



2011

## U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

### Mission

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. We are both a leader and trusted partner in fish and wildlife conservation, known for our scientific excellence, stewardship of lands and natural resources, dedicated professionals and commitment to public service. For more information on our work and the people who make it happen, visit <http://www.fws.gov>.

# MIDWEST REGION MISSOURI



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# Introduction to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



## Quick Facts

- 550 National Wildlife Refuges
- 37 Wetland Management Districts
- 7,000 Waterfowl Production Areas
- 150 million acres of fish and wildlife habitat
- 81 Ecological Services field stations
- 69 National Fish Hatcheries
- 63 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Offices
- 7,500 employees

## An Overview

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is the principal federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

The vast majority of fish and wildlife habitat is on lands not owned by the federal government. Given that roughly 70% of the nation is owned and administered by state and local governments, tribes, corporations, and families, it is clear why conservation efforts on non-federal lands are of such great importance.

The Service could not achieve its mission without partnering with state and local governments, non-profit organizations, businesses, and private citizens. Programs such as Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Partners in Flight, the Coastal Program, and partnership activities with individuals are the primary mechanisms for assisting in voluntary habitat restoration on non-Service lands and fostering conservation practices throughout the Region.

The Service manages the 150 million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System that consists of 550 national wildlife refuges, 7,000 waterfowl production areas, and other special management areas. The Service also carries out its mission through the 81 ecological services field stations, 69 national fish hatcheries, and 63 fish and wildlife conservation offices located nationwide.

The agency enforces federal wildlife laws, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores fish and wildlife habitat such as wetlands, administers the Endangered Species Act, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. The Service also administers a number of grant programs that promote the restoration of fish, wildlife, and their habitat on tribal and private lands.

The Service oversees the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration program that distributes federal excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to state natural resource agencies. This program is a cornerstone of the nation's wildlife management efforts; funding fish and wildlife restoration, boating access, hunter education, shooting ranges and related projects across America.

Approximately 7,500 people are employed by the Service at facilities across the United States. It is a decentralized organization with headquarters in Washington, D.C., eight geographic regional offices, and nearly 700 field units.



# Midwest Region Highlights



## Quick Facts

- Employment: Roughly 1,000 permanent employees
- Acres Managed: 1.3 million
- 1.7 million acres of wildlife habitat acquired by states through the Division of Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration's federal grant program
- The Fiscal Year 2010 budget for regional Service activities totaled \$532 million (including federal grants to states and other non-federal partners)
- More than 7 million people visited refuges throughout the Midwest Region to hunt, fish, participate in interpretive programs, and view wildlife in 2010
- 50 comprehensive conservation plans (CCPs) have been completed for national wildlife refuges in the region since 1997
- The Partners Program coordinated restoration or enhancement of over 8,400 upland acres and over 5,600 acres of wetlands, removed 4 fish barriers, and carried out almost 90 miles of streambank/riparian restoration in Fiscal Year 2010
- Through 2010, 68 threatened and endangered species and 10 candidate species were identified in the Midwest Region

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service established the Midwest Region (Region 3) in 1973. The region is composed of eight states – Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The region is highly diverse from an ecological perspective as it encompasses tallgrass prairie and potholes, agricultural lands, northern and temperate forests, a large section of the Mississippi River drainage basin, and four of the five Great Lakes. The region is headquartered just outside of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

## Regional Priorities

- To promote partnerships offering innovative opportunities to enhance the Region's fish and wildlife resources
- To provide healthy fish and wildlife trust species populations and habitats to support them
- To provide the public with quality hunting, fishing, wildlife watching, and other wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities on Service lands
- To provide an organization dedicated to employee excellence, reflecting the nation's rich diversity, and providing quality service to and decision-making for the resources for which the Service has trust responsibility (migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, interjurisdictional fish)



## Regional Programs and Offices

- 54 National Wildlife Refuges
- 12 Wetland Management Districts
- More than 300,000 acres in waterfowl production areas
- 6 National Fish Hatcheries
- 6 National Fish and Wildlife Conservation Offices
- 2 Biological Stations
- 8 Private Lands Offices
- 9 Ecological Services Offices
- 18 Law Enforcement Offices



# Midwest Regional Office

## Overview of Regional Programs



### Regional Programs

- National Wildlife Refuge System
- Ecological Services
- Fisheries
- Migratory Birds
- Science Applications
- Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration
- Law Enforcement
- Budget and Administration
- External Affairs



### Midwest Regional Office

#### Purpose

The Regional Office provides a central headquarters to facilitate partnership, administrative, budgetary, operational, personnel and policy execution between the national office in Washington, D.C., and field offices located throughout the region.

#### Organization

The Region is managed by the Regional Director with the assistance of a Deputy Regional Director, seven Program Assistant Regional Directors (Budget and Administration, Ecological Services, External Affairs, Fisheries, Migratory Birds and State Programs, Science Applications, the National Wildlife Refuge System), and a Special Agent in Charge of Law Enforcement.

#### Contact Information

Tom Melius  
Regional Director  
E-mail: [tom\\_melius@fws.gov](mailto:tom_melius@fws.gov)

Charles Wooley  
Deputy Regional Director  
E-mail: [charles\\_wooley@fws.gov](mailto:charles_wooley@fws.gov)

BHW Federal Building  
1 Federal Drive  
Ft. Snelling, MN 55111  
Phone: 612-713-5301  
FAX 612-713-5284  
<http://midwest.fws.gov>

# Midwest Region Map



# Science and Strategic Landscape Conservation

## An Overview



### Quick Facts

- There are five LCCs within the Midwest Region geographic boundary and our staff are active in them all.
- The Region plays a lead role in three of the LCCs: the Plains and Prairie Potholes (PPP), Upper Midwest and Great Lakes (UMGL), and the Eastern Tallgrass Prairie and Big Rivers (ETPBR) LCCs.
- The PPP and UMGL LCCs have received funding and have established steering and technical committees and are actively collaborating across the conservation community to identify applied science needs.

