), and walleye (*Lepomis gulosus*). Coolwater fish, such as rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), are also present in the Sac River and James River basins. Commercial fish in the Springfield Plateau include freshwater drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*), bigmouth buffalo (*Ictiobus cyprinellus*), common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), river carpsucker (*Carpiodes carpio*), channel catfish (*I. punctatus*), and flathead catfish (*P. olivaris*).

Commonly hunted game birds in the Springfield Plateau include wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*), quail (*Colinus virginianus*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura carolinensis*).

Socioeconomic Resources

Recreational Resources

Game animals in the Springfield Plateau provide hunting and fishing opportunities for people living in or near the region, and result in significant annual revenue for the area. Fishing and hunting expenditures in Missouri totaled nearly \$2.2 billion in 2006, according to the most recent *National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation* (USFWS et al., 2006).

The Springfield Plateau contains 80,000 acres of public lands (Figure 5) (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). The public lands in the Springfield Plateau provide recreational opportunities such as hunting, fishing, swimming, boating, bird watching, camping, and hiking (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

Stockton Lake State Park is the only state park in the Springfield Plateau. With 61,000 acres of land and water, areas associated with Stockton Lake comprise a large portion of the designated public land in the region (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Two national parks, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield and George Washington Carver National Monument, exist in the region. Prominent conservation areas (owned by the MDC), such as Fort Crowder, Talbot, Compton Hollow, Bois D' Arc, Pleasant Hope, and Little Sac Woods, and lands managed by The Nature Conservancy exist to preserve some of the region's unique natural features (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). A listing of the public lands (to date) in the Springfield Plateau is provided in Appendix F.

Demographics

Early occupants of the Springfield Plateau include the Great Osage Indians, and western migrating groups, such as the Kickapoo, Shawnee, Delaware, and Cherokee Indians (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Migrants to the region primarily arrived from neighboring eastern states (Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois); others emigrated from European countries, particularly Germany (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

Rural populations in the Springfield Plateau peaked in growth by the early nineteenth century while urban centers continually expanded (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). The primary urbanized areas in the Springfield Plateau include the cities of Springfield (Greene County), and Joplin (Jasper County). According to the 2006 U. S. Census Bureau survey, these urbanized areas support an estimated 254,799 people in Greene County and 112,505 people in Jasper County (U. S. Census Bureau, 2006).

Economics and Land Use

Historically, agriculture and mining were the primary components of the Springfield Plateau's economy. The economy of the early 1800s was dominated by the farming of livestock, corn, and wheat (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). By the 1850s and 60s the region became known worldwide for its production of lead and zinc. Mining of these ores became concentrated in Jasper and Newton counties, and continued until ore reserves were nearly depleted around 1966 (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

At present, the economy of the Springfield Plateau is driven by wholesale trade, retail trade, and manufacturing (U. S. Census Bureau, 2006). The agriculture sector remains an important component in the region's economy. Agriculture in the region is dominated by the livestock industry, notably beef and dairy cattle production in Greene county, and poultry farming in Barry and Newton counties (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). The Springfield Plateau is Missouri's leading dairy cattle region (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Hay, sorghum, and wheat crops are also important to the area (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Today, high-calcium limestone and gravel mining occur in the Springfield and Joplin areas.

The economies within the Springfield Plateau dictate land use. Land use in Springfield, Joplin, and Neosho is dominated by urbanization (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002). Throughout the region, crops occupy the best soils and smoothest lands, grasslands are used for beef and dairy cattle, and mined lands remain as derelict tracts (Nigh and Schroeder, 2002).

Appendix E—Missouri Species of Concern in the Springfield Plateau

Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan

| Common Name | Scientific Name | State Rank |
|---------------------------|--|------------|
| <u>Amphibians</u> | | |
| grotto salamander | <i>Typhlotriton spelaeus</i> | S2,S3 |
| northern crawfish frog | <i>Rana areolata circulosa</i> | S3 |
| ringed salamander | <i>Ambystoma annulatum</i> | S3 |
| wood frog | <i>Rana sylvatica</i> | S3 |
| <u>Birds</u> | | |
| American bittern | <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> | S1 |
| Bachman's sparrow | <i>Aimophila aestivalis illinoensis</i> | S1 |
| bald eagle | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascensis</i> | S3 |
| barn owl | <i>Tyto alba</i> | S3 |
| black vulture | <i>Coragyps atratus</i> | S3 |
| black-crowned night heron | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli</i> | S3 |
| cerulean warbler | <i>Dendroica, cerulea</i> | S2,S3 |
| chestnut-sided warbler | <i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i> | S3 |
| great egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> | S3 |
| greater prairie-chicken | <i>Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus</i> | S1 |
| greater roadrunner | <i>Geococcyx californianus</i> | S3 |
| interior least tern | <i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i> | S1 |
| king rail | <i>Rallus elegans</i> | S1 |
| little blue heron | <i>Egretta caerulea caerulea</i> | S3 |
| loggerhead shrike | <i>Lanius ludovicianus migrans</i> | S2 |
| Mississippi kite | <i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i> | S3 |
| northern harrier | <i>Cirus cyaneus</i> | S2 |
| painted bunting | <i>Passerina ciris ciris</i> | S3 |
| peregrine falcon | <i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i> | S1 |
| sharp-shinned hawk | <i>Accipiter striatus velox</i> | S2 |
| short-eared owl | <i>Asio flammeus flammeus</i> | S2 |
| snowy egret | <i>Egretta thula thula</i> | S1 |
| sora | <i>Porzana carolina</i> | S2 |
| Swainson's hawk | <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> | S2 |
| Virginia rail | <i>Rallus limicolalimcola</i> | S2 |
| <u>Crustaceans</u> | | |
| bristly cave crayfish | <i>Cambarus setosus</i> | S3 |
| Williams' crayfish | <i>Orconectes williamsi</i> | S2 |

Fish

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Arkansas saddled darter | <i>Etheostoma euzonum</i> | S2 |
| blacknose shiner | <i>Notropis heterolepis</i> | S2 |
| bluestripe darter | <i>Percina cymatotaenia</i> | S2 |
| bluntnose shiner | <i>Cyprinella camura</i> | S2,S3 |
| channel darter | <i>Percina copelandi</i> | S3 |
| ghost shiner | <i>Notropis buechanani</i> | S2 |
| highfin carpsucker | <i>Carpionodes velifer</i> | S2 |
| least darter | <i>Etheostoma microperca</i> | S2 |
| longnose darter | <i>Percina nasuta</i> | S1 |
| mooneye | <i>Hiodon tergisus</i> | S3 |
| Neosho madtom | <i>Noturus placidus</i> | S1 |
| Niangua darter | <i>Etheostoma, nianguae</i> | S2 |
| Ozark cavefish | <i>Amblyopsis rosae</i> | S2 |
| plains topminnow | <i>Fundulus sciadicus</i> | S3 |
| redfin darter | <i>Etheostoma whipplei</i> | S1 |
| silver chub | <i>Macrhybopsis storeiana</i> | S3 |
| southern brook lamprey | <i>Ichthyomyzon gagei</i> | S2S3 |
| western slim minnow | <i>Pimephales tenellus tenellus</i> | S3 |

Insects

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|----|
| a heptageniid mayfly | <i>Stenonema bednariki</i> | S3 |
| Espana cave springtail | <i>Pseudosinella espana</i> | S3 |

Mammals

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|----|
| black-tailed jackrabbit | <i>Lepus californicus melanotis</i> | S1 |
| gray bat | <i>Myotis grisescens</i> | S3 |
| Indiana bat | <i>Myotis sodalis</i> | S1 |
| long-tailed weasel | <i>Mustela frenata primulina</i> | S3 |
| plains spotted skunk | <i>Spilogale putorius</i> | S1 |

Mollusks

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----|
| Neosho mucket | <i>Lampsilis rafinesqueana</i> | S2 |
| Ouachita kidneyshell | <i>Pytochobranhus occidentalis</i> | S3 |
| pink mucket | <i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> | S2 |
| purple lilliput | <i>Toxolasma lividus</i> | S2 |
| rabbitsfoot | <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> | S1 |
| western fanshell | <i>Cyprogenia aberti</i> | S2 |

