

Compatibility Determination

For Public and Private Overhead and Buried Utility Line Maintenance/Enhancement

Occurring on FWS Easement Properties, Lake Andes Wetland Management District

Refuge Use Category

Rights-of-way and Rights to Access

Refuge Use Type(s)

Utility permits

Refuge

Lake Andes Wetland Management District

Refuge Purpose(s) and Establishing and Acquisition Authority(ies)

“...as Waterfowl Production Areas” subject to “...all of the provisions of such Act [Migratory Bird Conservation Act] ... except the inviolate sanctuary provisions...” 16 USC 718(c) (Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp)

“...for any other management purpose, for migratory birds.” 16 USC 715d (Migratory Bird Conservation Act)

“...for conservation purpose...” 7 USC 2002 (Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act)

National Wildlife Refuge System Mission

The mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System, otherwise known as Refuge System, is to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans (Pub. L. 105-57; 111 Stat. 1252).

Description of Use

Is this an existing use?

Yes

This compatibility determination reviews and replaces the March 2005 compatibility

determination for Public and Private Buried Utility Lines Occurring on FWS Easement Properties or Fee-Owned WPAs on Lake Andes Wetland Management District. The 2005 compatibility determination included both buried and overhead utility lines.

What is the use?

We propose to allow the right to use and possibly alter the landscape through maintenance and enhancement operations of above ground power line, telecommunications line, or other utility; or one-time authorization, by a special use permit, to repair or enhance an existing utility (e.g., power line or other aboveground) on lands under control by the Service. Establishment of new lines may be allowed on FWS Easements, on a very limited basis, only in instances where all other routing options and avoidance techniques are exhausted. In these rare instances, an accompanying Right-Of-Way will be acquired.

Is the use a priority public use?

No

Where would the use be conducted?

This use includes requests for projects on wetland, grassland, FmHA, or conservation easements in Aurora, Brule, Charles Mix, Davison, and Douglas Counties in South Dakota.

Lake Andes Wetland Management District receives requests to temporarily alter upland sites or pass through protected wetlands associated with FWS easements in conjunction with utility line maintenance projects to improve safety.

When would the use be conducted?

It is expected that the use will be conducted as a one-time event in the summer season when frost no longer exists and conditions have dried sufficiently to minimize grass disturbance. There is little or no future maintenance.

How would the use be conducted?

This use would be conducted by issuing Special Use Permit (SUPs) to requesting entities. An application including a detailed proposal outlining needed equipment, dimensions of excavations, restoration techniques, and project maps would be submitted by the entity wishing to conduct a project to the refuge manager. Upon receiving the application, the refuge manager would work with the requester to determine if alternative routes avoiding Service realty interests were suitable. If alternative routes are deemed to be unsuitable, the refuge manager would initiate the appropriate NEPA considerations and cultural resources review based on USFWS regionally adopted cultural resource review protocols. The manager would also

conduct a section 7 review and consult with USFWS ecological services field office staff as appropriate. Upon completion of the appropriate reviews the manager would issue or deny the request for an SUP. SUPs would only be issued if the proposed methodology did not conflict with ongoing research, monitoring, management, or cause undue disturbance. Extremely sensitive wildlife species and habitats must also be protected. This would be ensured by formulating project specific special conditions and stipulations for each SUP. Examples of these conditions and stipulations could include:

- Planning alternative routes within the Service's realty interests
- Restricting the location of equipment staging areas and spoil piles
- Restricting the type of equipment used
- Restricting the time of year construction can take place
- Limiting the daily duration of construction activities
- Requiring the use of native species in any restoration seed mixes
- Require best management practices to mitigate effects from erosion during construction and while vegetation is restored.

Why is this use being proposed or reevaluated?

This use is being reevaluated because the reevaluation date has passed for the previous compatibility determination (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2005). This use is being reevaluated in accordance with U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service policy (603 FW 2.11 H). With over 150,000 acres of conservation easements, Lake Andes Wetland Management District has a large presence on the landscape and at times it is not possible to avoid impacts from utility line projects.

