



Davidson County, SR-112 from SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to
SR-155 (Briley Parkway)
Davidson County, Tennessee
PIN No. 103764
P.E. No. 19046-1214-14

ECOLOGY REPORT

Prepared By:

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Nashville, TN 37211

April 26, 2007

Introduction

TDOT proposes to upgrade the existing two-lane State Route (SR)-112 to a five lane highway. Studies to determine the impacts of the proposed upgrade on the local ecology were conducted by biologists from AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. (AMEC) on March 22, 2007. Studies included literature and database surveys as well as on-foot reconnaissance. Particular attention was given to locating streams, wetlands, and specialized habitats such as glades, caves, springs, and sinkholes which could harbor protected species or influence water quality. No previous studies had been conducted in this area.

Project Type

At the time of these studies, the project is proposed to extend from SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to SR-155 (Briley Parkway). One alternative was studied. The upgraded highway will consist of four 12-foot traffic lanes, a 12-foot continuous center turn lane, 4-foot shoulders/bikeways with gutters, curbs, grass utility strips, and 8-foot sidewalks within a 102-foot right-of-way. Most of the route will be widened symmetrically along the present roadway centerline.

Project Setting

The proposed project is located in the northern portion of Davidson County, Tennessee. It is shown on Figure 1, USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle Nashville West, Tennessee (3656 NE). This portion of the county is within the Central Basin physiographic region. The project area is underlain by limestone of the Richmond Group, Leipers and Catheys Formations, and Bigby Cannon Limestone (Wilson, 1966). Soils in the area are primarily Mimosa-Urban Land-Rock Outcrop, described on the USDA General Soil Map for Davidson County (1981) as undulating to hilly, well drained soils, Urban land, and outcrops of phosphatic limestone. Soils adjacent to Whites Creek are identified as Arrington-Lindell-Armour, which are described as nearly level to gently sloping, well drained and moderately well drained soils on floodplains and terraces. The project is located within the Whites Creek watershed (within the Lower Cumberland-Sycamore Watershed/ USGS Cataloging Unit: 05130202). The project area crosses Whites Creek.

Terrestrial Ecology

Most of the land in the project corridor has been disturbed at one time or another. The majority of the project area is industrial, commercial, residential lands, or areas in earlier stages of succession, which have limited habitat values. A few areas are forested or in shrub/scrub thickets. A small amount of higher quality

habitat such as riparian forest and floodplain forest occurs just along Whites Creek.

Specifically land use around Whites Creek is old field, with a small riparian contingent adjacent to the stream (NE quadrant); old field, with a small riparian contingent adjacent to the stream (SE quadrant); forested (SW quadrant); and forested (NW quadrant).

Plant communities found in the area are characteristic of communities formed over limestone. Different communities may develop on different (limestone, sandstone, etc.) strata; elevation differences also have an influence. Land use along SR-112 includes industrial, commercial, and residential development; both upland and floodplain forests; and disturbed scrub-shrub and old field habitats.

The upland forested communities are dominated by hackberry and redcedar with an understory of shrub honeysuckle. Boxelder is common along the floodplain of Whites Creek. Occasional American sycamore is also present and shrub honeysuckle is widespread in the floodplain habitats. Disturbed scrub-shrub and old field habitats contain a variety of old field species (i.e., broomsedge and various grasses) as well as shrub honeysuckle, sumac, and occasional redcedar trees. Invasive species such as shrub honeysuckle are abundant in all areas along the project corridor.

Both upland and floodplain forested habitats provide food, cover, and nesting opportunities for numerous small mammals. These animals include rabbits, squirrels, other rodents, as well as numerous reptiles, native birds, spiders and other arachnids, and numerous insects.

Old-field habitats in various stages of succession are also useful to many types of wildlife. These areas are most often dominated by grasses and legumes, blackberries, and young redcedars. The industrial, commercial, and residential lands generally have limited wildlife value, as they are usually paved or mowed, except for undisturbed vegetation along fencerows or boundaries.

Terrestrial Impacts:

Direct impacts: Approximately 2.25 acres of forested and shrub habitat and 0.9 acre of old field habitat will be directly impacted as a result of the project. This loss is one of the larger impacts of the project. There will be direct long-term adverse impacts when forests and old-field areas are converted to roadway.

Mortality of individual wildlife may occur both during construction and highway operation. Although roadway mortality is generally not believed to significantly affect animal populations under normal conditions, if the population is experiencing other sources of stress (e.g., disease, habitat degradation or

elimination), then traffic-related mortality can contribute to the demise of the population. Highway noise can affect the utilization of habitats by wildlife. Since this is an urban project and is an expansion of an existing road, noise is already a factor within existing habitats. After project construction, areas that remain undisturbed within highway rights of way, will, over time, provide some degree of refuge for local wildlife as the surrounding areas continue to urbanize and habitats are destroyed.

Indirect impacts: The plant communities found along the project serve as shelter, nesting, and foraging habitat for numerous species of wildlife. Loss of habitat initially displaces animals from the area, forcing them to concentrate into a smaller area, which causes over-utilization of the habitat. This ultimately lowers the carrying capacity of the remaining habitat and is manifested in some species as becoming more susceptible to disease, predation, and starvation.

Cumulative Impacts: In a developing area such as this portion of Davidson County, the amount of forested habitat is currently relatively abundant, but is expected to decrease as the area continues to develop. Most of the area around the project corridor has already been developed for residential commercial, and industrial uses (refer to Figure 1 and Table 1). After project construction undisturbed areas within the rights of way, over time, will provide refuge for local wildlife as the surrounding area continues to urbanize and habitats continue to dwindle.

Table 1. Total terrestrial habitat acreages potentially affected.