Plants

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| Auriculate false foxglove | <i>Agalinis auriculata</i> | S3 |
| broadwing sedge | <i>Carex alata</i> | S2,S3 |
| Bush's poppy mallow | <i>Callirhoe bushii</i> | S2 |
| geocarpon | <i>Geocarpon minimum</i> | S2 |
| Missouri bladderpod | <i>Physaria filiformis</i> | S3 |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|----|
| netted chain fern | <i>Woodwardia areolata</i> | S2 |
| Ozark chinquapin | <i>Castanea pumila ozarkensis</i> | S2 |
| Ozark wake robin | <i>Trillium pusillum ozarkanum</i> | S2 |
| pale avens | <i>Geum virginianum</i> | S1 |
| slender pondweed | <i>Potamogeton pusillus pusillus</i> | S1 |
| tradescent aster | <i>Symphotrichum dumosum strictior</i> | S2 |
| yellow-eyed grass | <i>Xyris torta</i> | S1 |

Reptiles

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----|
| Texas horned lizard | <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i> | S2 |
| great plains skink | <i>Plestiodon obsoletus</i> | S2 |

Appendix F—List of Protected Lands in the Springfield Plateau

Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan

| County | Public Land | Ownership |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Barry | Cassville Ranger Station Historic District | National Register District |
| | David W. Courdin Waldensian Homestead | National Register District |
| | Mark Twain National Forest MPS | National Register District |
| | The Waldeasian Church and Cemetery of | National Register District |
| Barton | Cook Meadow Prairie | The Nature Conservancy |
| | Golden Prairie | MO Prairie Foundation |
| Cedar | Stockton Reservoir | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Stockton State Park | MO Dept. of Natural Resources |
| | Turkey Creek Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| Christian | Delaware Town Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Wilson’s Creek National Battlefield | National Parks |
| Dade | Corry Flatrocks | The Nature Conservancy |
| | Fiddlers Ford Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Horse Creek Prairie Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Indigo Prairie Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Niawathe Prairie | The Nature Conservancy |
| | Niawathe Prairie Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Sloan (Dr. O. E. and Eloise) Conservation | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Stockton Reservoir | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Penn-Sylvania Prairie | MO Prairie Foundation |
| | Coyne Prairie | MO Prairie Foundation |
| Welsch Tract | MO Prairie Foundation | |
| Greene | Bois D’ Arc Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Campbell Avenue Historic District | National Register District |
| | Commercial Street Historic District | National Register District |
| | Crighton (Joe) Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Finkbiner Transfer and Storage Company | National Register District |
| | Little Sac Woods Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Mid-town Historic District | National Register District |
| | Nathan Boone Homestead State Historic | MO Dept. of Natural Resources |
| | Phenix Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Rock Fountain Court Historic District | National Register District |
| | Rocky Barrens | The Nature Conservancy |
| | Rocky Barrens Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Sare (Dale) Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |

| | | |
|----------|---|--------------------------------|
| | South Avenue Commercial Historic District | National Register District |
| | South-McDaniel-Patton Commercial | National Register District |
| | Springfield Conservation Nature Center | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Springfield National Cemetery | National Register District |
| | Springfield Public Square Historic District | National Register District |
| | Springfield Warehouse and Industrial | National Register District |
| | St. John's Mercy Hospital | National Register District |
| Greene | Walnut Street Commercial Historic District | National Register District |
| | Walnut Street Historic District | National Register District |
| | West Walnut Street Commercial Historic | National Register District |
| | Woods-Evertz Stove Co. Historic District | National Register District |
| Hickory | Murphy (John F.) Memorial State Forest | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| Jasper | 66 Drive-In Historic District | National Register District |
| | Battle of Carthage State Historic Site | MO Dept. of Natural Resources |
| | Carl Junction Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Carthage South Historic District | National Register District |
| | Cassill Place Historic District | National Register District |
| | Fifth and Main Historic District | National Register District |
| | La Russell Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Stones Corner Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | William H. Phelps Country House | National Register District |
| Lawrence | Chesapeake Fish Hatchery | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Kickapoo Prairie Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Mt. Vernon Prairie | The Nature Conservancy |
| | Ozark Cavefish National Wildlife Refuge | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| | Paris Springs Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Providence Prairie Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Talbot (Robert E.) Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| McDonald | Buffalo Hills Natural Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| Newton | Allen Bridge Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Bicentennial Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Capps Creek Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Cherry Corner Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Diamond Grove Prairie Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | First Battle of Newtonia Historic District | National Register District |
| | Fort Crowder Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | George Washington Carver National | National Parks |
| | Goodman Tower Site | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Lime Kiln Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |

| | | |
|--------|--|--------------------------------|
| | Neosho (Morse Park) | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Neosho Commercial Historic District | National Register District |
| | Neosho Towersite | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Ozark Cavefish National Wildlife Refuge | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| | Second Battle of Newtonia Site | National Register District |
| | Smack-out Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Tipton Ford Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| Newton | Walter Woods Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Wildcat Access | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Wildcat Glade Natural Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| Polk | Pleasant Hope Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Pomme de Terre Lake | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Stockton Reservoir | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | Twenty-five Mile Prairie Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |
| | La Petite Gemme | MO Prairie Foundation |
| Stone | Hayes Spring Conservation Area | MO Dept. of Conservation |

Appendix G—Exemplar Request for Proposals Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan

Request for Proposals Natural Resource Damage Restoration Projects for the [Company Name] Settlement

I. Introduction

This Request for Proposal (RFP) for restoration projects relates to the [Company]. Monies recovered from a Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) settlement with [Company] are being made available for public proposals by the Missouri Trustee Council in accordance with the Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan (SPRRP). The Missouri Trustee Council (hereafter referred to as “Trustees”) is comprised of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. The SPRRP provides a process framework that governs the approach for restoration project identification, evaluation, selection and implementation presented within this RFP.

The purpose of this exemplar RFP is to identify the categories of information that should be included in future RFPs issued under the SPRRP. Each RFP will be different, tailored to the specific circumstances of the type of the release and potential injury sustained and the related restoration goals of the Trustees.

A. Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan

The SPRRP was developed under the Natural Resource Damages (NRD) regulations implementing the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, more commonly known as the federal “Superfund” law) to describe the process that will be used by Natural Resource Damages Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) Trustees to identify appropriate actions to restore, rehabilitate, replace, and/or acquire natural resources equivalent to those injured by hazardous substance releases. The SPRRP fulfills requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) by taking a “hard look” at the environmental consequence of proposed federal actions, to disclose pertinent information about the actions to the public and provide public review and comment on federal actions that affect environmental resources. This exemplar RFP is part of the public review process.

The development of the SPRRP is a coordinated effort among state and federal natural resource Trustees, governmental entities, and the public. The SPRRP is jointly administered by the Trustees to assist in carrying out their natural resource trust mandates under CERCLA and the Clean Water Act. Natural resource damages received, either through negotiated or adjudicated settlements, must be used to restore, rehabilitate, replace and/or acquire the equivalent of those natural resources injured and services lost.

The goals of the ecoregional restoration plan are to:

- 1) Identify the natural resources and services potentially injured by hazardous substances in the Springfield Plateau;
- 2) Develop a RFP process through which the Trustees will evaluate and select restoration projects to achieve restoration of natural resources and their services (specific restoration goals identified as part of the RFP process).
- 3) Expedite and potentially reduce the cost of the NRDAR process; provide for consistency and predictability by detailing the NRDAR process, thereby minimizing uncertainty to the public and industry; and,
- 4) Expedite and maximize restoration of injured natural resources and lost services.

Goals for specific restoration projects will be outlined as part of the RFP process.

This RFP is compliant with the preferred alternative selected in the SPRRP. The preferred alternative (SPRRP, Section 5, Alternative D) is a combination of primary and compensatory restoration. As identified in the SPRRP, priority is given to primary restoration, whenever feasible. However, the Trustees will implement compensatory, off-site restoration when distinct advantages in cost-effectiveness or unique opportunities in protecting or enhancing important natural resources arise.

Primary restoration refers to restoration projects that restore resources that were directly injured by a release of hazardous substances. **Compensatory restoration**, for the purposes of this RFP, refers to projects that occur off-site, or in areas not directly affected by a release of hazardous substances. Restoration projects are designed to compensate for natural resources injured by the release of hazardous substances to baseline conditions. For natural resource damage assessment purposes, baseline conditions are defined as the conditions that would have existed in the assessment area had the release of the hazardous substances under investigation not occurred.

This exemplar RFP identifies information that will be requested in a restoration RFP including:

- site-specific information as to the type of natural resources potentially injured and/or services lost;
- location of the potentially injured natural resources and/or lost services;
- whether primary restoration is a viable alternative;
- restoration goals associated with the NRDAR claim and settlement for the [Company Name]; and
- restoration funds available.

Specifications and requirements for restoration projects and proposal submissions will be provided in the restoration RFP.

