

*Draft*

# Environmental Impact Statement for the Next NGA West Campus in the Greater St. Louis Metropolitan Area

Appendices

Prepared for  
**National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency**



October 2015

**Appendix 3.11C**  
**State-Listed Species**

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**Fenton Site- State Listed Species and Habitat Suitability<sup>a</sup>**

Species	State Status	Site Suitability
<b>Clams</b>		
Ebonyshell ( <i>Fusconaia ebena</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No permanent water bodies occur on the property.
Elephant ear ( <i>Elliptio crassidens</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No permanent water bodies occur on the property.
<b>Fishes</b>		
Crystal darter ( <i>Crystallaria asprella</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No permanent water bodies occur on the property.
Flathead chub ( <i>Platygobio gracilis</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No permanent water bodies occur on the property.
Lake Sturgeon ( <i>Acipenser fulvescens</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No permanent water bodies occur on the property.
<b>Birds</b>		
Peregrine falcon ( <i>Falco peregrinus</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No nesting or hunting habitat on the property. The southern portion of the property would not be affected by construction activities but is considered unsuitable for the peregrine falcon.
American bittern ( <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> There are no wetlands within property boundary. The property offers no nesting or foraging habitat for the American bittern.
<b>Reptiles</b>		
Eastern hellbender ( <i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No permanent water bodies occur on the property.

<sup>a</sup> Species previously identified as federally protected also have state status, but are not repeated for this discussion.

Source: (MDC, 2015a; MDC 2015b; MDC 2015c)

## Mehlvilleville Site- State Listed Species and Habitat Suitability

Species	Listing Status	Site Suitability
Ebonysnail mussel	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> Due to the size, low velocity, and poor quality, there is no habitat in the streams within the property boundary.
Elephantear mussel	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> Due to the size, low velocity, and poor quality, there is no habitat in the streams within the property boundary.
<b>Fishes</b>		
Crystal darter	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> Due to the size, low velocity, and poor quality, there is no habitat in the streams within the property boundary.
Flathead chub	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> Due to the size, low velocity, and poor quality, there is no habitat in the streams within the property boundary.
Lake Sturgeon	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> Due to the size, low velocity, and poor quality, there is no habitat in the streams within the property boundary.
<b>Birds</b>		
Peregrine falcon	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No nesting or hunting habitat on the property for the peregrine falcon.
American bittern	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> There is one wet area within the property. The wet area was very small, isolated, and of low quality located within a surrounding developed metro area. The property offers no nesting or foraging habitat for the American bittern.
<b>Reptiles</b>		
Eastern Hellbender	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> Due to the size, low velocity, and poor quality, there is no habitat in the streams within the property boundary.

**St. Louis City Site- State Listed Species and Habitat Suitability <sup>a</sup>**

Species	State Status	Site Suitability
<b>Clams</b>		
Ebonyshell	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No permanent water bodies occur on the property.
Elephant ear	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No permanent water bodies occur on the property.
<b>Fishes</b>		
Crystal darter	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No permanent water bodies occur on the property.
Flathead chub	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No permanent water bodies occur on the property.
Lake Sturgeon	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No permanent water bodies occur on the property.
<b>Birds</b>		
Peregrine falcon	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> Nesting often occurs in cliffs. The only forested area in the southern portion of the property is surrounded by a developed urban setting and offers no nesting or hunting habitat for the peregrine falcon.
American bittern	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> There are no wetlands with tall dense vegetation within the property boundary and very limited vegetation other than sparsely planted mature trees near the southern entrance. Thus, the property offers no nesting or foraging habitat for the American bittern.
<b>Reptiles</b>		
Eastern Hellbender	Endangered	<b>Not Suitable.</b> No permanent water bodies occur on the property.

<sup>a</sup> Species previously identified as federally protected also have state status, but are not repeated for this discussion.

Source: (MDC, 2015a; MDC 2015b; MDC 2015c)