Alternative	Forested, scrub/shrub, forested floodplain	Pasture, agricultural, or early stages of old-field succession	Commercial/ Industrial/ Residential	Total acres
State Route 112 Alternative	2.25 acres	0.9 acre	15.03 acres	18.18

Note: These acreage amounts were calculated based on typical sections shown on aerial photographs, and are given for impact estimation/comparison purposes. They include all areas within existing rights-of-way in the project areas that are already owned by the state, portions of which are likely to be utilized for project construction. For instance, existing rights-of-way along (road, near where) are included in the habitat calculations, but are not included in the right-of-way acquisition amounts shown elsewhere in the environmental document. Not all of the habitat amounts shown will actually be disturbed, since lands outside those needed for actual construction or work zones or for other reasons will not be cleared.

Aquatic Ecology

The project has been located, and will be designed, to avoid major impacts to waters of the state to the extent practicable. Efforts to further minimize impacts will continue throughout the design, permitting, and construction processes. Unavoidable impacts will be mitigated as required by applicable laws and regulations. Mitigation is discussed further in the sections applying to streams and wetlands. In an effort to minimize sedimentation impacts, erosion and sediment control plans will be included in the project construction plans. TDOT will also implement its Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, which includes erosion and sediment control standards for use during construction. The State of Tennessee sets water quality criteria for waters of the state; these standards must be met during the construction of the highway (bridge) improvement.

Streams, Springs, and Seeps and other Waterbodies: Streams, springs, seeps, impoundments and other watercourses and waterbodies, which are known at this time to be potentially affected by the project alternatives, are listed in Table 2 of this report, along with the potential direct impacts. The location of streams and wet weather conveyances are shown on Figure 1. The determinations as to which are waters of the State and/or of the U.S. have not been confirmed by TDEC and the Corps. All aquatic impacts identified as project development continues will be avoided, minimized, or mitigated to the extent possible, and incorporated into the permitting.

Direct Impacts: The proposed Alternative will cross one stream (bridge across Whites Creek). Additionally, two small streams originate in areas potentially affected by construction and could also be impacted during construction. It is difficult to determine the exact impact type at these sites with present information; therefore the information in Table 2 represents the anticipated worst-case impact, with the assumption that these impacts will be reduced, where possible, during further project design.

Indirect Impacts: The implementation of the proposed Alternative could add some sedimentation impacts to Whites Creek as well as other small streams in the area; these impacts could probably be minimized by good sediment control planning and implementation.

Cumulative Impacts: Culverting, sediment impacts, and the addition of impervious surfaces in a geographic area all tend to degrade overall quality of aquatic habitats and water quality. The placement of lengths of streams in culverts is considered by TDEC to be a permanent impact. While the water quality impacts of culverts over 200 feet in length are mitigated by off-site programs, increases in numbers of culverts associated with highways, private

driveways, and industrial and commercial development may cumulatively reduce available habitats over time.

Mitigation: It is unlikely that mitigation will be required. However, if required, stream or water body impacts that cannot be mitigated on site, or impacts to springs or seeps, which require rock fill to allow for movement of water underneath the roadway, will either be mitigated off-site by improving a degraded system or by making a comparable payment to an in-lieu-fee program which will perform such off-site mitigation under the direction of state and Federal regulatory and resource agencies.

Table 2. Streams, watercourses, and waterbodies affected by proposed alternative alignments of SR-112 from SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to SR-155 (Briley Parkway), Davidson County, State of Tennessee (see Figure 1).*

Stream watercourse waterbody	Location	Potential Impacts	Legal Designation (confirmed/unconfirmed)	Stream/Watercourse/Waterbody Description
STR-1 Whites Creek	300 feet south of intersection with E. Hamilton Road	Potential sediment impacts during construction	Stream (confirmed)	The channel is 50-65 feet across and 5-6 feet deep. Water surface width is 35-45 feet, and water depth 0.5-2 feet. The substrate is gravelly and rocky. Aquatic macroinvertebrates and fish are likely abundant. Forested riparian areas include box elder and American sycamore. See photographs 2-4.
STR-2	Directly south of the Marathon Station at the Kings Lane intersection.	Potential sediment impacts during construction	Stream (unconfirmed)	Small stream originating from seep within ROW. Area immediately surrounding seep contain hydrophytic vegetation (willow and cottonwood trees), but not hydric soils. Stream approximately 1 foot wide; aquatic vegetation present, but no aquatic invertebrates observed. See photographs 9-10.
STR-3	Directly north of Fairmeade Drive	Potential sediment impacts during construction	WWC/ Stream (unconfirmed)	WWC-5 turns into STR-3. WWC within ROW, stream portion is not. Stream portion 1-2 feet wide, water depth 0.5 inch, leeches and isopods present in stream portion. See photographs 11-14.
WWC-1	Approx. 500 feet north of south end of project, west side of SR-112.	Potential sediment impacts during construction	WWC/ (unconfirmed)	Small drainage originating in ROW and continues to the southwest off ROW. See photograph 5.

Stream watercourse waterbody	Location	Potential Impacts	Legal Designation (confirmed/unconfirmed)	Stream/Watercourse/Waterbody Description
WWC-2	Adj. to Whites Creek, southeast quadrant	No impact	WWC (unconfirmed)	Small drainage entering Whites Creek, southeast quadrant. See photograph 6.
WWC-3	Adj. to Whites Creek, northeast quadrant	Filled/relocated.	WWC (unconfirmed)	Small drainage entering Whites Creek, northeast quadrant. See photograph 7.
WWC-4	Between Hamilton Rd and Whites Creek, west side of SR-112	Filled/relocated.	WWC (unconfirmed)	Large ditch adjacent to SR-112. See photograph 8.
WWC-5	Approx. 150 feet north of Fairmeade Rd, east side of SR-112.	Potential sediment impacts during construction	WWC (unconfirmed)	Originates as small roadside ditch and conveys water downhill towards Stream 3. See photographs 15 and 16.