B. Site, Claim and Settlement Information:

This section will contain a description of operations and other activities of the Company and any relevant history of the operation. This description will include specific locations of operations as well as the nature, type, duration of the release of hazardous substances.

This section will also contain a description of the nature of the injury, identifying the type of resources which were injured as a result of the release of hazardous substances

This section will also contain a description of the settlement when final and the total amount of restoration funds available for the RFP.

This section will also contain a description of remedial actions, if any, schedule of remediation and coordination of restoration projects with the proposed and/or ongoing remedial actions in the geographic area.

C. Geographic Priority Areas for Restoration

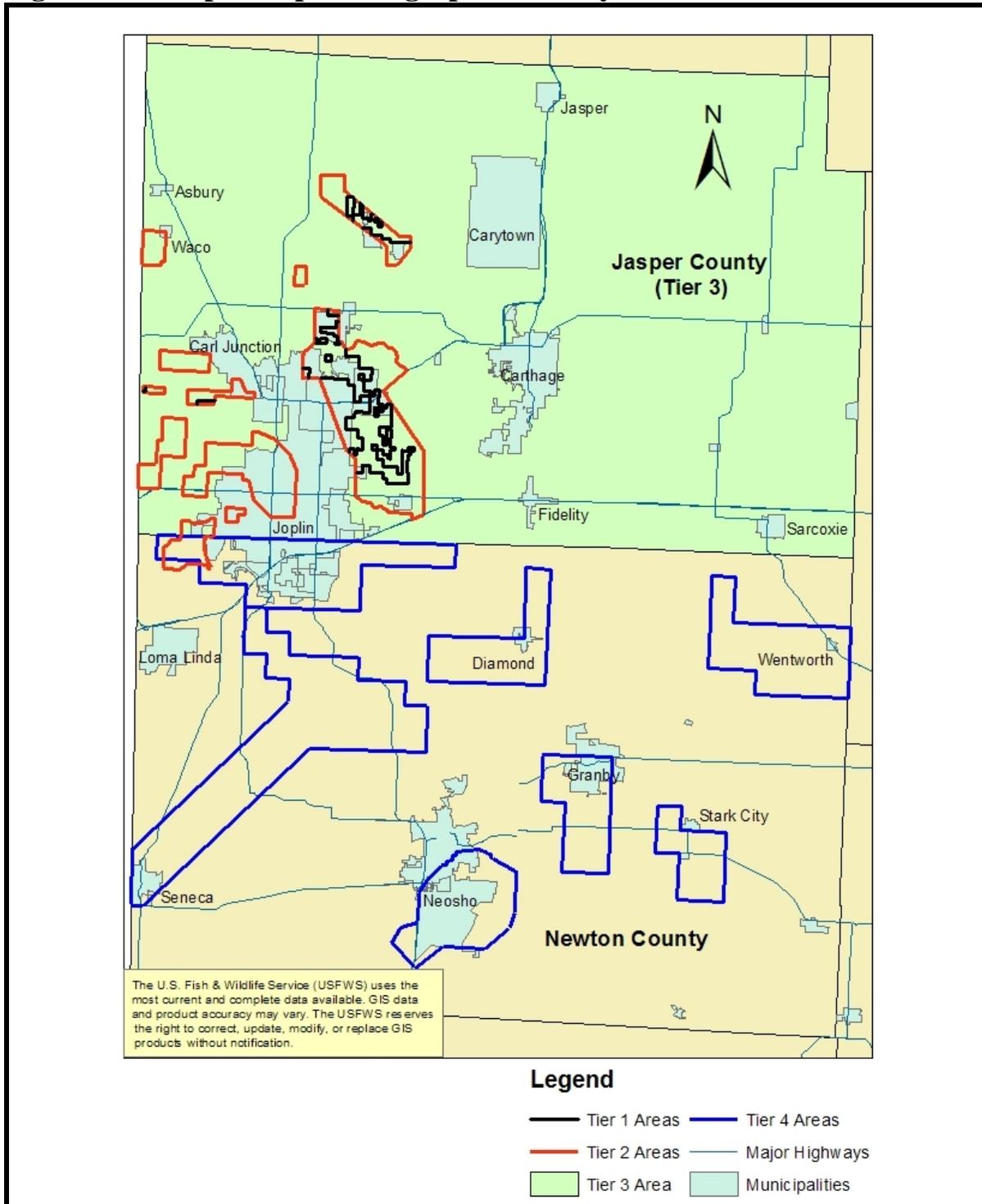
The Trustees have prioritized areas for restoration in a tiered approach as a means of complying with the SPRRP preferred alternative and to provide restoration specific for the resources injured by releases of hazardous substances from [Company's] operations. The RFP will specify the criteria used to identify tiered priority areas. This tiered approach is intended to be flexible, allowing the Trustees to designate the number of tiered priority areas as is appropriate for the specific site.

An example of criteria used to establish tiered priority restoration areas is as follows:

1. Tier 1 areas are the highest priority areas. They are within the Site and are directly impacted by Company's operations.
2. Tier 2 areas are the secondary priority areas. They are within the identify site but are not directly impacted by Company's operations.
3. Tier 3 priority areas are within an identified priority area but are outside the boundaries of the identified Site.
4. Tier 4 priority areas are the lowest priority areas. They are not within the Site or the identified priority area, but are in a lower priority or more distant geographic area.

High priority areas will score higher in the Trustee Decision Matrix included in Appendix A. Projects outside of these priority areas will still be eligible for funding under this RFP but will not receive prioritization. The RFP will provide a map of priority restoration areas.

Figure 1. Example Map of Geographic Priority Areas for Restoration



G. Restoration Goals for [Company] RFP

NRDAR projects must have a nexus or connection to the injured resources. The injured trust resources within the identified geographic areas include certain injured resources, such as migratory birds and endangered species, other terrestrial and aquatic resources and supporting habitats, and groundwater resources. The restoration goals of the Company settlement funds in priority order are to:

List of priorities for RFP here such as:

1. improve or protect riparian corridor habitat;
2. protect federally threatened, endangered, and candidate aquatic species and their habitat;
3. improve or protect upland migratory bird habitat; and
4. enhance and protect groundwater recharge areas.

Please note: This list of restoration priorities is not inclusive and serves as an example for illustrative purposes only.

II. Restoration Project Descriptions

This example RFP is not being used to solicit actual restoration proposals. In the future, actual RFPs may solicit restoration project proposals within the categories listed below, in order of restoration priority based on restoration goals listed above. It is possible, if not desirable, for a single project to meet multiple restoration goals and fit within multiple restoration categories.

Please note: These Restoration Projects descriptions will vary for each RFP; however, the following descriptions are included to improve the understanding of the type of information which will be provided on which a project may be developed.

A. Riparian Corridor Restoration of Degraded Streams or Wetlands

This restoration category is a high priority for the Trustees because it meets multiple restoration goals. Restored riparian corridor improves migratory bird habitat and protects downstream habitat for federally-listed aquatic species. Several tributary streams within the geographic area have been remediated through excavation of contaminated sediment and bank soils. However, the remedial actions have not restored habitat to baseline conditions. Therefore, additional improvements are needed to maximize the habitat value of remediated riparian corridor. Restoration of on-site streams has additional benefits of providing a nexus to the resource injuries.

B. Enhancement and Protection of Groundwater Recharge Areas

This restoration category is a high priority for the Trustees because it meets multiple restoration goals. Enhancing and protecting groundwater recharge areas improves human and ecological uses. A substantial portion of the groundwater resources within the [geographic area] has been classified as being “technically impractical” to remediate. Therefore, enhancement of existing groundwater recharge areas, or protection of high quality groundwater recharge areas will maximize the value of existing groundwater resources.

C. Enhancement of Un-contaminated Uplands

A high priority upland enhancement project is prairie restoration. Oak savanna or other forest restoration projects are slightly lower priority, respectively. Upland restoration could include burning and/or other methods to control invasive species, re-vegetating to restore native flora, erosion controls, and some type of financial and/or legal assurance of long-term maintenance and protection. Upland prairie habitat is also important migratory bird habitat.

D. Acquisition/Legal Protection of High Quality Natural Areas

In some cases, existing high quality habitat can be protected through acquisition or through conservation easements. These areas may be in such a high quality condition that they require little to no enhancement or physical restoration. Property purchase or conservation easements/agreements could be the primary mechanism to ensure high quality habitats are protected from development or other degradation over the long-term. The Trustees desired habitats for protection in priority order include riparian corridors, wetlands, prairies, savannas, and other woodlands or forest.