### Contact Information

Rich Leopold  
 Assistant Regional Director  
 Science Applications  
 1 Federal Drive  
 Ft. Snelling, MN 55111

Phone: 612-713-5180  
 Email: [Richard\\_leopold@fws.gov](mailto:Richard_leopold@fws.gov)  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/climate/LCC.cfm>

- The PPP LCC is headquartered in Bismarck, ND (Rick Nelson, Coordinator: 701-250-4402).
- The UMGL LCC is headquartered in E. Lansing, MI (Craig Czarnecki, Coordinator: 517-351-8470).
- The ETPBR LCC is headquartered in McGregor, IA (Tim Yager, Acting Coordinator: 563-873-3423 X 12)

### Successes and Challenges

- Our Nation's lands and natural resources are important to our quality of life and economy. The sustainability of native fish and wildlife depend on healthy landscapes.
- Natural resources are impacted by land use change and many threats to the sustainability of natural resources, including drought, fire, habitat fragmentation, contaminants, invasive species, and disease.
- The effects of a rapidly changing climate are compounding these stressors. The unprecedented pace and scale of these threats requires a more networked approach to conservation – holistic, collaborative, and grounded in science.
- These landscape-scale resource challenges transcend political and jurisdictional boundaries. No one individual public or private entity has all the conservation tools and capacities needed to address the suite of threats facing wildlife.
- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is helping to establish Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCC) to leverage resources and increase science capacity to inform resource management decisions and actions. These LCCs are a network of self-directed partnerships working in unison to address stressors within and across landscapes.
- Each LCC operates within a specific landscape—21 geographic areas in total. Partners include Federal, State, and local governments, Tribes, universities, NGOs, landowners, and other stakeholders.
- LCCs foster efficient and coordinated use of resources. They do so by jointly identifying science and management priorities, enabling each partner to play a coordinated role and promote efficiencies.

- LCCs build upon existing science and conservation efforts - such as fish habitat partnerships, migratory bird joint ventures, and other natural and cultural resource partnerships - by providing scientific support and linkages to an expanded array of conservation partners.
- Collectively, the LCCs form a national network of land, water, wildlife, and cultural resource managers, scientists, and interested public and private organizations—within the U.S. and across our international borders—that share a common need for scientific information and interest in conservation.
- LCCs will not have new management authority; all partners in LCCs will retain their original jurisdiction, with State, Federal, tribal, and other entities continuing to manage natural resources under their current authorities.



# Missouri Service Overview



## Quick Facts

- The Service employs approximately 92 people in Missouri
- The Fiscal Year 2010 Resource Management budget for Service activities in Missouri totaled \$8.45 million
- Ten national wildlife refuges in Missouri total more than 60,831 acres
- In 2010, more than 430,731 people visited national wildlife refuges in Missouri to hunt, fish, participate in interpretive programs and view wildlife

## Habitat Types and Ecosystems

Situated at the ecological crossroads between the prairies of the great plains and the eastern deciduous forests, Missouri is a biologically diverse state. The Missouri and Mississippi rivers play a prominent role in the state's ecology. North of the Missouri River is the glaciated till plains, an area of intense agriculture with small remnants of the vast prairies that once there.

The Ozark Highlands occupy a large portion of the state south of the Missouri River. The Ozarks is one of the most biologically diverse regions in the United States, with over 200 endemic species. Within the Ozarks are vast areas of forests interspersed with savannas, prairies, and glades and a wide variety of streams,

marshes, and fens. Most of the Ozarks is underlain by ancient limestone geology forming an extensive karst topography that contains over 6,000 caves and 1,100 springs. The majority of endangered species in Missouri occur in the Ozarks.

## Conservation Priorities and Successes

The Service is working on multiple new energy projects involving wind power and major transcontinental oil and gas pipelines in northern Missouri. Collaborative efforts are underway with wind power companies to avoid and minimize the effects of this important form of renewable energy on migratory birds and bats. Two major gas pipelines and a large oil pipeline will be successfully completed on schedule due in large part to close coordination with the Service. Conservation measures for endangered species and migratory birds were successfully integrated into the design of these projects.

Priorities in the Ozarks will focus on the conservation of imperiled species and partnering with others to implement landscape conservation efforts to build biological resiliency into the most vulnerable Ozark ecosystems.

The Service will build on the successes achieved in the recovery of the

gray bat and Missouri bladderpod through the development of diverse conservation partnerships.