*These watercourses and waterbodies, and any others subsequently located, may require determination, or confirmation of, their status as stream or wet-weather conveyances or other waters of the state by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation Division of Water Pollution Control, and as perennial, intermittent or ephemeral streams or other waters of the U.S. by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers

Wetlands. No wetlands have been identified within or near the anticipated project limits. No wetlands were reported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service based on National Wetland Inventory Maps (letter dated March 15, 2007).

Beneficial Ecological Floodplain Values. Ecological values associated with the floodplain of Whites Creek include: providing habitat and refuge for a variety of species, reducing runoff and sediment that enter Whites Creek from adjacent areas; and providing shade and bank stabilization for Whites Creek. Impacts to these values have been avoided or minimized by crossing the floodplain at a near-perpendicular angle, with appropriately sized bridge.

Endangered and Threatened Species. Information from several sources, as well as prior experience with habitats in the area, was used to prepare for field surveys to locate protected species or habitats. These sources included database information provided by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation and books or databases of cave records.

Direct and Indirect Impacts. No protected species records were shown within the likely direct impact zone of the project or within a one mile radius. Species records listed within a four mile radius are Cumberlandian combshell (*Epioblasma brevidens*), prairie parsley (*Polytaenia nutallii*), willow aster (*Aster praealtus*), Tennessee milk vetch (*Astragalus tennesseensis*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), Eastern woodrat

(*Neotoma magister*), and Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). A letter from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (dated March 15, 2007) listed no species for consideration.

Epioblasma brevidens - Cumberlandian combshell - This species inhabits medium-sized streams to large rivers on shoals and riffles in coarse sand, gravel, cobble, and boulders. It is not associated with small stream habitats. There are no records of this species occurring in Whites Creek (Bulter and Biggins, 2003). It is highly unlikely that this species occurs within the project area or would be impacted by the project. The project is not likely to adversely affect this species.

Polytaenia nutallii - Prairie parsley - Appropriate habitat for this species includes dry to mesic prairies, but may be found in other disturbed dry areas such as glades, rocky savannahs, clearings, open woodlands, fields, and roadsides. Only marginal habitat occurs within the project area; therefore this species is not likely to occur within the project area. It is unlikely that this species would be impacted by the proposed project.

Aster praealtus - Willow aster - Appropriate habitat for this species includes moist prairies, moist meadows along lakes or rivers, thickets, roadside ditches, abandoned fields, and poorly drained areas. This habitat does not occur within the project area; therefore, this species is not likely to occur within the project area. It is unlikely that this species would be impacted by the proposed project.

Astragalus tennesseensis - Tennessee milk vetch - Appropriate habitat for this species includes glade habitats and, therefore, is not likely to occur within the project area. No glade habitats occur within the project area. It is unlikely that this species would be impacted by the proposed project.

Thryomanes bewickii - Bewick's wren - Appropriate habitat includes brushy areas, thick undergrowth, clearings, gardens, orchards, fencerows, stream edges, open scrubby woods. Due to appropriate habitat within the project area, it is reasonable to believe that this species likely enters the project area on occasion. It is unlikely that this species would be impacted by the proposed project.

Neotoma magister - Eastern woodrat - This species uses a variety of forested habitats, including floodplain and deciduous forests. Although possible, it is unlikely that this species occurs within the project area due to its rarity. No woodrat nests were observed during initial field reviews. It is unlikely that this species would be impacted by the proposed project.

Falco peregrinus - Peregrine falcon - This species utilizes a variety of open and forested areas. It is reasonable to believe that this species may enter the project area on occasion as a transient. It is unlikely that this species would be impacted by the proposed project.

Cumulative impacts. No impacts to threatened and endangered species are anticipated.

Conclusions. At this time, no state or Federally listed protected species are known to be affected by the proposed project.

Information received from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation is periodically reviewed and updated. If any protected species or their habitats are identified as project development continues, they will be addressed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Required Permits

Stream and miscellaneous water quality permits. Alterations to streams or other aquatic sites designated as waters of the State or waters of the United States require either individual or general Aquatic Resource Alteration Permits (ARAP) from the State of Tennessee, individual or Nationwide 404 U. S. Army Corps of Engineers permits and, where applicable, a TVA 26a permit or letter of no objection. Construction projects disturbing one or more acres of land require storm water control permits issued by the State of Tennessee pursuant to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. For any project that affects water flowing into an open sinkhole or cave, or for any impact that may affect the ground water via a sinkhole, a Class V Injection Well permit may be required. This process involves obtaining a permit before the project is let if open sinkholes are known to exist. If other sinkholes are encountered after construction has begun, the appropriate TDOT offices will be notified and the appropriate steps taken to comply with laws, regulations, and permits. These or any other permit requirements identified in the project development process will be complied with (TVA permit, coast guard permit).

Wetland Permits (not required for this project). All wetland impacts require confirmation by, and coordination with, permitting agencies. All require either general or individual Aquatic Resources Alteration (ARAP) permits from the State of Tennessee. Almost all require either Nationwide or Individual permits from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Other agencies such as the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Environmental Protection Agency may be involved in the permitting process.

Wetland impacts, which are subject to either State or Federal jurisdiction and do not meet criteria for either general or Nationwide permits, require individual permits; these typically require compensatory mitigation for impacts. In general, **isolated** wetlands with less than 0.25 acre impacts may come under the guidelines of a general permit issued by the State of Tennessee; no mitigation is required. This permit cannot be used, however, for a cumulative series of small impacts. Some wetland impacts of less than 0.5 acres qualify for Corps of Engineers nationwide permits.

TDOT will carry out further coordination with the regulatory agencies before preparing mitigation plans and submitting permit applications. Permit requirements and mitigation plans will be based on these discussions.

Summary of Findings

The majority of the project area is industrial, commercial, residential lands, or areas in earlier stages of succession; which have limited habitat values. A few areas are forested or in shrub/scrub thickets, and a small amount of higher quality habitat such as riparian forest and floodplain forest occurs just along Whites Creek. Invasive species such as shrub honeysuckle are abundant in all areas along the project corridor. Only approximately 2.25 acres of forested and shrub habitat and 0.9 acre of old field habitat will be directly impacted as a result of the project.