E. Natural Resource Restoration-Based Human Use Enhancement Projects

This project category includes construction of some type of enhancement that would increase access, enjoyment, understanding, and/or use of natural resources. Examples of these types of projects include trail construction, constructing boat ramps, educational kiosks, signs, or environmental-based education programs or materials. These types of human-use/educational projects also increase the value when combined with other restoration projects.

F. Primary Restoration of Contaminant Impacted Lands

Primary restoration refers to actions that improve or restore habitat directly affected by a release of a hazardous substance. The Trustees and other agencies and researchers have developed plans and techniques for primary restoration of barren or partially barren contaminated soil. Preferably primary restoration takes place in conjunction with the response agency’s remedial action. In the case where it can be demonstrated that there will be no remedial action on a property, primary restoration is possible. Otherwise, primary restoration can take place only after or (preferably) in conjunction with remedial actions. Primary restoration of contaminated land must involve an evaluation of the potential injury that may result from the remaining contamination, coordinated by the Trustees. If injury exists at a proposed site, the restoration proposal must include measures to reduce the exposure and/or toxicity of contaminants, in addition to site re-vegetation and ensuring future protection and maintenance.

III. Restoration Project Specifications

Please note: These Restoration Project Specifications descriptions will vary for each RFP, however, for illustrative purposes only, the following descriptions are included to improve the understanding of the type of information which will be provided on which a project may be developed.]

Restoration project specifications required within each proposal are included below:

A. Riparian Corridor Restoration

In general, forested canopy is the most beneficial watershed land cover for stream health. A healthy wooded watershed provides for the interception and infiltration of rainfall, leaf litter filters and slows runoff, and the extensive interlocking root systems of forests provide resistance to erosion. The structure of the forested canopy provides shelter for a variety of wildlife, food for insects and other wildlife while growing, and the base of the food chain for stream systems after leaf-fall. The roots of trees near stream channels provide resistance to erosion and downed wood supplies habitat within the stream. In addition, stream health is enhanced by easy (low gradient) transitions between the stream channel and floodplains. Riparian corridor restoration may include lowering banks to provide flood storage and riparian wetland habitat where appropriate. Riparian corridor restoration proposals will include:

Site Preparation and Grading

The proposal will identify the degree of site preparation and grading needed prior to re-vegetation. The proposal will identify any bank re-grading, height, slope details, re-vegetation, and maintenance components. Low angles and low height banks are preferred over high banks and steep angles. Species of conservation interest may exist and should not be disturbed.

Re-vegetation

The proposal will identify the native Missouri tree species to be planted, using the Terrestrial Natural Communities of Missouri (riverfront forest, mesic bottomland forest or appropriate wetland chapters) as a guide. The proposal will identify the season and density of tree planting. For example, the Trustees recommend three gallon RPM (Root Production Method) trees to be planted on 30' centers in rows that can accommodate future mowing to control competing vegetation. Alternatively, tree planting at a minimum rate of 302 trees per acre on 12' centers for bare root trees. In addition, 50-100 native shrubs (e.g., gray dogwood, *Cornus obliqua*) per acre are recommended, and a native cover crop (e.g., Virginia wild rye, *Elymus virginicus*) seeded. The Trustees recommend planting in fall or early spring.

Conservation Easements, Engineering Controls, and/or Property Purchase

The proposal will identify land in private ownership that requires access agreements necessary to achieve stream restoration. The proposal will identify other potential engineered or institutional controls to ensure long-term protection of stream and riparian corridor restoration areas such as fencing, alternative water supplies for livestock, temporary or permanent conservation easements including land-owner payment, including fee-title purchasing, if necessary. The proposal will identify who will hold the easement or title of the property, and will provide information on the time period of the easements or other protective mechanism. Conservation easements or other administrative mechanisms that protect land over longer time periods will be preferred over short-term protections, as reflected in the Appendix A Decision Matrix.

Site Maintenance and Monitoring

The proposal will identify the maintenance and monitoring needed after re-vegetation. The proposal will describe the frequency and type of herbicide treatments, fire, and frequency of mowing or other cultural practices used to facilitate the success of tree planting or other vegetation.

B. Enhancement and Protection of Groundwater Recharge Areas

Groundwater is a natural resource for which the State may have trusteeship pursuant to CERCLA and state statutes. Groundwater is frequently injured by releases of hazardous substances and/or pollutants at both abandoned and active sites. Groundwater provides many types of services such as human consumptive use and non-consumptive use services. Consumptive use services includes such services as providing drinking water supplies; groundwater contributing to lake water levels, yielding recreational benefits to the public, or irrigation for crops. Non-consumptive use services include such services as the value of groundwater for future generations; reserve stock against droughts, support of land surfaces to avoid subsidence or a buffer from saltwater intrusion. In addition, groundwater provides ecological services such as habitat, waters supplies for vegetation and wildlife, or maintenance of hydrologic flows.

Site Description

A description of the size, location, natural features, and value of the property proposed for acquisition or other conservation easement should be included. Describe ownership and management of the land.

Site Preparation and Enhancements

The proposal will identify the current condition of the property prior to any site preparation for enhancements. Species of conservation interest may exist and site preparation should be selected to promote these species. Native species, using the Terrestrial Natural Communities of Missouri, will be identified and planted as appropriate. The proposal will identify the season and density of planting, following recommendations from the Trustees. An appropriate annual native or sterile grass cover crop should be planted in the first growing season.

Conservation Easements, Engineering Controls and/or Property Purchase

The proposal will identify potential engineered or institutional controls to ensure long-term protection of restoration areas such as temporary or permanent conservation easements including land-owner payment, up to fee title purchasing, if necessary. The proposal will identify who will hold the easement or title of the property, and will provide information on the time period of the easements or other protective mechanism.

Site Maintenance and Monitoring

Acquisition projects that are selected will require a management plan. The management plan will detail methods for permanent protection and enhancement of injured resources. The proposal will identify the maintenance, if any, and monitoring needed for the long-term conservation of the site. The proposal will describe the frequency and type of herbicide treatments, fire, and frequency of mowing and/or other cultural practices used to facilitate long-term habitat stability.

C. Enhancement of Un-contaminated Uplands

Pre-settlement natural community land cover in the geographic area is estimated to be composed of about two-thirds prairie and one-third woodlands. Tall-grass prairie and savannah historically dominated the uplands. Today native prairie is rare in the geographic area. Therefore, prairie restoration will be prioritized first and various forest/woodland restorations will be prioritized second.

Site Preparation and Grading

The proposal will identify the degree of site preparation (burning, herbicide application, and/or grading) needed prior to re-vegetation. Species of conservation interest may exist and site preparation practices should be selected to promote these species.

Re-vegetation

The proposal will identify the native species to be planted, using the Terrestrial Natural Communities of Missouri as appropriate for the prairie or woodland as a guide. The proposal will also identify the season and density of planting. The Trustees recommend planting for grassland species in late fall, winter, or early spring. An annual native or sterile grass cover crop should be planted in the first growing season.

Conservation Easements, Engineering Controls, and/or Property Purchase

The proposal will identify land in private ownership that requires access agreements necessary to achieve restoration. The proposal will identify other potential engineered or institutional controls to ensure long-term protection of restoration areas such as temporary or permanent conservation easements including land-owner payment, up to fee title purchasing, if necessary. The proposal will identify who will hold the easement or title of the property, and will provide information on the time period of the easements or other protective mechanism.

Site Maintenance and Monitoring

The proposal will identify the maintenance and monitoring needed after re-vegetation. The proposal will describe the frequency and type of herbicide treatments, fire, and frequency of mowing or other cultural practices used to facilitate the success of re-vegetation.

D. Acquisition/Legal Protection of High Quality Natural Areas

Site Description

A description of the size, location, natural features, and habitat value of the property proposed for acquisition or other conservation easement should be included. Describe ownership and management of the land. Address what types of activities will take place on the property, if any.

Conservation Easements, Engineering Controls, and/or Property Purchase

The proposal will identify potential engineered or institutional controls to ensure long-term protection of restoration areas such as temporary or permanent conservation easements including land-owner payment, up to fee title purchasing, if necessary. The proposal will identify who will hold the easement or title of the property, and will provide information on the time period of the easements or other protective mechanism.

Site Maintenance and Monitoring

Acquisition projects that are selected will require a management plan. The management plan will detail methods for permanent protection and enhancement of injured resources. The proposal will identify the maintenance, if any, and monitoring needed for the long-term conservation of the site. The proposal will describe the frequency and type of herbicide treatments, fire, and frequency of mowing and/or other cultural practices used to facilitate long-term habitat stability.