Lake Andes Wetland Management District receives frequent requests from utility companies to repair or enhance existing above or below ground infrastructure including; buried pipelines, electric cables, communication lines, natural gas lines, rural or potable water lines, or other systems on easement properties. These requests are generally part of an overall area-wide project to provide better services to the people residing in the area. When these types of projects are proposed in Lake Andes Wetland Management District (part of the Prairie Pothole Region), it may not be possible to avoid all Service interests (easement) and therefore, some Service property interests may be temporarily impacted during the construction period. These projects typically occur within an existing ROW and may include a request for ROW expansion.

The ability to issue SUPs to utility companies would serve as the mechanism by which basic services can be extended to more rural Americans, while enabling the Service to continue in its mission and protect its realty interests. This proposal is primarily for

existing line repair or enhancement, but may include new construction when no other reasonable alternatives exist.

Availability of Resources

No special equipment, facilities, or improvements are necessary to support this use. No offsetting revenues will be generated by this use. We anticipate the requests for this use to be very minor (1-5 per year). Staff time will be needed to evaluate the proposed use, to prepare the site-specific permits and to ensure compliance with the permit authorization and stipulations, as well as checking for satisfactory restoration of any disturbed sites after the sites have been revegetated. The restoration efforts will be completed by the applicant as specified by the Refuge Manager. The approximate cost to administer this use is \$90.00/permit, one hour to process and one hour for compliance. Financial and staff resources are sufficient to administer the use.

Anticipated Impacts of the Use

The effects and impacts of the proposed use to refuge resources, whether adverse or beneficial, are those that are reasonably foreseeable and have a reasonably close causal relationship to the proposed use. This CD includes the written analyses of the environmental consequences on a resource only when the impacts on that resource could be more than negligible and therefore considered an “affected resource.” Threatened and Endangered species and other special status species, air quality, floodplains, visitor use and experience, cultural resources, and refuge management and operations will not be more than negligibly impacted by the action and have been dismissed from further analyses.

Potential impacts of a proposed use on the refuge's purpose(s) and the Refuge System mission

The uses authorized under this compatibility determination must result in impacts that are only very minor or temporary in nature. In other words, there will be NO long-term negative impacts to Service land or water interests.

A Special Use Permit will be required for each request for either type of disturbance. In addition, each request would require Section 7 Evaluation, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act Clearance, and NEPA to include an Environmental Action Statement that identifies the Categorical Exclusion. This compatibility determination does not cover projects that will require an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement.

Examples of work authorized under this Compatibility Determination include:

- Access to complete line renovations and repairs.
- Minor expansion of ROW is needed to accommodate line reconfiguration.

Short-term impacts

Temporary wildlife disturbance from human and equipment presence will be minimal as minimal time will be spent by repair crews in each area. Due to the noise levels and human presence during construction, wildlife may temporarily be displaced to adjacent similar habitats, but are expected to resume full use of the area, once construction is complete (Beale 2007, Berger 2010). The physical presence of infrastructure in grasslands has been shown to be more detrimental to nesting grassland songbirds than anthropogenic noise (Bernath-Plaisted and Koper 2016). Habitat and vegetation will be impacted in the short-term from the surface disturbance required by the proposed use. Disturbed areas will be revegetated by the permittee with a native seed mix approved by the refuge manager. Impacts to vegetation in the disturbed area are expected to be unnoticeable within a year or two depending on how much moisture the area experiences. Given the infrequent nature of this type of use and the temporary nature of all the analyzed short-term impacts, these impacts are considered minimal.

Long-term impacts

No negative long-term impacts are expected for wildlife and aquatic species, habitat and vegetation, and geology and soils. Long-term socio-economic impacts are expected to be positive, as allowing this use will increase the quality of life of rural Americans and poise rural communities to prosper with increased access to electricity, modern communication methods and educational resources, such as those available through the Internet.

Public Review and Comment

The compatibility determination was available for public review and comment for 14 days from November 1, 2024 to November 15, 2024. The public was made aware of this comment opportunity through notices posted in public settings throughout Charles Mix County. State and Tribes were asked to review and comment on the compatibility determination. A hard copy of this document was posted at the Refuge Office (38741 291st Street, Lake Andes, SD 57356). The draft will be made available electronically on the Refuge website. Individuals can contact the Refuge Manager if there is a need for the documents to be made available in an alternative format. Concerns expressed during the public comment period will be addressed in the final document.