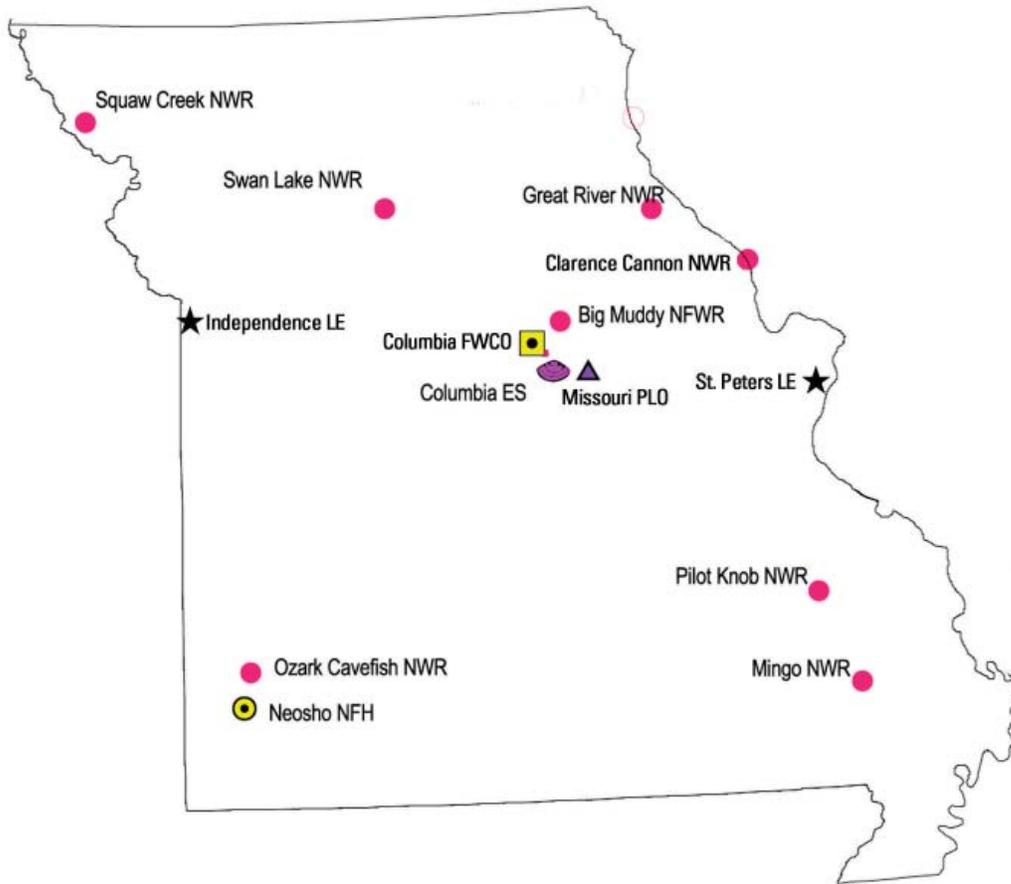
A major priority in the Ozarks will be the conservation of endangered aquatic species (e.g., mussels, hellbender) and cave/karst dependent species (e.g., Ozark cavefish, Tumbling Creek Cavesnail, grotto sculpin).

## Conservation Challenges

Effective conservation of Missouri's native fish, wildlife, and plant species requires abating the cumulative and synergistic effects of habitat loss and fragmentation, expanding invasive species, water quality degradation, and climate change while accommodating economic recovery. Developing scientific information and efficient and cost-effective restoration/management techniques to address these threats is a challenge. However, the greatest challenge involves providing technical and financial assistance to a greater number of conservation partners across the landscape, especially to private landowners, based on a common set of priorities and delivered through multi-faceted partnerships.



# Map of Service Facilities in Missouri



# Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge



## Quick Facts

- Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (NFWR) was established in 1994
- Six permanent staff
- The refuge currently consists of over 11,000 acres spread out as 8 discrete individual units along the Missouri River floodplain between St. Louis and Kansas City
- The Big Muddy Refuge is planning to grow to 60,000 acres in this 367 mile long reach of America's longest river
- The refuge benefits floodplain dependent fish, wildlife and their habitats
- The refuge receives approximately 5,000 visitors annually
- Much of the refuge is a dense thicket of early successional vegetation, but changes in the composition of this dynamic floodplain system are evident in larger trees, dense shade leading to changes in under story vegetation and corresponding changes in wildlife use

## Refuge Objectives & Opportunities

- The primary goal of the refuge is to restore Missouri River flood plain and concurrently improve and restore wetland habitat and populations of native fishes and wildlife.
- Management activities on the Big Muddy Refuge include reconnecting the river to its adjacent floodplain by breaching levees, creating side channels, allowing riverbanks to erode, combating invasive species and restoring native vegetation.
- The refuge strives to find innovative ways to return historic floodplain habitat to the Missouri River, and this includes allowing the native vegetation to return on its own and more complex management actions such as constructing side channels to the river.
- Refuge staff attempt to restore hydrology and geomorphology, battle

invasive species and encourage establishment of native plants.

- Recreational opportunities include environmental education, hunting, interpretation, photography, and wildlife observation.

## Contact Information

Project Leader: Tom Bell  
4200 New Haven Road  
Columbia, MO 65201

Phone: 573-876-1826  
FAX 573-876-1839  
Email: Tom\_bell@fws.gov  
<http://www.fws.gov/mid-west/BigMuddy/>

## Directions

To reach the refuge headquarters in Southeast Columbia, Missouri, take the AC exit off Highway 63; turn east onto New Haven Road. Travel one mile to USGS Columbia Environmental Research Center. The refuge office is located down the third driveway on the right off New Haven Road.



# Great River and Clarence Cannon National Wildlife Refuges



## Quick Facts

- Great River National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1958 and it protects roughly 11,600 acres along 120 miles of the Mississippi River north of St. Louis, Missouri. It has six permanent staff
- Great River is comprised of three separate units (Delair and Long Island Divisions in Illinois, and the Fox Island Division in Missouri), which are located in the floodplain, on both the Illinois and Missouri sides of the river
- In 1998, the Great River Refuge was designated as a globally important bird area, due to its value to shorebirds, songbirds, and waterfowl
- Refuge habitats include wetlands, open water, bottomland forests, and grasslands critical for hundreds of bird species as well as many mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and fish
- Great River receives approximately 25,000 visitors annually and its proximity to St. Louis provides excellent educational opportunities to a large urban/suburban population
- The 3,750-acre Clarence Cannon National Wildlife Refuge (established in 1964), also located along the Mississippi River in Missouri, is administered by Great River Refuge

## Refuge Objectives & Opportunities

The primary goal of the refuge is to provide optimum habitat for migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, and other resident wildlife.

On the Delair Division of Great River NWR and on Clarence Cannon NWR the primary refuge management program is water level management in wetland units.