E. Natural Resource Restoration-Based Human Use Enhancement Projects

Enhancement Description

A description of the enhancement, location, and how it will directly or indirectly benefit natural resources should be included in the proposal.

Facility Maintenance and Monitoring

The proposal will identify the maintenance, if any, and monitoring needed for the long-term stability or operation of the human-use aspect.

F. Primary Restoration of Contaminant Impacted Lands

Site Sampling, Preparation and Grading

These sites will require sampling for contamination prior to site preparation. If contaminant concentrations are known they should be included in the proposal. If

concentrations are unknown, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service should be contacted for sampling assistance prior to proposal submittal. The proposal will identify contaminated soil on-site, the degree of site preparation burning, herbicide application, and/or grading needed prior to re-vegetation.

Soil Amendments

If soil concentrations exceed ecological injury thresholds, soil amendments or other techniques that either reduce toxicity or reduce exposure can be employed. Soil amendments must be proven to reduce toxicity or remove exposure pathways (e.g. top soil added to bury heavy metal concentrations). The rate of amendment application should be identified in the proposal. Any soil amendment application will require additional evaluation by the Trustees to determine whether there are collateral environmental impacts prior to project approval.

Re-vegetation

The proposal will identify the native species to be planted, using the Terrestrial Natural Communities of Missouri as appropriate for the prairie or woodland as a guide. The proposal will identify the season and density of planting. The Trustees recommend planting for grassland species in late fall, winter, or early spring. An annual native or sterile grass cover crop should be planted in the first growing season.

Conservation Easements, Engineering Controls, and/or Property Purchase

The proposal will identify land in private ownership that requires access agreements necessary to achieve restoration. The proposal will identify other potential engineered or institutional controls to ensure long-term protection of restoration areas such as temporary or permanent conservation easements including land-owner payment, up to fee title purchasing, if necessary. The proposal will identify who will hold the easement or title of the property, and will provide information on the time period of the easements or other protective mechanism.

Site Maintenance and Monitoring

The proposal will identify the maintenance and monitoring needed after re-vegetation. The proposal will describe the frequency and type of herbicide treatments, fire, and frequency of mowing or other cultural practices used to facilitate the success of re-vegetation. In addition, monitoring of contaminants or nutrients (i.e., if soil amendments are used) may be necessary.

G. General Proposal Requirements

In addition to the specifications listed above, all proposals must include the information provided below in the attached “**Restoration Project Information**” sheet.

IV. Proposal Evaluation

Proposals will be evaluated by a state and federal technical committee. The technical committee may include members with technical expertise (e.g., Missouri Department of Conservation) critical to evaluation of the RFP. The technical committee will evaluate each proposal in accordance with the Decision Matrix included in Appendix A of the SPRRP and the Proposal Evaluation Process included in Appendix B. The Trustee Council will review the Decision Matrix and make recommendations to their respective Authorized Official and designated Trustee, who will make the final selection for funding.

V. Proposal Schedule

Proposals will be due 60 days after issuance of the RFP. The Trustees may extend this due date, if insufficient proposals are received or other circumstances arise that warrant granting more time.

A pre-proposal conference hosted by the Trustees may be held within 60 days after release of the RFP. Additional on-site, pre-proposal conferences may be held at the discretion of the Trustees.

The Trustees will request additional information as necessary from proposal applicants within 30 days after the proposal due date. The Trustees will provide notification of selection to the Project Coordinator identified on the application within 90 days after the proposal submission.

VII. Other Legal Contracting Requirements

Successful projects will enter into a contractual or cooperative agreement with agency releasing the RFP. Additional contracting requirements may be applicable for successful projects. For example professional services or certain construction activities may require proof of insurance or bonding coverage. Successful applicants will be notified of contracting and cooperative agreement needs upon selection of proposals. Final approval of a project will occur at the completion of any necessary contracts or formalization of cooperative agreements.

VIII. Contacts

RFP submittals should be mailed or submitted electronically to:

Fish and Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
101 Park DeVille Dr. Suite A
Columbia, Missouri 65203
Fake_Email@fws.gov

or

NRDAR Coordinator
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0176
Fake.Email@dnr.mo.gov

If you have questions pertaining to this RFP, please contact the Service by phone or email at (573) 234-2132 or Fake_Email@fws.gov .

Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration (NRDAR)

Restoration Project Information Sheet

Guidelines for Completion

Please complete all of the information requested with the best information that you have available. Below are specific guidelines for completion.

A. General Information

Organization: The name of the organization or agency submitting the information.
If you are applying as an individual indicate by filling this section with "N/A".

Contact Name: The first and last name of a person who can be contacted for additional information.

Title: The title (or position) of the above individual.

Address: The mailing address of the above individual or organization.

Phone Number/Email: The phone number and email of the above individual.

Organization Website: The web page of the above organization or agency.

B. Project Information

Type of Project: A project is considered a "Change to an Existing Project" if the project has been previously submitted through the NRDA project information sheet.

Project name: The common name of the project, usually a combination of location and restoration activity (e.g., Joplin Prairie Project).

Location: The location where the restoration activity will take place (e.g. Shoal Creek Falls).

State: Two-letter abbreviation of the state where the project will take place.

County: County where the project will be completed. If the project occurs across multiple counties list only the primary county name.

Watershed/Basin: The watershed where the project will be completed. If the project occurs across multiple watersheds list only the primary watershed.

Latitude/Longitude: Provide a latitude/longitude of the central location of the project activity. If the activity occurs over a large area you may also attach a map of the area of the activity.

Project Size: The size of the area where project activities will occur; designated by linear miles, acres, or tonnage (e.g., area of plantings in a riparian buffer).

Affected Area: The area affected or influenced by the project activity; designated by acres (e.g., area of water quality improvement as a result of riparian buffer plantings).

C. Project Description

A description of the project objectives, activities to be completed and expected outcomes including information on the benefits of this project to the public and environment. If applicable, use this section to provide additional refinement to habitat and/or resource benefit (e.g., riparian corridor, endangered species). In addition, feel free to attach other information, maps, or diagrams concerning your project.

D. Project Activity(s)

The type of activity the project will complete to address the impacts to priority resources or habitats. Check all that apply.

Restoration: Activities conducted to create or restore an injured resource or habitat.

Protection: Activities conducted to protect a resource or habitat by removing the threat to that resource or habitat.

Acquisition: The acquisition and conservation of land in perpetuity to protect priority resources or habitats.

Maintenance/Management: Activities conducted to maintain or manage the quality of a resource or habitat (e.g., prescribed burns).

Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration (NRDAR)

Restoration Project Information Sheet

Guidelines for Completion (continued)

E. Natural Resource Projects

The type of resources that the project activities are located within or will benefit. Check all that apply.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Upland: | Regions located away from streams and the floodplains of rivers, streams, and other bodies of water. |
| Wetland: | Regions that are inundated or saturated by water (e.g., surface or groundwater) on a consistent basis to support saturation tolerant plant species. |
| Groundwater: | Regions located within caves, springs, or other karst features or that provide protection of groundwater resources. |
| Surface water: | Regions located within or adjacent to open water areas that occur within a defined channel. |

F. Resource Benefit(s)

Primary resources that would benefit from the project. Check all that apply.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Birds: | All birds |
| Reptiles/amphibians: | Snakes, lizards, frogs, etc. |
| Fish: | All fish |
| Invertebrates: | Freshwater mussels, snails, crayfish, etc. |
| Terrestrial wildlife: | All upland animals |
| Vegetation: | All plants (e.g., submergent, emergent, and terrestrial) |
| Water: | Water quality |
| Sediment/benthos: | Sediment permanently inundated with water, and organisms associated with the sediment (e.g., crayfish) |
| Status species: | Will this project directly benefit State or Federally listed threatened and/or endangered species? If so, please list them. If not, please indicate N/A. |

G. Project Status

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Property/Resource Acquisition: | Acquisition of the property, resource, or landowner agreements (e.g., easements) in which the project activity will occur. Indicate the status by selecting NOT STARTED, IN PROGRESS, COMPLETED, or N/A. |
| Planning/Design: | Project planning and engineered design of the project activity. Indicate the status by selecting NOT STARTED, IN PROGRESS, COMPLETED, or N/A. |
| Permitting: | Acquisition of all local, state, and federal permits needed to implement the project activity (e.g., NEPA). Indicate the status by selecting NOT STARTED, IN PROGRESS, COMPLETED, or N/A. |
| Time to Implementation: | Number of months required to prepare for the start of project activity. |
| Time to Completion: | Following the start of the project, number of months required to complete the project activity. Is this project included under a regional or statewide plan/initiative? (YES or NO) |