Determination

Is the use compatible?

Yes

Stipulations Necessary to Ensure Compatibility

1. Issuance of a permit does not preclude the requirements for obtaining necessary permits and/or approvals from other County State, or Federal Agencies and from local landowners.
2. Permits will be issued subject to the revocation and appeals procedure contained in Title 50, Part 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
3. The proposed activities will result in no impacts to wetlands protected by FWS easements. No wetlands or any part thereof will be filled with any material, leveled by any equipment, drained by any means including pumping or by diverting water, or burned.
4. Any work within protected wetland basins will be backfilled and compacted to the normal contour of the wetland bottom. No excess, non-compacted fill will be permitted.
5. Upland impacts to area protected by FWS grassland easements will be only temporary. Any disturbed areas will be leveled, seeded, and restored to pre-work condition as specified by the Refuge Manager.
6. Bird diverters will be installed on all utility lines that cross any large body of water to deter bird collisions.
7. The authorization under the permit issued in accordance with this determination is for the initial construction only; any future maintenance or repairs will require additional consultation with the Wetland Management District office and will require a supplemental permit issued prior to the initiation of any remedial work.
8. District staff will monitor installation and restoration activities for compliance with conditions of the special use permit. At any time, refuge staff may accompany the surveyors to determine potential impacts.
9. The refuge manager can terminate or modify the terms of a special use permit if the permittee is out of compliance or to ensure wildlife and habitat protection.
10. In accordance with the Archeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 470aa), the removal or disturbance of archeological or historic artifacts is prohibited. The excavation, disturbance, collection, or purchase of historical or archaeological specimens or artifacts on refuge lands is prohibited. If evidence

of historical, archaeological, or paleontological sites are discovered during the activities authorized by the SUP, the permittee shall immediately stop activities and contact the refuge manager.

11. Additional stipulations may be added to address specific concerns with individual projects.

Justification

Prior to issuing any permit, the refuge manager will have worked with the applicant to avoid as many impacts as possible and then to minimize any impacts to Service interests. The impacts are deemed to be minor and only temporary and complete site restoration will occur, usually within the next growing season.

Where possible and without compromising any preservation program goal or objective, and without affecting (in the long term) any land interest held by the Service, it is critically important that Lake Andes Wetland Management District be able to accommodate these requested uses which are designed to improve the quality of life in rural America.

The stipulations outlined above would help ensure that the use is compatible at Lake Andes Wetland Management District. Public and Private Buried Utility Lines occurring on FWS Easement Properties, as outlined in this compatibility determination, would not conflict with the national policy to maintain the biological diversity, integrity, and environmental health of the refuge. Based on available science and best professional judgement, the Service has determined that repairs or modifications to existing or construction of Public and Private Utility Lines occurring on FWS Easement Properties at Lake Andes Wetland Management District, in accordance with the stipulations provided here, would not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the National Wildlife Refuge System mission or the purpose of the Lake Andes Wetland Management District.

Signature of Determination

Refuge Manager Signature and Date

Signature of Concurrence

Assistant Regional Director Signature and Date

Mandatory Reevaluation Date

December 2034

Literature Cited/References

Beale, C., 2007. The Behavioral Ecology of Disturbance Responses. *International Journal of Comparative Psychology*, 20(2). <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/43m7b2d5>

Berger, R.P., 2010. Fur, Feathers, Fins & Transmission Lines: How transmission lines and rights-of-way affect wildlife. Third Edition. Manitoba Hydro. 97 pp.
https://www.hydro.mb.ca/environment/pdf/fur_feathers_fins_and_transmission_lines.pdf

Bernath-Plaisted, J., and N. Koper. 2016. Physical footprint of oil and gas infrastructure, not anthropogenic noise, reduces nesting success of some grassland songbirds. *Biological Conservation*, 204 (Part B), 434-441.

Compatibility Determination for Public and Private Buried Utility Lines Occurring on FWS Easement Properties or Fee-Owned WPAs, March 2005