The proposed Alternative will cross one stream (Whites Creek). Additionally, two small streams and several wet weather conveyances originate in areas potentially affected by construction and could also be impacted during construction. The implementation of the proposed Alternative could add some sedimentation impacts to Whites Creek as well as the other small streams in the area. These impacts could probably be minimized by good sediment control planning and implementation.

No wetlands occur within the project area or would be impacted by the project.

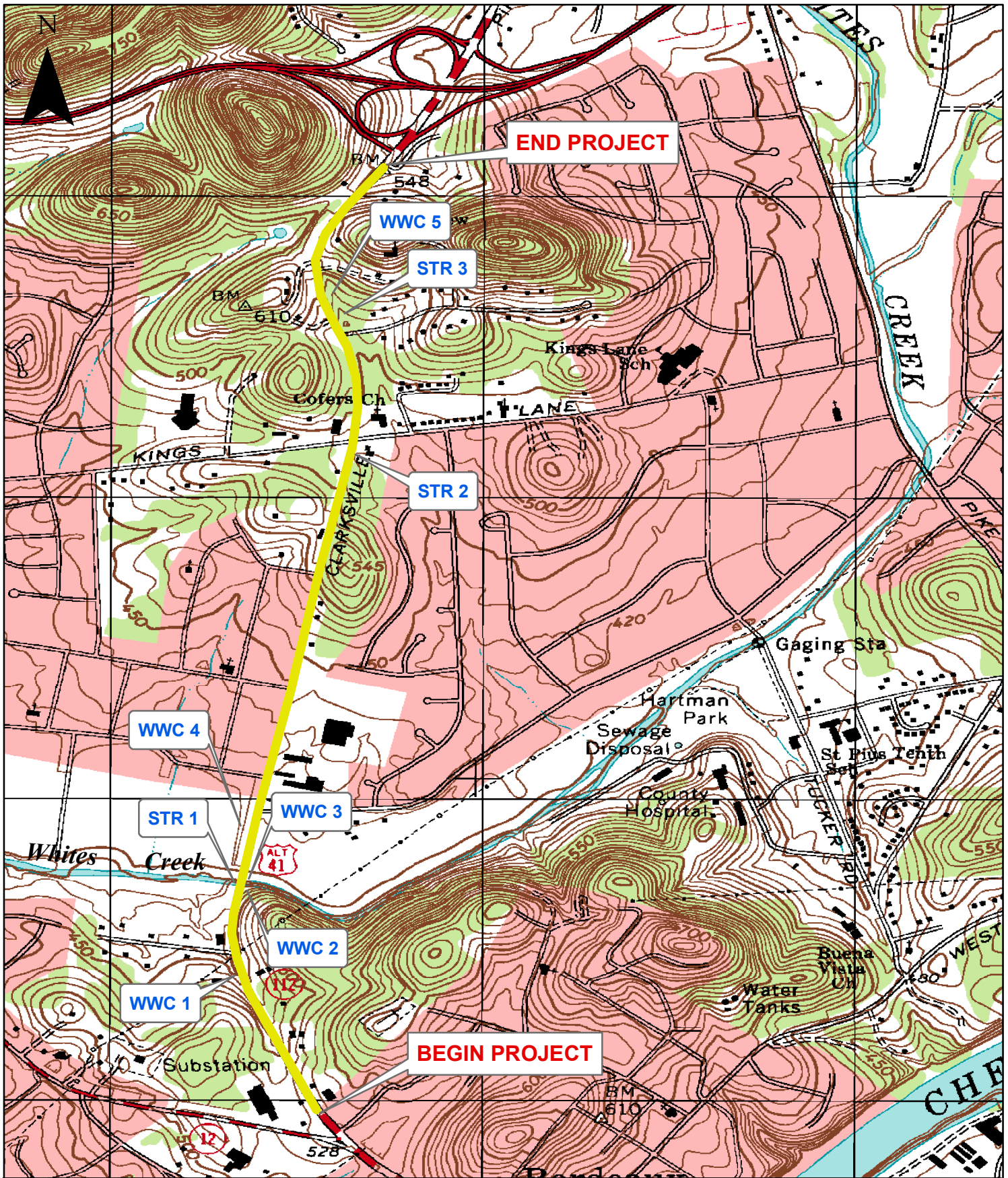
No threatened and endangered species are known to occur within the project area or would likely be affected by the project.

Davidson County, State Route 112
Project No. 19046-1214-14
PIN No. 103764.00

References:

Wilson, Charles W. Jr., 1966, Geologic Map and Mineral Resources Summary of the Nashville West Quadrangle, Tennessee.

Butler, Robert S. and Richard Biggins. 2003. Cumberland Elktoe (*Alasmidonta atropurpurea*), Oyster Mussel (*Epioblasma capsaeformis*), Cumberlandian Combshell (*Epioblasma brevidens*), Purple Bean (*Villosa perpurpurea*), and Rough Rabbitsfoot (*Quadrula cylindrica strigillata*). Asheville Field Office U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Asheville, North Carolina.



**REGION 3
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

0 310 620 1,240 1,860 2,480 Feet

ECOLOGY REPORT STUDY BOUNDARIES MAP

US-41A (SR 112) CLARKSVILLE HWY
FROM STATE ROUTE 12 (ASHLAND CITY HWY)
TO STATE ROUTE 155 (BRILEY PARKWAY)

DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

DRAWN BY:

BLW

CHECKED BY:

MMF

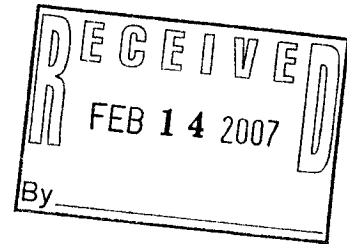
PROJECT NO. 19046-1214-14
PIN NO. 103764.00
AMEC PROJECT NO. 549610002

FIGURE:

1

DATE:

04/12/2007



STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
SUITE 900 - JAMES K. POLK BUILDING
505 DEADERICK STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0334

February 9, 2007

Dr. Lee A. Barclay
U.S. Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
446 Neal Street
Cookeville, TN 38501

SUBJECT: SR-112 from SR-12 to SR-155
PE #: 19046-1214-14 PIN: 103764.00
Davidson County, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Barclay:

The Tennessee Department of Transportation proposes to begin construction at the location listed above. Project location maps are attached. In compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1958, and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended), we are requesting a list of threatened or endangered species that may be present in the vicinity of the proposed construction.