H. Project Cost

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Estimated Cost: | The total cost of the project including any funds contributed by the applicant or other organizations (e.g., match funds). |
| Funding available: | Monies (from the applicant or partnering organizations/agencies) already committed for partial funding of the project activity. Indicate amount in the adjacent box. |

I. Project Partners

Please provide the name, contact, and involvement (equipment, matching funds, design, etc.) of other organizations or agencies with the project activities.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration (NRDAR)

Restoration Project Information Sheet

General Information

Organization _____ Date Submitted: _____

Contact Name (First Last) _____ Title _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone Number _____ Email _____

ext. _____

Organization Website _____

Project Information

Type of Project _____

Project Name _____

Location _____

State(s) (Use 2-letter abbreviations separated by commas) _____ County _____ Watershed/Basin _____

Latitude (decimal degrees) _____ Longitude (decimal degrees) _____ Project Size (Choose one) _____ Affected Area _____

miles _____ acres _____ tons _____ acres _____

Project Description: Describe the project, including goals, and objectives. Describe how the restoration project will restore, rehabilitate, replace and/or acquire the equivalent of the natural resources injured by the release of hazardous substances into the environment. Describe the specific habitats, wetland types, or vegetation types and quantities to be protected, reestablished or enhanced, if applicable. Include a site map showing the habitats before and after completion of the project, a draft restoration design, pre-restoration site pictures, detailed maps, if possible, monitoring, and maintenance plans, and any relevant available project specifications.

Describe the surrounding land use. Adjacent property uses (either current or future planned uses) should not detract from the effectiveness of the restoration site. Include a description of the size of the project. The size of a habitat area is a major influence on fish and wildlife species diversity and population density. Other things equal, larger areas support more species and higher numbers of individuals per unit area than smaller habitat areas. Ranking will reflect an advantage to those sites which can demonstrate larger areas of permanently protected habitat for natural resources. If the restoration project is contiguous with currently protected habitat, provide details on this habitat.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration (NRDAR)

Restoration Project Information Sheet

Project Activity(ies)

(Check all that apply)

Restoration
Protection

Land Acquisition

Maintenance/Management

Natural Resource Project(s)

(Check all that apply)

Upland
Surface water

Wetland

Groundwater

Resource Benefit(s)

(Check all that apply)

Birds

Invertebrates

Water

Reptiles/amphibians

Terrestrial Wildlife

Sediment/benthos

Fish

Vegetation

Will the project directly benefit State- or Federally-listed species? If so, please list them. If not, please indicate N/A

Project Benefit(s): Describe how the restoration project benefits natural resources or the uses of those resources injured by the release of hazardous substances into the environment. Projects will be evaluated in terms of whether the benefits can be quantified and the success of the project determined. Climate Change: Generally, restoration projects that serve to restore degraded environments, re-establish native vegetation, and improve the habitat of native species also serve to increase the sequestration of carbon in the biosphere and the pedosphere. Projects that seek to increase the size and connectivity of existing protected natural habitats will provide new migration corridors and may blunt some of the adverse effects of climate change on trust species. Projects that specifically seek to address natural resources injured as a result of the release of hazardous substances while mitigating the effects of climate change are preferred. Projects that solely focus on climate change are not the focus of the SPRRP and will not be funded under this process.

Project Status

Property/Resource Acquisition

Time to Implementation

Project Planning/Design

Project Permitting

Time to Project Completion

Is this project included under a regional or statewide plan?

If so please list:

Project Cost(s)

Estimated cost

Funding available

Amount of request (Total amount of funding requested, not to exceed the total amount of funds available in the settlement. Specific project budget requirements are outlined on the next page.)

Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration (NRDAR)

Restoration Project Information Sheet

Proposed Budget: Proposed Budget: Provide a detailed budget for the funding requested in descriptive summary categories such as personnel, materials, realty costs, monitoring etc. Proposals stating only a total cost with no budget breakdown will not be considered. Include information pertaining to any types of cost sharing, such as other funding sources or in-kind services that will add to the restoration project. Restoration projects supported, in part, from sources other than the [Company] settlement funds made available through this RFP will receive more points during the evaluation process than projects supported solely by these restoration funds. Cooperative projects, with matching dollars and/or in-kind services tied to activities that are compatible with the goals of the SPRRP, have a higher potential to meet community needs while restoring trust resources. Although [Company] settlement funds will not be expended on projects more appropriately funded from other sources, where compatible projects adjoin, funding from several sources could provide much greater benefits to impacted resources than many small, scattered projects. Projects should not duplicate or substitute for traditional funding sources.

The goal of the Trustees is to achieve the maximum amount of restoration (in terms of acres, habitat units, or fish and wildlife restored) with the least expenditure. Cost effective restoration is desirable. Cost overruns will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and may not be covered by Trustee Restoration funds if insufficient justification is provided. This addresses the Technical Feasibility criteria listed under CERCLA and the NRDAR regulations (See the SPRRP, Section 3). Those projects which demonstrate ability to achieve larger amounts of restoration will rank higher during the evaluation process.

Project Partners

Partner 1 Organization

Partner 1 Contact

Partner 1 Involvement

Partner 2 Organization

Partner 2 Contact

Partner 2 Involvement

Partner 3 Organization

Partner 3 Contact

Partner 3 Involvement

Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration (NRDAR)

Restoration Project Information Sheet

Maintenance Requirements: The proposal should identify the frequency and costs of long-term maintenance (include costs under Proposed Budget section). Proposals should thoroughly take into account long-term maintenance needs.

Compliance with Applicable Laws and Regulations: Implementation of the restoration project must be consistent with applicable Federal, State, and local laws, ordinances and policies. Address what laws, ordinances, zoning restrictions, policies or regulations are applicable to the project. Example: Will a 404 permit be required under the Clean Water Act? Are there federally-listed threatened or endangered species occupying the site and is an Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation required? Describe what measures would be taken to secure required permits, who will obtain them and what obstacles may delay the attainment of the permits, if any. It is the project applicant's responsibility to comply with all applicable laws and ordinances.

Timeline: Outline the estimated time and steps or phases needed to complete the project, including an estimated completion date. Estimate how long the project will take to reach its full potential. Relative timeliness of the resource recovery action will be evaluated. The restoration project should make a significant contribution to restoration of natural resources injured without a protracted implementation or resource recovery period. Implementation times of less than three years are preferred. Projects with implementation times greater than three years will need to identify why a greater time period is required and the benefits to restoration of the injured resources with the longer restoration period

Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration (NRDAR)

Restoration Project Information Sheet

Permanence: Address the longevity of the restoration project. Projects that provide restoration in perpetuity are a higher priority and will receive more points during the evaluation process than projects that expire within a defined time period, or require annual or periodic renewal. Explain the longevity of the project and how the project will ensure the longevity through the use of such instruments as conservation easements, cooperative agreements, or other legal means to guarantee management of the trust resources on behalf of the public.

Measures of Success: Develop a plan that measures or evaluates the success and the effectiveness of the restoration project. The measures of success should be related to the goals and objectives of the proposed project. The plan should include performance standards for all phases of the restoration project and describe how the project will be certified as complete and successful. The success, viability and sustainability of the restoration project should be documented at completion.

For example, in section I.-G. ("Restoration Goals"), one of the identified restoration goals for this RFP include restoring riparian corridors. Therefore, restoration projects attempting to restore riparian corridor resources will need to document a long term, quantitative increase in riparian corridor and, potentially, increases in migratory bird usage of the restored area. The Trustees will work directly with selected recipients of restoration funding to develop useful and effective restoration monitoring plans on a site specific basis if the recipient lacks the specific expertise to develop monitoring plans. An example of how to successfully conduct monitoring on riparian corridor restoration projects may be found at: <http://ucanr.org/freepubs/docs/8363.pdf>

Disclaimer: The submission of project information does **not** guarantee project funding. Projects will be evaluated using criteria identified in CERCLA, NEPA implementing regulations, and related laws. Selection and funding determinations will be made by the Trustee Council.

Appendix H—Trustee’s Response to Comments Received on the Draft Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment

This appendix presents comments that were received on the draft Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment (EA) and provides the Missouri Trustees for Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration’s (Trustees) responses to the comments.