Water and vegetation manipulations provide a variety of wetland types used in different seasons

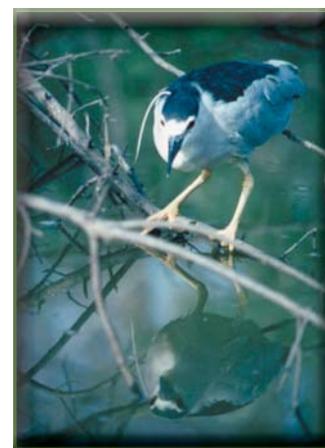
by migrating waterfowl and shorebirds and nesting marsh and water birds.

Upland vegetation is controlled and manipulated by a combination of burning, discing, farming and mowing.

Management activities compatible with floodplain functions and conditions are a high priority for the Long Island and Fox Island Divisions, and improving bottomland forests is an important habitat management goal on these Divisions.

Most former flood prone cropland on the Long Island and Fox Island Divisions has either been reforested already or is planned for reforestation in the next few years.

Recreational opportunities include environmental education, hunting, interpretation, photography, and wildlife observation.



## Contact Information

Project Leader: Jason Wilson  
37599 County Road 206  
Annada, MO 63330

Phone: 573-847-2333  
FAX 573-847-2269  
Email: [jason\\_wilson@fws.gov](mailto:jason_wilson@fws.gov)  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/GreatRiver/>

## Directions

The headquarters for the Great River Refuge is located on the Clarence Cannon Refuge. From St. Louis, take I-70 west and take exit Highway 79 north. Take 79 north roughly 35 miles to the town of Annada. Turn right on County Road 206 and proceed one mile to the refuge office.

# Mingo National Wildlife Refuge Refuges



## Quick Facts

- Mingo National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1944 and currently consists of roughly 22,000 acres in the upper end of the lower Mississippi River valley
- The refuge is the largest remnant of bottomland hardwoods remaining out of an original 2 ½ million acres in the Missouri bootheel
- The region is a major migration and wintering area for migratory waterfowl
- Bald eagles have been successively nesting on the refuge since 1985
- The refuge contains approximately 15,000 acres of bottomland hardwoods, 1,000 acres of upland hardwoods, 1,275 acres of cropland and moist soil units (see Management Activities), 700 acres of grasslands, and 5,000 acres of marsh and water
- There are seven natural areas on the refuge and over 140 identified archaeological sites
- 7,730 acres within the refuge have been designated as a wilderness area

## Refuge Objectives & Opportunities

- Management focuses on preserving the bottomland hardwood ecosystem and maintaining its productivity for waterfowl and other migratory birds, as well as other resident wildlife.
- Two major marsh areas, Rockhouse and Monopoly marshes are drawn down on an alternating basis to

promote plant growth and subsequently provide food for migrating and wintering waterfowl.

- An additional 1,200 acres are maintained as cropland or moist soil units which can be seasonally flooded for migrating waterfowl.
- Roughly 700 acres of grassland are maintained as warm and cool season grasses to provide browse for geese and deer.

- The 7,730-acre Wilderness Area within the refuge is managed to maintain its integrity by regulating public use and protect in air and water resources.
- Recreational opportunities include environmental education, hunting, interpretation, photography, and wildlife observation.

## Contact Information

Project Leader: Ben Mense  
24279 State Highway 51  
Puxico, MO 63960

Phone: 573-222-3589  
FAX 573-222-6343  
Email: Ben\_mense@fws.gov  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Mingo/>

## Directions

Located approximately 150 miles south of St. Louis, the refuge is 25 miles northeast of Poplar Bluff, Missouri. The Visitor Center is located 1 mile north of Puxico on Highway 51.



# Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuges



## Quick Facts

- Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1935 and is located in northwestern Missouri within the historic Missouri River floodplain
- Eight permanent staff
- The refuge consists of 7,350 acres and it serves as a resting, feeding, and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife
- The principal refuge habitats are seasonal and semi-permanent wetlands, native warm and cool season grasslands, woodlands, and croplands
- The refuge includes loess bluff hills, unusual geologic formations caused by wind-deposited soil, where remnants of the once-vast native prairie still exist
- Squaw Creek is best known for its large concentrations of snow geese, other waterfowl, and bald eagles
- The refuge receives more than 120,000 visitors annually

## Refuge Objectives & Opportunities

- Squaw Creek's landscape is managed to provide resting, nesting and feeding habitat to waterfowl and other migratory birds.
  - The refuge is managed to support endangered and threatened species as well as other resident wildlife.
  - Wetland water levels are manipulated to provide optimal depths and vegetation for migrating waterfowl and shorebirds in the spring and fall and nesting
- marsh and water birds in the summer.
- A small portion of the refuge is maintained as cropland and harvested by local farmers, and these lands provide food for waterfowl, deer, and upland birds.
  - The refuge's grasslands are managed using controlled burning, which deters woody vegetation and stimulates the growth of native species.
  - Non-native vegetation, such as reed canarygrass and tall fescue, are removed through haying

and chemical treatment and replaced with native grasses and wildflowers.

- Squaw Creek also manages 1,570 acres of conservation easements and 910 acres of Service-owned lands that are protected as important streamside habitat.
- Recreational opportunities include environmental education, hunting, interpretation, photography, and wildlife observation.