Please include in your reply the entire project description as listed in the subject line of this request. Your assistance in the preparation of this project is greatly appreciated. If you need additional information, please contact me at 615-532-3878.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Thompson
Ecology Section

copy: Project File

No significant adverse impacts to wetlands
or federally listed endangered or threatened
species are anticipated from this proposal.

Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Cookeville, TN

3/15/07
Date



Photograph 1: North end of project, facing north towards Briley Parkway.



Photograph 2: Whites Creek (STR-1), looking upstream (east).



Photograph 3: Whites Creek (STR-1), looking downstream (west) from west side of bridge.



Photograph 4: Whites Creek (STR-1), looking upstream (east) from bridge.



Photograph 5: Wet weather conveyance (WWC-1) that starts as roadside ditch and continues off right-of-way adjacent to the Auto Repair Facility. Looking north along west side of roadway.



Photograph 6: Short wet weather conveyance (WWC-2) on south side of Whites Creek and east side of road, extends from roadside ditch approximately 150 feet to Whites Creek.



Photograph 7: Short wet weather conveyance (WWC-3) on north side of Whites Creek and east side of road, extends from roadside approximately 150 feet to Whites Creek.



Photograph 8: Wet weather conveyance/roadside ditch (WWC-4), extends approximately 300 feet along roadway from the intersection of E. Hamilton Road south to Whites Creek. Facing south along west side of road.



Photograph 9: Small spring/stream (STR-2) that originates at edge of right-of-way on the east side of the road, directly south of the Marathon along Kings Lane.



Photograph 10: Small stream (STR-2) that originates at edge of right-of-way, facing southeast. Aquatic vegetation and algae in one-foot wide channel.



Photograph 11: Small stream (STR-3), looking upstream from Fairmeade Road.



Photograph 12: Culvert that conveys STR-3, extends beneath Fairmeade Road.



Photograph 13: STR-3, just off ROW, east side of SR-112, north of Fairmeade Road.



Photograph 14: STR-3, just off ROW, east side of SR-112, north of Fairmeade Road.



Photograph 15: Wet weather conveyance (WWC-5), east side of SR-112.



Photograph 16: WWC-5, east side of SR-112, looking north.

Species Review Form

Form N

Project: Davidson County, SR-112 from SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to SR-155 (Briley Parkway)

Date of Field Study: 3-22-2007 **Date TDEC Database Checked:** 2-8-07 **Biologists:** Mary Motte Fikri (AMEC)

Species reported within 1 mile radius of project:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Species Scientific and common names, followed by (A) for animal or (P) for plant	Status	Species is potentially present in R-O-W because: (A) it is listed by TDEC within ROW (B) habitat is present (C) Observed during site visit (D) critical habitat present	Species is considered likely NOT present in R-O-W because: (A) Present habitat unsuitable (B) Not observed during site visit (C) Original record questionable (D) Considered extinct/extirpated	(A) BMPs are sufficient to protect species (B) Special Notes are included on project plans to protect species (C) Individuals may be affected	Habitat (include blooming, breeding or other information; where found according to TDEC database; year last observed)	Notes
	Fed	TN				
None reported						

Species reported within 1-mile to 4-mile radius of project:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Species Scientific and common names, followed by (A) for animal or (P) for plant	Status	Species is potentially present in R-O-W because: (A) it is listed by TDEC within ROW (B) habitat is present (C) Observed during site visit (D) critical habitat present	Species is considered likely NOT present in R-O-W because: (A) Present habitat unsuitable (B) Not observed during site visit (C) Original record questionable (D) Considered extinct/extirpated	(A) BMPs are sufficient to protect species (B) Special Notes are included on project plans to protect species (C) Individuals may be affected	Habitat (include blooming, breeding or other information; where found according to TDEC database; year last observed; reference)	Notes
	Fed	TN				
<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i> Cumberlandian combshell	E	E	---	D	A	Habitat: Main stem of Cumberland River in Nashville, medium to large rivers; sand & gravel bottoms in rivers or clear streams with rocky bottoms. Breeding: These mussels are bradyctictic, retaining glochidia in gills over winter. Gravid females have been reported in May and June. Last observed: 1925-PRE, Cumberland River @ Jefferson St. bridge, RM 190.0. BMPs would be sufficient to minimize impacts.

Species Review Form

Form N

Project: Davidson County, SR-112 from SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to SR-155 (Briley Parkway)

Date of Field Study: 3-22-2007 **Date TDEC Database Checked:** 2-8-07 **Biologists:** Mary Motte Fikri (AMEC)

