

HEI-26096

Wood, Diana

From: DeRolf, Kelly L <KDerolf@dnr.IN.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 13, 2017 4:19 PM
To: Wood, Diana
Subject: ER-19820, Rush Co, Docket No. AB 1250 (Sub-No. IX)
Attachments: ER19820.pdf

Dear Diana Wood :

In an effort to promote a more efficient and faster service, the Division of Fish and Wildlife's Environmental Unit will be utilizing electronic mail service whenever possible to send out and receive correspondence, rather than using US Postal Service mail. On any future correspondence, please provide a valid email address for this purpose. If any response letter sent via e-mail is returned as undeliverable, we will mail the hard copy by US Postal Service.

Future submittals:

Future environmental review requests can be submitted electronically to: environmentalreview@dnr.in.gov. This is only FYI if you are not already doing so.

Sincerely,

Christie Stanifer
Environmental Coordinator
Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Division of Fish and Wildlife
402 West Washington St, Room W273
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2781
(317) 232-8163
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**State of Indiana
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of Fish and Wildlife
Early Coordination/Environmental Assessment**

DNR #: ER-19820

Request Received: May 17, 2017

Requestor: Surface Transportation Board
Diana Wood
Section of Environmental Analysis
1925 K Street NW
Suite 534
Washington, DC 20423-0001

Project: Proposal to abandon about 6.4 miles of rail line from milepost 17.4 to milepost 23.8, Docket No. AB 1250 (Sub-No. 1X)

County/Site Info: Rush

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources has reviewed the above referenced project per your request. Our agency offers the following comments for your information and in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

If our agency has regulatory jurisdiction over the project, the recommendations contained in this letter may become requirements of any permit issued. If we do not have permitting authority, all recommendations are voluntary.

Regulatory Assessment: This proposal may require the formal approval of our agency pursuant to the Flood Control Act (IC 14-28-1) for any proposal to construct, excavate, or fill in or on the floodway of a stream or other flowing waterbody which has a drainage area greater than one square mile. Please submit more detailed plans to the Division of Water's Technical Services Section if you are unsure whether or not a permit will be required.

Natural Heritage Database: The Natural Heritage Program's data have been checked. To date, no plant or animal species listed as state or federally threatened, endangered, or rare have been reported to occur in the project vicinity.

Fish & Wildlife Comments: Avoid and minimize impacts to fish, wildlife, and botanical resources to the greatest extent possible, and compensate for impacts. The following are recommendations that address potential impacts identified in the proposed project area:

A) Stream Crossings:

Land modification is not proposed within the scope of work described; however, should a stream be encountered within the route and be proposed for modification, we recommend the following guidelines be considered:

For purposes of maintaining fish passage through a crossing structure, the Environmental Unit recommends bridges rather than culverts and bottomless culverts rather than box or pipe culverts. Wide culverts are better than narrow culverts, and culverts with shorter through lengths are better than culverts with longer through lengths. If box or pipe culverts are used, the bottoms should be buried a minimum of 6" (or 20% of the culvert height/pipe diameter, whichever is greater up to a maximum of 2') below the stream bed elevation to allow a natural streambed to form within or under the crossing structure. Crossings should: span the entire channel width (a minimum of 1.2 times the bankful width); maintain the natural stream substrate within the structure; have a minimum openness ratio (height x width / length) of 0.25; and have stream depth and water velocities during low-flow conditions that are approximate to those in the natural stream channel. The new, replacement, or rehabbed structure, and any bank stabilization under the structure, should not create conditions that are less favorable for wildlife passage under the structure compared to the current conditions.

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B) Riparian Habitat:

We recommend a mitigation plan be developed (and submitted with the permit application, if required) if habitat impacts will occur. The DNR's Floodway Habitat Mitigation guidelines (and plant lists) can be found online at:
<http://www.in.gov/legislative/iac/20140806-IR-312140295NRA.xml.pdf>.

Impacts to non-wetland forest of one (1) acre or more should be mitigated at a minimum 2:1 ratio. If less than one acre of non-wetland forest is removed in a rural setting, replacement should be at a 1:1 ratio based on area. Impacts to non-wetland forest under one (1) acre in an urban setting should be mitigated by planting five trees, at least 2 inches in diameter-at-breast height (dbh), for each tree which is removed that is 10" dbh or greater (5:1 mitigation based on the number of large trees).

C) Wetland Habitat:

Due to the presence or potential presence of wetlands on site, we recommend contacting and coordinating with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) 401 program and also the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 404 program. Impacts to wetland habitat should be mitigated at the appropriate ratio (see guidelines above).

D) Trail Guidelines:

The following is a basic list of recommendations from IDNR Division of Fish and Wildlife to consider when planning trails to minimize impacts to fish, wildlife, and botanical resources.