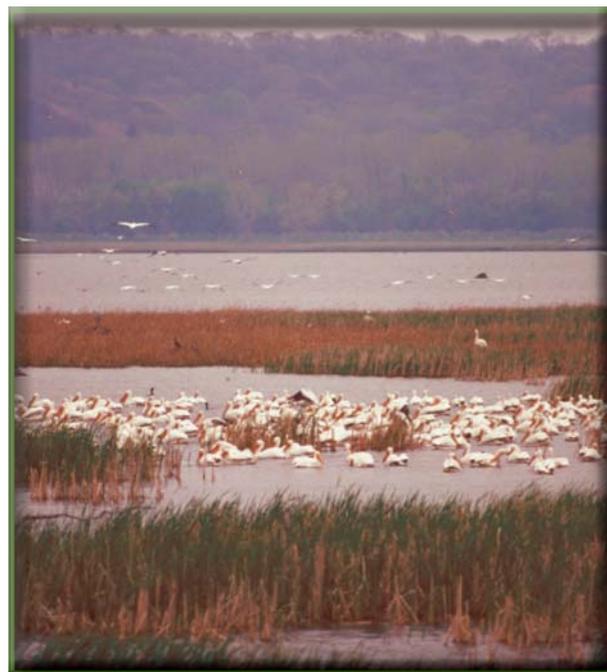
## Contact Information

Project Leader: Ronald Bell  
P.O. Box 158, Hwy 159 South  
Mound City, MO 64470

Phone: 660-442-3187  
FAX 660-442-5248  
Email: Ron\_bell@fws.gov  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/SquawCreek/>

## Directions

The refuge is located five miles south of Mound City, MO, and 30 miles north of St. Joseph, MO, just off of Interstate 29. Take exit 79, and drive 3 miles west on highway 159.



# Swan Lake National Wildlife Refuge



## Quick Facts

- Swan Lake National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1937
- Four permanent staff
- The refuge lies in the floodplain of the Grand River, near its confluence with the Missouri River in north-central Missouri
- The refuge has been designated as a regionally important site under the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network
- Although populations have declined, Swan Lake is considered a primary wintering area for Canada geese

## Refuge Objectives & Opportunities

- The primary purpose of the refuge is to provide nesting, resting, and feeding areas for waterfowl, and migratory birds.
- The refuge provides habitat for resident wildlife, while protecting endangered and threatened species and encouraging biodiversity.
- Refuge personnel work to establish and maintain shorebird habitat
- Production of natural waterfowl foods through water manipulation is

practiced extensively to benefit not only waterfowl, but wading birds, shorebirds, and a variety of wetland plants.

- Grassland management practices include controlled burning, mowing, planting of native grass varieties, and other measures used to maintain a dynamic upland grass ecosystem.

- About 1,000 acres of the refuge are farmed periodically to meet waterfowl food objectives and provide habitat diversity for both migratory and resident wildlife.

• The refuge provides public opportunities for outdoor recreation and environmental education are on-going programs.

- Recreational opportunities include environmental education, hunting, interpretation, photography, and wildlife observation.

## Contact Information

Project Leader: Steve Whitson  
16194 Swan Lake Avenue  
Sumner, MO 64681

Phone: 660-856-3323  
FAX 660-856-3687  
Email: [Steve\\_whitson@fws.gov](mailto:Steve_whitson@fws.gov)  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/SwanLake/>

## Directions

From Kansas City (about 100 miles) go north on I-35 to Route 36; east on 36 to State Route 139; south on 139 to Sumner; then south on Swan Lake Drive about 3 miles to the refuge. From Mendon, Missouri, go north on Route CC 1.5 miles to the east entrance gate of the refuge, then left into the refuge interior.



# Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs

## FY 2010 Allocation - Missouri (\$29.4 million)



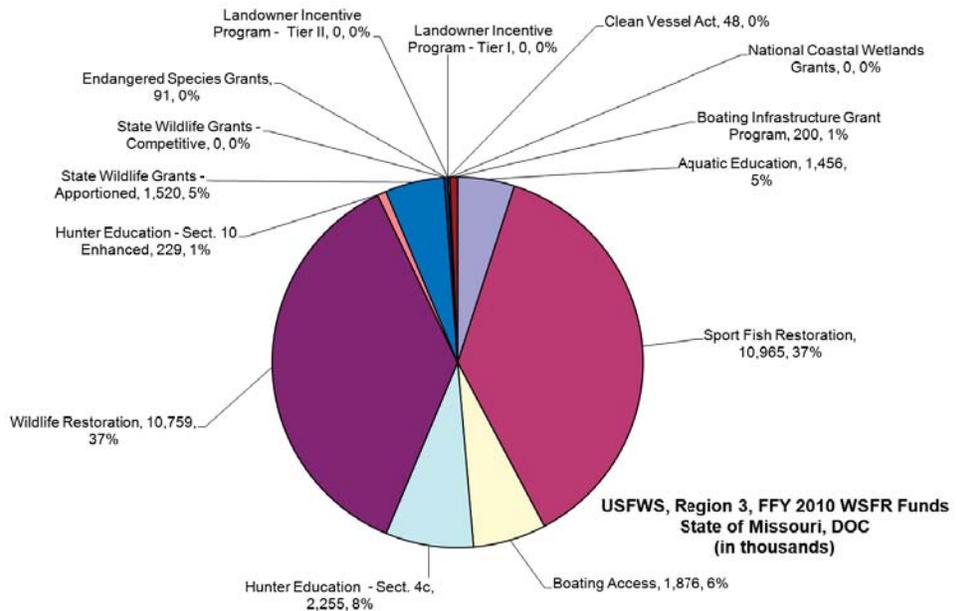
### Contact Information

Jim Hodgson, Chief  
Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration  
1 Federal Drive  
Ft. Snelling, MN 55111

Phone: 612-713-5131  
FAX 612-713-5290  
E-mail: Jim\_Hodgson@fws.gov  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Federal-Aid/>

Robert L. Ziehmer, Director  
Missouri Dept. of Conservation  
P.O. Box 180  
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180

Phone: 573-751-4115, ext. 3212  
FAX 573-751-4467  
Email: Bob.Ziehmer@mdc.mo.gov



### Example Projects - Multi-State Reptile and Amphibian Conservation Project led by Missouri

The Missouri Department of Conservation (DOC) successfully competed for limited funds to lead a national approach to assess amphibian and reptile populations. The work is funded through the State Wildlife Grants program and is scheduled for completion in 2011. DOC, a national leader in conservation, is conducting a multi-state project to assist with the management of selected amphibians and reptiles and their habitats. DOC has partnered with 14 states to lead a national cooperative effort to address the conservation needs of these humble creatures to prevent loss of population and habitat

and prevent species from becoming threatened or endangered where ever possible. Under the grant, state wildlife agencies will develop standard methods and trainings for volunteers who are inventorying and monitoring these species. DOC conducted a national summit to assess the effectiveness of State regulations and provide recommendations.