1.	2.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Species Scientific and common names, followed by (A) for animal or (P) for plant	Status		Species is potentially present in R-O-W because: (A) it is listed by TDEC within ROW (B) habitat is present (C) Observed during site visit (D) critical habitat present	Species is considered likely NOT present in R-O-W because: (A) Present habitat unsuitable (B) Not observed during site visit (C) Original record questionable (D) Considered extinct/extirpated	(A) BMPs are sufficient to protect species (B) Special Notes are included on project plans to protect species (C) Individuals may be affected	Habitat (include blooming, breeding or other information; where found according to TDEC database; year last observed; reference)	Notes
<i>Polytaenia nutallii</i> Prairie parsley (P)	N	T	---	A	A	Habitat: Chiefly dry to mesic prairies, but may be found in other disturbed dry areas such as glades, rocky savannas, clearings, open woodlands, fields & roadsides. FL: Apr-Jun; FR: June-Aug Last observed: 1937, 12.3 miles from Nashville along Little Marrowbone Cr. on Eaton Rd.	Ideal habitat not present.
<i>Aster praealtus</i> Willow aster (P)	N	E	---	A	A	Habitat: Moist prairies, moist meadows along lakes or rivers, thickets, roadside ditches, abandoned fields, poorly drained areas. FL: Sep-Oct; FR: Oct-Nov Last observed: 1943, Road to Clees Ferry, Nashville.	Habitat not present.
<i>Astragalus tennesseensis</i> Tennessee milk vetch (P)	N	S	---	A	A	Habitat: Cedar glades and barrens FL: Apr-May; FR: May-Jul Last observed: 1917, Vanderbilt-Peabody campus.	Habitat not present.
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i> Bewick's wren (A)	N	E	B	---	A	Habitat: Brushy areas, thick undergrowth, clearings, gardens, orchards, fencerows, stream edges, open scrubby woods. Breeding: Spring, usually two broods are raised in one season, Last Observed: 1967, Centennial Park in Nashville.	BMPs would be sufficient to minimize impacts.
<i>Neotoma magister</i> Eastern woodrat	N	D	B	---	A	Habitat: Variety of habitats including rocky cliffs, and floodplain and deciduous forests. Cup-shaped nests of twigs, bark bits, & grass in rocks and buildings. Breeding: March-Sept., producing 4 litters per year in ideal conditions, usually 2 offspring per litter. Last observed: 1949, Bell's Bend cliff in Nashville.	BMPs would be sufficient to minimize impacts.
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Peregrine falcon	N	E	B	---	A	Habitat: Open grasslands & meadows. Nesting occurs on cliff faces or crevices. Urban areas are often used because of tall buildings and abundance of pigeons. Breeding: Monogamous through many breeding seasons; breed between March & May. Eggs are laid in mid May and hatch in mid June. Last observed: 1993, Third National Bank on 4 th & Church, downtown Nashville	BMPs would be sufficient to minimize impacts.

Species Review Form

Form N

Project: Davidson County, SR-112 from SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to SR-155 (Briley Parkway)

Date of Field Study: 3-22-2007 **Date TDEC Database Checked:** 2-8-07 **Biologists:** Mary Motte Fikri (AMEC)

USFWS letter: Yes ☒ (attached) No ☐ (explain)

Biological Assessment: Yes ☐ (response letter attached; see below) No ☒

Species (scientific and common names)	USFWS conclusion ¹
<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i> (Cumberlandian combshell)	not likely to adversely affect

¹ Choose from "no effect"; "not likely to adversely affect;" "likely to adversely affect;" "not likely to jeopardize" based on FWS concurrence letter

List Natural Areas, management areas, refuges, or similar sites within or adjacent to project (attach 7.5 minute topographic map with pertinent boundaries of area marked)

Area Name	Type of Area	Pertinent Notes

From: Rob Todd
To: Jennifer.Thompson@state.tn.us
Date: 2/28/2007 4:04:14 PM
Subject: Re: Davidson Co., SR-112 from SR-12 to SR-155

Jennifer:

Based upon the information that you have provided me, BMP's would be sufficient to minimize impacts to rare species for this project.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment.

Robert M. Todd
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency
Environmental Services Division
Ellington Agricultural Center
P.O. Box 40747
Nashville, TN 37204
Phone: 615-781-6572
Fax: 615-781-6667
E-mail address: Rob.Todd@state.tn.us
>>> Jennifer Thompson 02/09/07 3:22 PM >>>
Robb,

I have attached project location maps (there are no ROW plans yet), a project description and species map. There were no species within one mile. Please review and respond with your comments. Thank you for your assistance.

Jennifer



STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Environmental Division
SUITE 900, JAMES K. POLK BUILDING
505 DEADERICK STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0334

MEMORANDUM

To: John Moore
Design Division

From: Dennis Crumby
Environmental Division

Date: February 19, 2009

Subject: **ENVIRONMENTAL BOUNDARIES AND MITIGATION DESIGN FOR:
Davidson County: SR-112, from SR-12 to SR-155
PIN 103764.00 P.E. # 19046-1214-14**