**State Listed Species Occurring in St. Clair County, Illinois<sup>a</sup>**

Species	Listing Status	Site Suitability
<b>Crustaceans</b>		
Isopod ( <i>Caecidotea spatulata</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not suitable.</b> There are no caves or karst on the subject property. The property does not provide suitable habitat for the isopod.
Hydrobiid cave snail ( <i>Fontigens antroecetes</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not suitable.</b> There are no caves or karst on the subject property. The property does not provide suitable habitat for the hydrobiid cave snail.
<b>Birds</b>		
Short-eared owl ( <i>Asio flammeus</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not suitable.</b> This species relies heavily on large areas of grassland and marshes for habitat. Nests identified in Illinois have been concentrated in grassland and marsh areas greater than 250 acres, and the site does not have grassland or marshes that large. Thus, there is no suitable habitat for the species.
Northern harrier ( <i>Circus cyaneus</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not suitable.</b> This species relies heavily on large areas of grassland and marshes for habitat. Nests identified in Illinois have been concentrated in grassland and marsh areas greater than 250 acres, and the site does not have grassland or marshes that large. Thus, there is no suitable habitat for the species.
Little blue heron ( <i>Egretta caerulea</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not suitable.</b> This species relies heavily on wetlands including large freshwater ponds, marshes, lakes large streams for foraging to support their primarily fish diet. Nests are often in wooded areas in proximity to wetland foraging areas. Most of this species are only migrants or transient visitors in southern Illinois and would not likely reside throughout the year. There are no wetlands on the property large enough to provide suitable habitat for this species.
Snowy egret ( <i>Egretta thula</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not suitable.</b> This species relies heavily on wetlands including large freshwater ponds, marshes, lakes large streams for foraging to support their primarily fish diet. Nests are often in wooded areas in proximity to wetland foraging areas. Most of this species are only migrants or transient visitors in southern Illinois and would not likely reside throughout the year. There are no wetlands on the property large enough to provide suitable habitat for this species.
Common moorhen ( <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not suitable.</b> This species relies heavily on wetlands including large freshwater ponds, marshes, lakes large streams for foraging to support their primarily fish diet. Nests are often in wooded areas in proximity to wetland foraging areas. Most of this species are only migrants or transient visitors in southern Illinois and would not likely reside throughout the year. There are no wetlands on the property large enough to provide suitable habitat for this species.
Least bittern ( <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> )	Threatened	<b>Not suitable.</b> This species relies heavily on wetlands including large freshwater ponds, marshes, lakes large streams for foraging to support their primarily fish diet. Nests are often in wooded areas in proximity to wetland foraging areas. Most of this species are only migrants or transient visitors in southern Illinois and would not likely reside throughout the year. There are no wetlands on the property large enough to provide suitable habitat for this species.

**State Listed Species Occurring in St. Clair County, Illinois <sup>a</sup>**

Species	Listing Status	Site Suitability
Loggerhead shrike ( <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> )	Endangered	<b>Suitable.</b> This species occurs in southern Illinois throughout the year as a common resident in open areas with thorny shrub/brush habitats. This species also nests in mature oaks or cedars. Wooded portions of the property could provide potential nesting habitat and the species could forage over the agricultural fields.
Yellow-crowned night heron ( <i>Nyctanassa violacea</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not suitable.</b> This species relies heavily on wetlands including large freshwater ponds, marshes, lakes large streams for foraging to support their primarily fish diet. Nests are often in wooded areas in proximity to wetland foraging areas. Most of this species are only migrants or transient visitors in southern Illinois and would not likely reside throughout the year. There are no wetlands on the property large enough to provide suitable habitat for this species.
Black-crowned night heron ( <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not suitable.</b> This species relies heavily on wetlands including large freshwater ponds, marshes, lakes large streams for foraging to support their primarily fish diet. Nests are often in wooded areas in proximity to wetland foraging areas. Most of this species are only migrants or transient visitors in southern Illinois and would not likely reside throughout the year. There are no wetlands on the property large enough to provide suitable habitat for this species.
Barn owl ( <i>Tyto alba</i> )	Endangered	<b>Suitable.</b> The species typically use habitats associated with agricultural areas and open grasslands. These birds nest in tree cavities and abandoned buildings or other man-made structures. Limited potential nesting habitat occurs within the forested area of the property and the agricultural areas on the property provide potential foraging habitat.
<b>Flowering Plants</b>		
Buffalo clover ( <i>Trifolium reflexum</i> )	Threatened	<b>Not suitable.</b> This species occurs in open-canopied dry forests that typically experience human disturbances, such as prescribed burning. Much of the property has been developed for agriculture, which does not provide suitable habitat for buffalo clover. The wooded portions of the property are closed-canopy and do not experience disturbances that would create open-canopy conditions. The wooded portions of the property are unsuitable to support buffalo clover.
Green trillium ( <i>Trillium viride</i> )	Endangered	<b>Not suitable.</b> This species occurs in rich woods, bluffs, and rocky hillsides with some limestone outcrops. It requires woodsy, humusy soil over fairly stiff, clayey substrates. The required rich soil with limestone substrate for this species is not present on the property.

<sup>a</sup> Species previously identified as federally protected also have state status, but are not repeated for this discussion.

Source: (IDNR, 2015; INHSb, 2015; INHS, 2015c; INHS, 2015d; INHS, 2015e; INHS, 2015f; INHS, 2015g; INHS, 2015h; USFWS, 2002; Walk 2008; Walk et.al, 2010, efloras.org, 2015).