Products from this grant:

- List priority species of greatest conservation need and identify priority habitats based on vulnerability to climate change.
- A national assessment of the effects of climate change on the location of selected amphibian and reptile species' home

ranges.

- Standardized methods for volunteer monitoring protocols on a national basis.
- Workshops at three locations across the country to teach state staff and volunteers standardized methods of habitat management and inventory and monitoring techniques for amphibians and reptiles. The goal is to stabilize or restore populations and habitats, thus preventing the need to list amphibians and reptiles where ever possible.

# Columbia Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office



## Quick Facts

- The Columbia Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office was established in 1991
- FY 2008 Budget: \$1.6 Million
- Five permanent staff

## Refuge Objectives & Opportunities

- Restore declining populations of endangered pallid sturgeon and Missouri River Habitat.
- Manage fishery trust resources and habitat on Service and other federal lands within the geographic area served.
- Provide assistance to conserve interjurisdictional river fish and their habitats on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.
- Provide recreational fishing opportunities on Service and other federal lands.
- Provide fisheries assistance to two Department of Defense facilities.
- Provide fisheries assistance to three national wildlife refuges within the project area of responsibility.
- Serve on pallid sturgeon and Niangua Darter Recovery Team.
- Serve on the Missouri River Natural Resources Committee.
- Serve on Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee.



## Contact Information

Project Leader: Tracy D. Hill  
 101 Park DeVille Dr., Suite A  
 Columbia, MO 65203  
 Phone: 573-234-2132  
 Fax: 573-234-2182  
 E-mail: [tracy\\_hill@fws.gov](mailto:tracy_hill@fws.gov)  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/columbiafisheries>

## Directions

- Starting from I-70, take Exit 124 (Stadium Exit)
- Head south on Stadium to Broadway (7th street light) take a right (heading west)
- Park DeVille is the second street light on Broadway, take a right (heading north)
- Columbia FWCO is the second drive on the left; opposite the Wal-Mart entrance



# Neosho National Fish Hatchery



## Quick Facts

- Neosho National Fish Hatchery was established in 1888 and is the oldest operating federal fish hatchery
- Six permanent staff
- The hatchery raises endangered pallid sturgeon for recovery effort in Lower Missouri River
- Neosho raises rainbow trout for Lake Taneycomo (mitigation program)
- The hatchery supports conservation of the endangered blind Ozark cavefish
- The hatchery raises freshwater drum to serve as “host fish” for rearing the Neosho mucket mussels
- Neosho receives approximately 45,000 visitors annually

## Public Use Opportunities

- The hatchery includes a blind Ozark cavefish display and portable display for off-site presentations.
- Public tours are available at the hatchery during normal hours of operation.
- Neosho offers off-site presentations.
- The hatchery offers a walking/exercise perimeter road inside its boundaries.
- Hatchery personnel maintain aquariums and a display room.
- Construction of a visitor center is expected to begin in July of 2009.

## Contact Information

Project Leader: David Hendrix  
East Park Street  
Neosho, MO 64850

Phone: 417-451-0554  
FAX 417-451-4632  
Email: david\_hendrix@fws.gov  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/neosho>

## Directions

If coming from the South:  
Exit off of Highway-71 at Highway-60 Neosho/Seneca Exit. Turn right onto Highway-60 and go through three lights and continue until you get to HH Highway. Turn Left onto HH Highway. Continue on that road until a left onto Park Street (there will be Hatchery Signage directing you to turn left down Park Street). Go down Park Street until just before reaching the railroad track, the hatchery’s parking lot will be on the right.

If coming from the North:  
Exit off of Highway-71 at the Neosho/Racine Exit. Turn left at the exit, and go until turning left at the signal light just after going under a railroad overpass. Turn left and next light. Follow this road until signage appears for Highway-86. Follow Highway-86 until turning right on Freeman Road (right across the street from the Gas Station). Travel roughly one block and then turn right onto Park Street. Travel down Park Street until just before the railroad track, the hatchery’s parking lot will be on the right.



# Missouri Private Lands Office



## Quick Facts

- The Missouri Private Lands Office (PLO) serves as the primary coordinator for Partners for Fish and Wildlife program in Missouri
- The office provides technical and financial assistance to landowners and partners to restore and enhance fish and wildlife habitat on private lands
- The PLO serves as the liaison between all Service project leaders within the state and their supervisors, and the Division of Partners for Fish and Wildlife for all aspects of private lands activity
- The office reviews and recommends actions on all Service involvement with USDA “Farm Bill” legislation, and serves as the Service representative on the USDA State Technical Committee
- The PLO is responsible for developing partnerships and joint ventures with the Missouri DOC and other state agencies, federal agencies including the NRCS and FSA, conservation organizations, and private landowners, to benefit fish and wildlife by enhancing and restoring habitat on private lands

## Program Benefits

Increased wildlife abundance and protection of endangered species.

Enhanced wildlife diversity.

Invasive species control.

Improved soil, water and air quality.

Increased recreational opportunities.

Broad coalition of partnerships supporting voluntary habitat restoration on private lands.