Comment 1: We received a total of 5 comments on the Draft Restoration Plan and EA that indicated general support for the Preferred Alternative (Alternative D). Favorable comments on Alternative D came from the Missouri Prairie Foundation (MPF), the Environmental Task Force of Jasper and Newton Counties, the Missouri Department of Conservation, Environ International Corporation on behalf of ASARCO, LLC, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Response: The Trustees appreciate the support of everyone that read and responded to the draft Restoration Plan and EA. We are glad that the Proposed Action is well received among state and local governments, environmental groups, and responsible parties.

Comment 2: Please include the MPF properties on your map of protected properties in the Springfield Plateau (SP). Comment included a list of MPF properties and their locational coordinates. Additionally, please consider including MPF properties in your Appendix F: List of Public Lands in the SP. Consider changing the name of this appendix to “List of Protected Lands in the Springfield Plateau” as this would cover both public and privately held lands protected for conservation purposes.

Response: The Trustees are happy to include MPF properties on their map and list of protected lands in the Springfield Plateau and will also change the title of Appendix F to “List of Protected Lands in the Springfield Plateau” per your comment.

Comment 3: Please consider the following suggestion for your Appendix D Affected Resources page 5.

Perhaps the second sentence of the paragraph about the Golden Grasslands COA could be changed from:

“The COA, comprised primarily of private tracts of land, is composed of native prairie and lands that are suitable for grassland restoration (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009).”

To

“The COA, comprised primarily of private tracts of land*, is composed of native prairie and lands that are suitable for grassland restoration (Conservation Commission of Missouri, 2009).”

*Includes 950 acres owned and protected by the Missouri Prairie Foundation

Response: The Trustees are happy to indicate that 950 acres of the Golden Grasslands COA are owned and protected by the MPF in Appendix D.

Comment 4: Please consider restoring streams in the SP using a prairie stream model and not a forested stream model. All of the affected streams are prairie streams and should be restored as prairie streams. Prairie streams are much different than streams with trees along their banks, fescue pasture streams, and cropland streams.

Response: Thank you for your input regarding potential stream bank restoration of streams in the SP. The Trustees agree that many of the streams within the SP would benefit from a prairie model of stream restoration, mostly involving the use of native grasses to re-vegetate bare stream banks and riparian corridors, especially in the context of restoration in an existing or restored prairie ecosystem. The Trustees disagree that all of the streams in the SP are categorized solely as prairie streams. Many of the streams in the southern portion of the SP have distinctly Ozark-like characteristics including karst features, bedrock and cobble bottoms, and spring and groundwater flow regimes. Consequently, stream bank and riparian corridor restoration will be implemented on a site by site basis, as appropriate for the surrounding ecosystem.

Comment 5: The draft restoration plan covers the entire Springfield Plateau, indicating that restoration projects can occur anywhere in this area. We don't however see anywhere in the document that priority will be given to projects in Jasper and Newton Counties, where all of the settlement funds to date to fund restoration projects, have come from (settlements from former mining companies). We would be concerned if funds from settlements from lead and zinc mining companies formerly located in Jasper and Newton Counties were used in areas where the natural area injury did not occur.

Response: The Trustees have written a regional restoration plan that does indeed cover the entire SP; however, it is not the intent of the Trustees to disburse existing restoration funds from Jasper and Newton Counties across the entire SP. The mechanism that ensures that restoration funds are spent at or near the site of natural resource injury can be found in Appendix A, the Decision Matrix for Scoring of Restoration Proposals. Fifteen percent of all available scoring is dedicated to geographical prioritization of projects. Therefore, projects that occur outside or away from the site of injury have a greatly decreased chance of being funded under this restoration plan. The Trustees are actively seeking restoration projects that serve to restore or replace injured natural resources and the services they provide in and near the communities most affected by the loss of these same resources and services. The Trustees would also like to note that not all of the settlements are mining related (*e.g.* the FAG Bearings settlement).

Comment 6: We would like to suggest that any potential effects or disturbance of fish and wildlife species be minimized to the extent possible through the use of BMPs for such activity.

Response: The goal of restoration work performed under this plan is to restore, enhance, and protect natural resources. Consequently, the Trustees will make every effort to ensure that adverse impacts to fish and wildlife species will be minimized to the greatest degree possible.

Comment 7: As locations for restoration activities are determined, we recommend avoiding and minimizing impacts to wetlands and streams as much as possible. In the event that there are jurisdictional wetlands impacted by these activities, we recommend that any mitigation should occur in the same HUC 8 or smaller watershed as the location of the project impacts. If changes occur in the project purpose, need, alternatives, or impacts between now and the time of issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact, EPA’s 404 program reserves the ability to comment further on this project. This could include changes in regulation or processes, advances in the knowledge of the resources to be impacted, discovery of populations of threatened or endangered species, new best management practices, and/or improvement in stream or wetland restoration science.

Response: The Trustees will ensure that projects funded by this restoration plan have minimal or no adverse effects to wetlands or streams. The Trustees intent is to restore, enhance, and protect natural resources. We do not anticipate undertaking any restoration projects that would require mitigation for lost wetland acreage.

Comment 8: We would like to thank you for addressing the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of each potential environmental consequence.

Response: The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 requires all Federal agencies to contemplate the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of each environmental consequence. We are glad to fulfill our responsibilities under NEPA.

Comment 9: The ASARCO Settlement Agreement defined the “Sites” as the Jasper and Newton County Superfund Sites and any location where hazardous substances from these sites may have come to be located. Therefore, we understand the funds from the ASARCO Settlement Agreement can only be used for a small subset of the area encompassed by the Springfield Plateau, but may include sites outside of the defined boundary of the Springfield Plateau if the events giving rise to a NRDAR claim are connected by political, jurisdictional, or previously delineated hazardous substances release boundaries (e.g. the Waco mining designated area in northwest Jasper County lies outside of the Springfield Plateau but within the Oronogo/Duenweg Superfund Site; thus it would be included within the SPRRP).

We suggest the accounting for the available funds for restoration be revised to define the available funds which:

- may be used for natural resource damage assessment for the Jasper and Newton County Superfund Sites (Section III, paragraph 4 of the Settlement Agreement originally consisting of \$3,250,000);
- may only be used for restoration work for the Jasper and Newton County Superfund Sites (Section III, paragraph 5 of the Settlement Agreement), and
- remaining funds from other NDAR Settlements that may be used at sites outside of the Jasper and Newton County Superfund Sites and any location where hazardous substances from these sites may have come to be located.

We believe a revised depiction of the accounting of available funds will focus the restoration efforts within the Jasper and Newton County Superfund Sites versus a perception that sufficient funding is available to pursue restoration projects throughout the various counties within the Springfield Plateau. We acknowledge that Appendix G Exemplar Request for Proposal identifies prioritized areas for restoration in Jasper and Newton Counties.

Response: Thank you for your suggestions regarding clarification on the accounting of the available funds for restoration. Please see our response to comment number 5, above, for the Trustees mechanisms for ensuring that restoration funds from a particular settlement are expended only on restoration of the injured natural resources or on the protection, acquisition, or restoration of nearby equivalent natural resources and the services they provide.

Comment 10: We also believe further evaluation is necessary to determine if funds from the ASARCO Settlement Agreement may be utilized for compensatory restoration since this type of restoration may consist of projects involving acquisition of comparable property at an off-site location that is not impacted by releases of the subject hazardous materials, and therefore may not be allowed by the ASARCO Settlement Agreement.

Response: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 9601, et seq.), including but not limited to section 107 of the act, and the Department of the Interior implementing regulations (43 C.F.R. Part 11), authorize the Trustees for natural resources to assess and recover damages for injury to natural resources from releases of hazardous substances and use the damages for restoration, replacement, or acquisition of equivalent natural resources and resource services. The DOI regulations impose no general preference for one restoration method over another

Comment 11: This Alternative (B), as well as Alternative D, allows for restoration of areas impacted by mine waste via transport and subsequent deposition of materials via erosional process such as wind and surface water. These Alternative descriptions appear to be in compliance with the ASARCO Settlement Agreement.

Response: It is the Trustees intent to remain in compliance with all settlement agreements with responsible parties and the Trustees appreciate your acknowledgement of this fact.

Comment 12: Will primary restoration in upland areas be prioritized to preclude re-contamination or further or on-going injury to other landscapes or geological domains at lower elevations as noted on page 13?