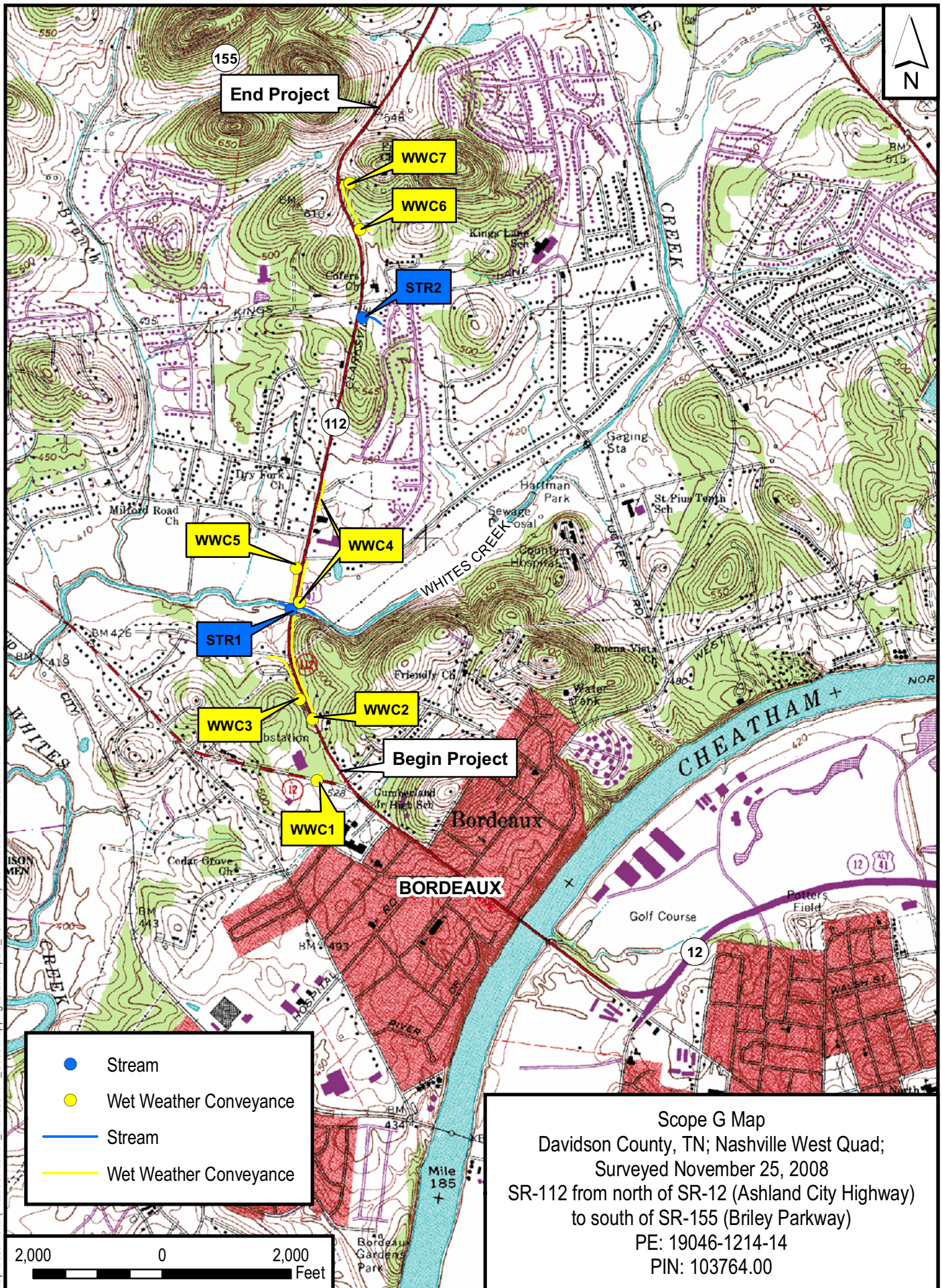
An ecological evaluation of the subject project has been conducted with the following results:

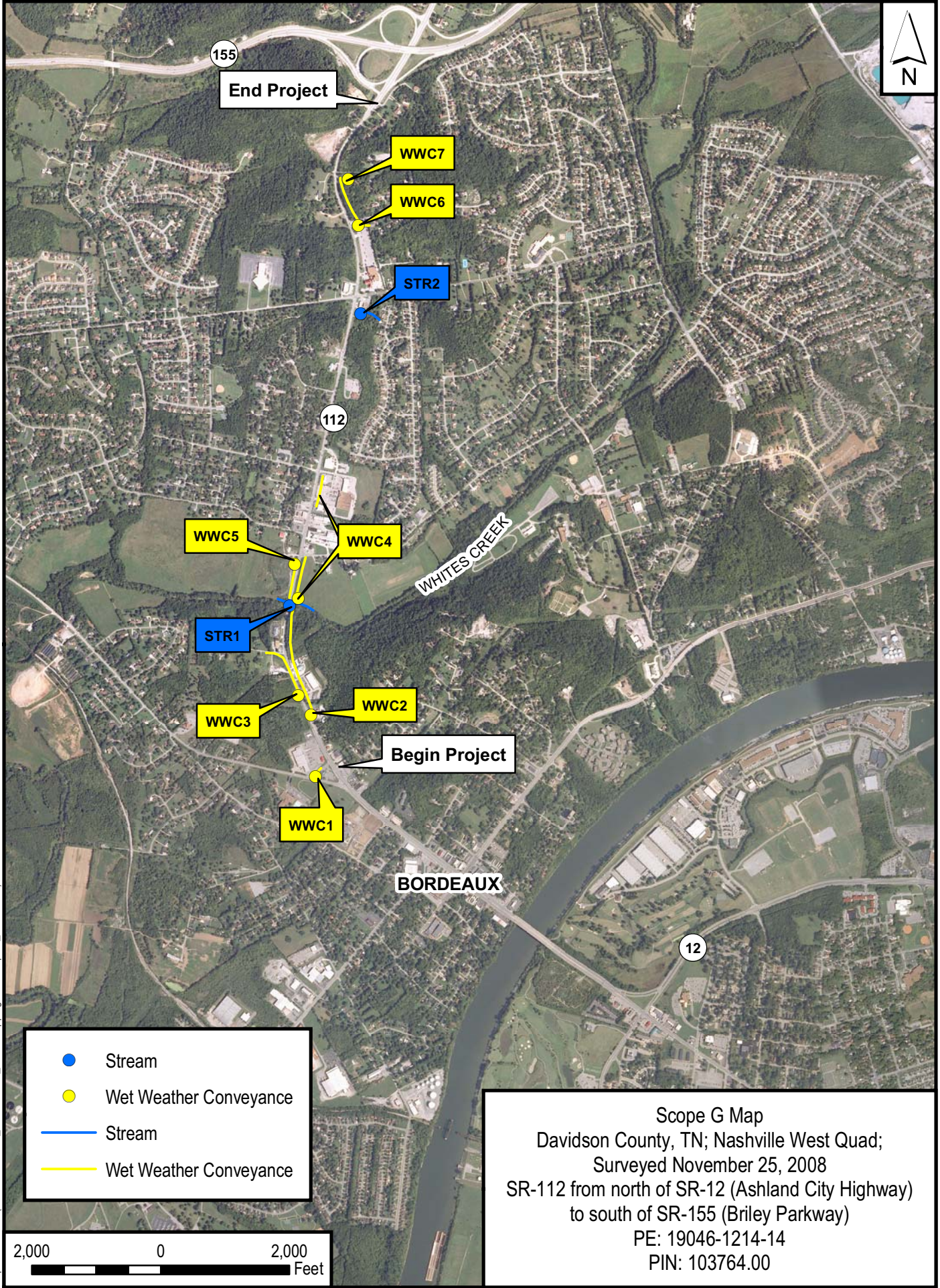
- X No wetlands identified
- X Streams are present: STR-1 (Whites Creek)
STR-2 (Unnamed stream off R.O.W.)
- X No protected species identified in project impact area

No mitigation will be required for this project.