## Contact Information

Project Leader: Kelly Srigley Werner  
 101 Park DeVille Drive, Suite B  
 Columbia, MO 65203  
 Phone: 573-234-2132 ext 112  
 FAX 573-445-0241

E-mail: [Kelly\\_SrigleyWerner@fws.gov](mailto:Kelly_SrigleyWerner@fws.gov)  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Partners/Missouri.html>

## Directions

From Interstate 70 Exit 124, head south on North Stadium Blvd / MO-740. Turn west (right) onto W Broadway/ MO TT (fifth stoplight from I-70). Turn north (right) on Park DeVille Drive (second stoplight) (across from HyVee). Turn west (left) into second



# Columbia Ecological Services Field Office



## Quick Facts

- The Columbia Ecological Services Field Office was established in 1981
- Eight permanent staff
- The office is responsible for the twenty nine federally listed threatened and endangered species and five candidate species that occur in Missouri
- Missouri is at the biological and geographic cross-roads of the Midwest US, sharing borders with eight states and three U.S. Fish and Wildlife Regions (Southwest, Southeast, and Mountain-Prairie Regions)

## Goals & Services Provided

- Identify, coordinate, and provide technical and financial assistance to agencies, landowners, communities, corporations, and non-profit organizations in implementing conservation actions contributing to the recovery of Missouri's 29 listed species, focusing on 16 priority listed species and five candidate species.
- Provide conservation planning assistance and endangered species consultation on a diversity of energy projects, including wind power, hydropower, hydrokinetic, bio-fuels, coal and nuclear power, energy transmission, and oil and gas pipelines.
- Cooperate with the State of Missouri, EPA, and communities to improve the quality of water in streams and wetlands supporting federally listed species.
- Conduct assessments and seek damages to FWS Trust Resources through the Natural Resource Damage Assessment program, focusing on the extensive impacts of lead and zinc mining in Missouri.
- Develop partnerships using technical and financial assistance to restore priority migratory bird habitats, including the St. Louis Urban Migratory Bird Conservation Treaty.
- Work with the Corps of Engineers, States of Missouri and Iowa, and other stakeholders to restore fish and wildlife habitats and ecological integrity of the Lower Missouri River.
- Assume a leading role in developing diverse partnerships to conserve imperiled freshwater mussels, to include advancing and outreaching innovative scientific solutions in the propagation, translocation, and reintroduction of imperiled mussel species.
- Develop and implement programs to "Connect People With Nature", including the Field Office's SEEDS program and leadership on the Board of the WOW National Outdoor Recreation and Conservation School.

## Contact Information

Project Leader: Charles Scott  
101 Park DeVille Dr., Suite A  
Columbia, MO 65203

Phone: 573-234-2132 ext. 104  
FAX 573-234-2181  
E-mail: [charlie\\_scott@fws.gov](mailto:charlie_scott@fws.gov)  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Columbia>

## Directions

From Interstate I-70 take Exit 124, head south on North Stadium Blvd (MO-740); Turn west (right) onto W Broadway/MO TT (fifth stoplight from I-70); Turn north (right) on Park DeVille Drive (second stoplight) (across from HyVee); Turn west (left) into second driveway (across from WalMart) Drive all the way to the back parking lot and use west entrance



# Independence Law Enforcement Field Office



## Quick Facts

- Established in 1991
- Staff: One Special Agent
- The Independence Field Office is administered by the Springfield, IL, Resident Agent in Charge Office

## Goals & Services Provided

Protect and conserve native and foreign wildlife through the enforcement of federal laws.

Promote and encourage voluntary compliance with federal wildlife laws through public education and the creation of a deterrent effect.

Investigate violations that have a significant impact on wild

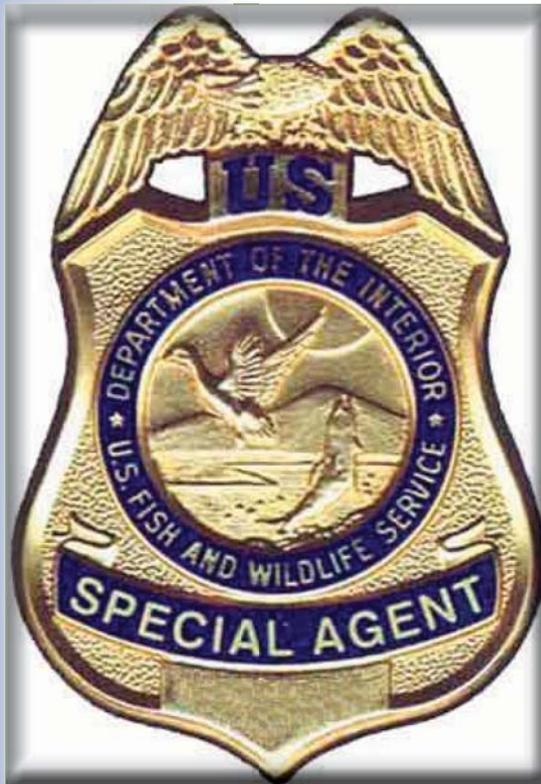
populations of federally protected species, such as those violations involving commercial exploitation and/or habitat destruction and modification.

Investigate violations that involve wild populations of species protected by state, Federal or foreign laws, with emphasis on interstate and foreign commercial exploitation.

Provide support and assistance to

enforcement activities on Service lands, such as National Wildlife Refuges, and to other federal agencies on lands they manage.

Promote awareness of, and support for, federal wildlife laws and the role of law enforcement in protecting our wildlife resources and heritage.