1. Place the trail in or adjacent to existing right-of-ways where possible to minimize significant impacts to natural resource habitat. Also, utilize previously disturbed or degraded areas. Align the trail along or near existing man-made edges or areas that have the potential to be restored or enhanced by trail construction (i.e. railroad corridors), rather than routing the trail through previously undisturbed areas.
2. When designing or constructing a trail, disturb as narrow an area as possible to help minimize negative impacts. Where significant impacts to fish, wildlife or botanical resources are likely due to the trail's width, reduce the width to help avoid those impacts. ADA accessibility standards allow departures from the standards under certain conditions, including substantial harm to natural features, habitat, or vegetation (see <http://www.access-board.gov/attachments/article/1500/outdoor-rule.pdf>, Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas).
3. Do not focus only on the direct impact of the trail's width; also consider the trail's impact to the surrounding habitat. Trails can fragment larger habitat areas and reduce the overall usefulness of the site to fish, wildlife, or botanical resources (1 large habitat block is better than 2 small habitat blocks). Trails can cause significant impacts to forested areas, riparian forested corridors along creeks and rivers, and wetland areas. They also may cause sediment and erosion issues or introduce human disturbance into fairly isolated areas containing wildlife habitat.
4. Avoid unnecessary stream crossings. Instead, make use of or modify existing stream crossings or avoid crossing the stream altogether. Where stream crossings are unavoidable, pedestrian bridges with supports/abutments placed no less than 10 feet landward from the tops of the banks on each side of the waterway are recommended. Alternatively, a three-sided culvert may be used. Three-sided culverts should be oversized to allow terrestrial wildlife movement along the creek on unsubmerged dry land at normal water levels. Box-culvert or pipe-culvert crossings are not recommended.
5. Trails designed to follow a stream's course must be placed outside the stream's forested riparian buffer. Also, do not place the trail along the tops of the banks of a forested creek. Avoid perpendicular fragmentation of riparian areas (streamside habitat). Where the stream has little or no forested riparian buffer, the trail should be no closer than 15 feet from the tops of the banks.

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6. Avoid elements identified in the Natural Heritage Database; trails may negatively affect species that require specific natural conditions (vegetation, light levels, moisture, etc.) that are altered as a result of trail construction. Rare and high quality habitats, and wildlife habitats that possess high wildlife abundance and diversity, should be avoided by placing the trail around the habitat and screening it from the trail and trail users with a buffer of native vegetation or another method as discussed below. Wetlands and karst features are but two examples of areas to avoid.
7. Raised boardwalks should be constructed in wet areas or near wetlands (trails through wetlands are not recommended). A material such as composite decking should be used rather than treated wood which can leach elements toxic to aquatic life.
8. Screen wildlife habitat from the trail corridor. Vegetation, topography, and fences can help reduce the impact of noise and line of site disturbances of trail users on wildlife. Walls can create wildlife movement barriers and potential impacts must be considered. Native grass buffers (2 to 3 feet tall) are recommended along the edge of trails near habitat such as wetlands.
9. Lighting should only be used when absolutely necessary. Lighting in forested areas and along creeks, streams, and rivers should be the lowest intensity feasible and shielded to cast light on the path and not diffused into the surroundings to avoid disturbing wildlife circadian rhythms and disorienting night-migrating birds.
10. Any plantings in the riparian areas should be locally native species, not exotic species or horticultural varieties (e.g. "Autumn Blaze" Red Maple). A list of appropriate native woody and herbaceous vegetation can be provided upon request.
11. Trail surfaces can have negative effects on surrounding natural areas and deter movement of some species across the trail. Some surface materials are more environmentally acceptable than others, such as mulch and mown grass which should be considered as the first options. Asphalt is not recommended as a trail surface in the floodway. The conventional maintenance for aging asphalt is to seal it with a blacktop or asphalt sealer. Research has shown that as these sealers break down over time, they move into the aquatic environment and are highly toxic to aquatic life. If asphalt is used then asphalt sealer should not be used for long-term maintenance and repair of the asphalt trail surface. In previously disturbed areas, concrete is an acceptable surface material, and porous concrete is preferred wherever it can be used.
12. Shoulders should be constructed using unconsolidated materials where possible. In some situations, solid shoulders are necessary. In those cases, shoulders should be constructed using porous concrete.
13. Trails that highlight natural resources should skirt the resource and utilize "pulloffs" at specific sites instead of letting the entire trail and traffic disturb the resource.

The additional measures listed below should be implemented to avoid, minimize, or compensate for impacts to fish, wildlife, and botanical resources:

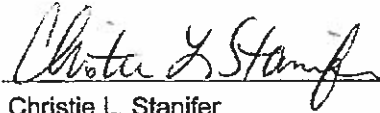
1. Revegetate all bare and disturbed areas with a mixture of grasses (excluding all varieties of tall fescue), legumes, and native shrub and hardwood tree species as soon as possible upon completion.
2. Do not cut any trees suitable for Indiana bat or Northern Long-eared bat roosting (greater than 3 inches dbh, living or dead, with loose hanging bark, or with cracks, crevices, or cavities) from April 1 through September 30.
3. Appropriately designed measures for controlling erosion and sediment must be implemented to prevent sediment from entering the stream or leaving the construction site; maintain these measures until construction is complete and all disturbed areas are stabilized.

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Contact Staff:

Christie L. Stanifer, Environ. Coordinator, Fish & Wildlife
Our agency appreciates this opportunity to be of service. Please contact the above staff member at (317) 232-4080 if we can be of further assistance.



Date: June 13, 2017

Christie L. Stanifer
Environ. Coordinator
Division of Fish and Wildlife