Response: Primary restoration is the stated preference of the Trustees (See Sec. 3.5 and Appendix G), and as such projects proposing primary restoration of injured natural resources will receive prioritization via Appendix G, the Trustees Request for Proposals (RFP) and Appendix A, the Decision Matrix for Scoring of Restoration Proposals. The individual RFPs will discuss whether primary restoration is a viable alternative for the particular RFP. While not specifically mentioned in Appendix A, restoration projects that preclude or prevent on-going injury to other resources will be scored favorably by other provisions of the Decision Matrix that encourage “minimal adverse impact to natural resources” and “complement ongoing response actions”.

Comment 13: Although ASARCO agrees that Alternative D provides the greatest amount of flexibility and is appropriately designated as the Preferred Alternative, ASARCO believes that the emphasis should be on Primary Restoration projects whenever possible and viable, and also compliant with the Settlement Agreement.

Response: Please see our response to comment 12, above, regarding the Trustees stated preference and prioritization of primary restoration at the site where injury to natural resources occurs. The selected alternative will be consistent with statutory mandates and regulatory requirements that specify that recovered damages are used to undertake feasible, safe, and cost-effective projects that address injured natural resources, consider actual and anticipated conditions, have a reasonable likelihood of success, and are consistent with applicable laws, regulations and policies.

The SPRRP evaluates the alternatives, taking into account a variety of factors including:

1. Technical feasibility (*i.e.*, whether it is possible to implement the alternative);
2. The relationship of the expected costs of the proposed actions to the expected benefits from the restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, and/or acquisition of equivalent resources;
3. The relative cost-effectiveness of different alternatives (*i.e.*, if two alternatives are expected to produce similar benefits, the least costly one is preferred);
4. The results of actual or currently planned response actions;
5. The potential for collateral injury to the environment if the alternative is implemented;
6. The ability of the natural resources to recover with or without each alternative, and the time required for such recovery;
7. The natural recovery period determined in § 11.73(a)(1);
8. Potential effects on human health and safety;
9. Consistency with relevant federal and state policies;
10. Compliance with applicable federal and state laws.

43 C.F.R. § 11.82(d)

Comment 14: I did not see any timeline for the next steps to move the restoration projects forward.

Response: Thank you for this excellent suggestion. A timeline of the steps necessary for funding restoration projects will be included in section 7, “Consultation and Coordination with the Public and Others” in the final draft of the restoration plan and EA.

Comment 15: How will the Trustees identify the restoration sites (i.e., injured natural resources) and prioritize them to maximize the limited resources available and the potential environmental benefits?

Response: The Trustees have decided to prioritize broad classes of natural resources for restoration through our Request for Proposal process as detailed in the restoration plan, Section 6. Our first RFP prioritizes riparian corridor restoration along streams affected by the release of hazardous substances in Jasper and Newton Counties. Subsequent RFPs will also specifically address resources classes such as upland terrestrial resources, aquatic resources, and groundwater resources. The Trustees are currently developing a strategic spending plan for restoration funds in coordination with USEPA's remedial schedule for several Superfund sites and will publish the spending plan when it is completed.

Comment 16: Is there an opportunity to leverage state Natural Resource Damage funds with the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration settlement funds for the restoration projects?

Response: It is the intention of the Trustees to leverage other sources of funding to maximize the effectiveness of the limited amount of restoration funds that are available in the SP. State-only NRD settlement monies could potentially be used in conjunction with joint NRD settlement monies for projects assuming there is a nexus to the state-only monies received for the injured resources and approval by the designated state trustee. The State of Missouri intends to use the Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan to implement restoration projects funded with state-only settlements.

Comment 17: Have the Trustees considered partnerships with other state and federal agencies or state programs? For example, the county Soil & Water Conservation Districts provide cost share funding for riparian corridors. Restoration/rehabilitation of degraded riparian corridors is cited several times as possible restoration measures.

Response: The Trustees are actively developing partnerships with multiple local, state, and federal agencies to maximize the effectiveness of the current restoration funds available in the SP. The Trustees agree that many of our restoration goals and priorities are in alignment with other agencies.

Comment 18: In Alternative C, acquisition of equivalent resources (AER) lists restoration options which may be needed. Would you not expect that the restoration measures for AER to be considerably less than for Alternative B? Will the cost of restoration under Alternative B versus acquiring an AER under Alternative C be a consideration in the decision making process?

Response: The Trustees agree that AER may often be less expensive than primary restoration options contemplated in Alternative B. Cost effectiveness is a required factor to be considered under the DOI regulations in selecting an alternative for restoration and is one of the scoring criteria in the Trustees' Decision Matrix (Appendix A), and, consequently, will be considered in the decision making process.

Comment 19: Section 3.4.4, 6th bullet statement - I was puzzled regarding the statement of "propagation and re-stocking of T&E, game, and non-game aquatic species" since this section is on groundwater quality. This measure would not appear to be applicable here.

Response: This bulleted statement was included to cover instances where cave or karst fauna may be re-stocked into known or potential habitat in the SP.

Comment 20: Section 3.5 - Is it possible under Alternative D to use a combination of options? For example, would it be possible that primary restoration may be feasible for part of a site but not the entire site?

Response: It is certainly possible to use a combination of restoration options at a single site. The ability to contemplate and enact multiple restoration techniques is one of the reasons why the Trustees preferred Alternative is Alternative D.

TITLE: SPRINGFIELD PLATEAU REGIONAL RESTORATION PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

The Missouri Trustees (Trustees) for natural resource damage assessment and restoration (including the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) recently completed the Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment (SPRRP and EA). The SPRRP creates a framework to select and implement restoration projects in order to restore injured resources and compensate the public for lost services in a timely manner. After careful consideration of the Alternatives presented in the SPRRP, the Trustee selected a preferred Alternative. The preferred Alternative (Alternative D) in the plan expedites on-the-ground projects as settlement funds are recovered. The plan allows restoration funds to be combined with other smaller settlements and/or leveraged with other funding sources to achieve greater natural resource restoration in southwest Missouri.

For the reasons briefly presented below and based on an evaluation of the information contained in the supporting references enumerated below, we have determined that restoring, replacing and/or acquiring the equivalent of injured resources in the Springfield Plateau as described under Alternative D in the SPRRP and EA is not a major Federal action which would significantly affect the quality of the human environment within the meaning of Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. An Environmental Impact Statement will, accordingly, not be prepared.

Reasons:

1. There are no known or anticipated endangered, threatened or candidate species or designated critical habitat that will be adversely affected (Appendix I, Endangered Species Act Compliance). Implementation of the proposed action would involve further protection and potentially aid in the recovery of certain species.
2. Implementation of the proposed action may result in minimal short-term impacts to habitat due to physical manipulation needed to restore and enhance injured natural resources. However, all necessary permits will be obtained and regulations, policies and laws followed. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as defined in 36 CFR Part 800 will be followed (Section 7 and Appendix C of the SPRRP and EA).
3. Preservation of habitats through acquisition of land or easements will only be from willing sellers or participants. Neighbors adjacent to land purchased for preservation under this restoration plan will retain all of their current rights to their land. Since habitat preservation will be through fee title or easements with willing sellers who would be paid fair market value, acquisition procedures would have little or no impact on the market price, or on landowners who choose not to sell. (Sections 3 and 5 of the SPRRP and EA).
4. Alternative D, a tiered project selection process evaluating the feasibility of primary restoration, compensatory restoration, and acquisition of equivalent resources, provides

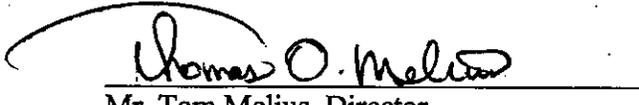
for the opportunity of considering the ecosystem as a whole and maximizes the benefits from natural resource damage assessment restoration. Even though Alternative D potentially extends the geographic area for restoration implementation beyond the immediate area where natural resource injuries have occurred, the SPRRP provides a strong preference and mechanism to keep restoration in proximity to where injuries have been determined. (Section 3 and 5 of the SPRRP and EA)

5. Public review comments regarding the Draft SPRRP and EA indicate broad general acceptance and approval of the proposed action (Appendix H of the Restoration Plan and EA).
6. Implementation of Alternative D in the SPRRP/EA is not anticipated to cause any significant adverse effects on wetlands as directed by the President in *Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands*.
7. *Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management*, directs all federal agencies to take action to avoid, to the extent possible, the long- and short-term impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains. Alternative D of the SPRRP and EA will not have any significant adverse effects associated with modification and occupancy of floodplains.

Supporting References:

1. The Draft Springfield Plateau Regional Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment
2. Section 7 Consultation (Appendix I of the SPRRP and EA)
3. Public Comments (Appendix H of the SPRRP and EA)
4. Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands
5. Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management


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