## Contact Information

Special Agent  
301 W. Lexington, Suite 360  
Independence, MO 64050

Phone: 816-461-5245  
FAX 816-461-4715  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/>

## Directions

- Take exit 15 off of I-70
- Go north on Hwy 291
- Go approximately 3 ½ miles and turn left onto E. Truman Road
- Go approximately 2 miles and turn left onto S. Osage Street
- Turn left onto W. Lexington and right into parking lot

# St. Peters Law Enforcement Field Office



## Quick Facts

- Established in 1991
- Staff: Two Special Agents
- The St. Peters Field Office is administered by the Springfield, IL, Resident Agent in Charge Office

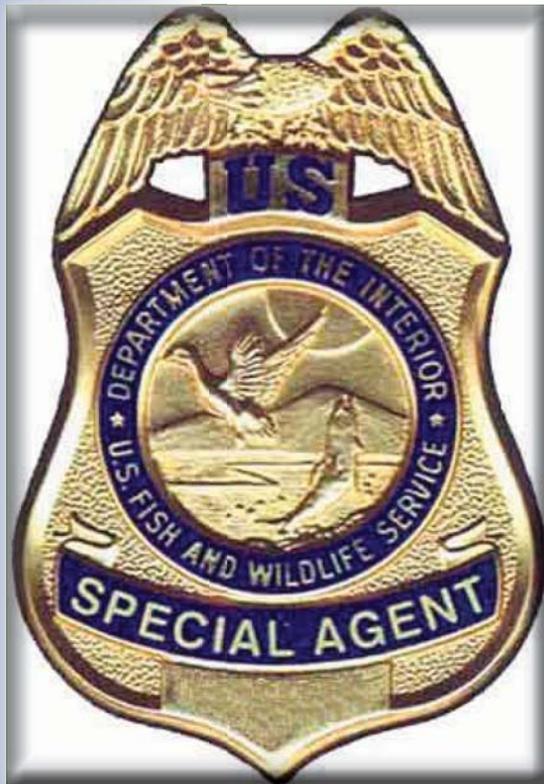
## Goals & Services Provided

- Protect and conserve native and foreign wildlife through the enforcement of federal laws.
- Promote and encourage voluntary compliance with federal wildlife laws through public education and the creation of a deterrent effect.
- Investigate violations

that have a significant impact on wild populations of federally protected species, such as those violations involving commercial exploitation and/or habitat destruction and modification.

- Investigate violations that involve wild populations of species protected by state, Federal or foreign laws, with emphasis on interstate and foreign commercial exploitation.

- Provide support and assistance to enforcement activities on Service lands, such as National Wildlife Refuges, and to other federal agencies on lands they manage.
- Promote awareness of, and support for, federal wildlife laws and the role of law enforcement in protecting our wildlife resources and heritage.



## Contact Information

Special Agent  
1230 Jungerman Road  
St. Peters, MO 63376

Phone: 636-441-1909  
FAX 636-447-3566  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/>

## Directions

Take exit 228 off of I-70  
Go southwest on Hwy 94 (First Capital Drive S)  
Go approximately 4 ½ miles and turn right on Jungerman Road  
Go approximately 1 mile and turn left into parking lot

# Missouri Office Directory

## **Big Muddy National Wildlife Refuge**

Tom Bell, Project Leader  
4200 New Haven Road  
Columbia, MO 65201  
Phone: 573-876-1826  
FAX 573-876-1839  
Email: Tom\_bell@fws.gov  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/BigMuddy/>

## **Great River National Wildlife Refuge**

Jason Wilson, Project Leader  
37599 County Road 206  
Annada, MO 63330  
Phone: 573-847-2333  
FAX 573-847-2269  
Email: jason\_wilson@fws.gov  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/GreatRiver/>

## **Mingo National Wildlife Refuge**

Ben Mense, Project Leader  
24279 State Highway 51  
Puxico, MO 63960  
Phone: 573-222-3589  
FAX 573-222-6343  
Email: Ben\_mense@fws.gov  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Mingo/>

## **Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge**

Ronald Bell, Project Leader  
P.O. Box 158, Hwy 159 South  
Mound City, MO 64470  
Phone: 660-442-3187  
FAX 660-442-5248  
Email: Ron\_bell@fws.gov  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/SquawCreek/>

## **Swan Lake National Wildlife Refuge**

Steve Whitson, Project Leader  
16194 Swan Lake Avenue  
Sumner, MO 64681  
Phone: 660-856-3323  
FAX 660-856-3687  
Email: Steve\_whitson@fws.gov  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/SwanLake/>

## **Columbia Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office**

Tracy D. Hill, Project Leader  
101 Park DeVillie Dr., Suite A  
Columbia, MO 65203  
Phone: 573-234-2132  
FAX 573-234-2182  
E-mail: tracy\_hill@fws.gov  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/columbiafisheries>

## **Neosho National Fish Hatchery**

David Hendrix, Project Leader  
East Park Street  
Neosho, MO 64850  
Phone: 417-451-0554  
FAX 417-451-4632  
Email: david\_hendrix@fws.gov  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/neosho>

## **Missouri Private Lands Office**

Kelly Srigley Werner, Project Leader  
101 Park DeVillie Drive, Suite B  
Columbia, MO 65203  
Phone: 573-234-2132 ext 112  
FAX 573-445-0241  
E-mail: Kelly\_SrigleyWerner@fws.gov  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Partners/Missouri.html>

## **Columbia Ecological Services Office**

Charles Scott, Project Leader  
101 Park DeVillie Dr., Suite A  
Columbia, MO 65203  
Phone: 573-234-2132 ext. 104  
FAX 573-234-2181  
E-mail: charlie\_scott@fws.gov  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/Columbia>

## **Independence Law Enforcement Field Office**

Special Agent  
301 W. Lexington, Suite 360  
Independence, MO 64050  
Phone: 816-461-5245  
FAX 816-461-4715  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/>

## **St. Peters Law Enforcement Field Office**

Special Agent  
1230 Jungerman Road  
St. Peters, MO 63376  
Phone: 636-441-1909  
FAX 636-447-3566  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/>



## 2011 State Briefing Book

Tom Melius  
Regional Director  
E-mail: [tom\\_melius@fws.gov](mailto:tom_melius@fws.gov)

Charles Wooley  
Deputy Regional Director  
E-mail: [charles\\_wooley@fws.gov](mailto:charles_wooley@fws.gov)

BHW Federal Building  
1 Federal Drive  
Ft. Snelling, MN 55111  
Phone: 612-713-5301  
FAX 612-713-5284  
<http://midwest.fws.gov>