Your assistance is appreciated. If you have any questions or comments please contact me at 615-253-2465 or dennis.crumby@state.tn.us.

copy: Carolyn Stonecipher
John Hewitt
Jon Zirkle
Dave Marshall
Environmental Division Project File/Reading File





Map Document: (P:\2008\103764_DavidsonTN_GJ08\Mapping\GIS\ScopeG_Aerial.mxd) 12/18/2008 -- 12:09:26 PM ldc

- Stream
- Wet Weather Conveyance
- Stream
- Wet Weather Conveyance

2,000 0 2,000 Feet

Scope G Map
Davidson County, TN; Nashville West Quad;
Surveyed November 25, 2008
SR-112 from north of SR-12 (Ashland City Highway)
to south of SR-155 (Briley Parkway)
PE: 19046-1214-14
PIN: 103764.00

County: Davidson **Route** SR-112 **LM** **P.E. No.** 19046-1214-14 **PIN No.** 103764.00**Project Description** SR-112 from north of SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to south of SR-155 (Briley Parkway)**Date of survey:** 11/24/08**Biologist:** Bert Remley/Chelsey Olson**Affiliation:** Third Rock Consultants

1-Station: from plans	132+50
2-Map label and name	STR-1, Whites Creek
3-Latitude/Longitude	36.20527552 -86.84037647
4-Potential impact	Crossing Bridge
5-Feature description:	
what is it	Perennial Stream
blue-line on topo? (y/n)	Yes
defined channel (y/n)	Yes
straight or meandering	Meandering
channel bottom width	50 to 60 feet
top of bank width	70 feet
bank height and slope ratio	6 feet, 1:1
avg. gradient of stream (%)	<5%
substratum	Cobble/boulder/gravel
riffle/run/pool	Good 25/25/50
width of buffer zone	LB: 100 feet RB: 20 feet
water flow	Fast
water depth	6 inches to 3 feet
water width	50 feet
general water quality	Clear
OHWM indicators	Presence of litter and debris, bent vegetation
groundwater connection	Yes
bank stability: LB, RB	LB: stable, RB: eroding
dominant species: LB, RB	LB: Sycamore, Silver Maple RB: Sycamore, Silver Maple
overhead canopy (%)	75
benthos	Cheumatopsyche, Heptageniidae, Isonychia, Asellidae, Elmidae, Elimia, Hydropsychidae
fish	Cyprinidae, other species likely
algae or other aquatic life	Diatoms, green filamentous
habitat assessment score	161
photo number (s)	4, 5
rainfall information	11/24/08 0.44 inches, 11/23/08 0.01 inches
6- HUC code & name (12-digit)	051302020105
7-Confirmed by:	Unconfirmed
8-Mitigation: yes/no (If yes, include on Form J)	No
9-Notes Indicate if stream is ETW or ONRW or on 303(d) list Estimate size (acres) of lake or pond if applicable	2008 303(d) list for E. coli and nutrients due to collection system failure, Category 5 stream water contact advisory (one or more uses impaired).

County: Davidson **Route** SR-112 **LM** **P.E. No.** 19046-1214-14 **PIN No.** 103764.00
Project Description SR-112 from north of SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to south of SR-155 (Briley Parkway)
Date of survey: 11/24/08 **Biologist:** Bert Remley/Chelsey Olson **Affiliation:** Third Rock Consultants

1-Station: from plans	179+50 R
2-Map label and name	STR-2
3-Latitude/Longitude	36.21778510 -86.83675717
4-Potential impact	Runoff
5-Feature description:	
what is it	Intermittent Stream
blue-line on topo? (y/n)	No
defined channel (y/n)	Yes
straight or meandering	Meandering
channel bottom width	1 foot
top of bank width	2 feet
bank height and slope ratio	6 inches, 3:1
avg. gradient of stream (%)	<5%
substratum	Soil
riffle/run/pool	Not developed
width of buffer zone	LB: 20 feet RB: 30 feet
water flow	Yes
water depth	1 inch
water width	6 to 12 inches
general water quality	Clear
OHWM indicators	No
groundwater connection	Yes - seep potential source of water
bank stability: LB, RB	Both banks stable
dominant species: LB, RB	LB: blackberry, black willow. RB: blackberry, black willow
overhead canopy (%)	50 %
benthos	Isopods and crayfish
fish	None
algae or other aquatic life	Hydrophytic vegetation-black willow
habitat assessment score	N/A
photo number (s)	9
rainfall information	11/24/08 0.44 inches, 11/23/08 0.01 inches
6- HUC code & name (12-digit)	051302020105
7-Confirmed by:	Unconfirmed
8-Mitigation: yes/no (If yes, include on Form J)	No
9-Notes Indicate if stream is ETW or ONRW or on 303(d) list Estimate size (acres) of lake or pond if applicable	Small intermittent stream that emerges from a small seep located adjacent to Marathon gas station. Stream flows east from proposed project. Therefore, it is not crossed by SR-112.

County: Davidson **Route** SR-112 **LM** **P.E. No.** 19046-1214-14 **PIN No.** 103764.00**Project Description** SR-112 from north of SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to south of SR-155 (Briley Parkway)**Date of survey:** 11/24/08**Biologist:** Bert Remley/Chelsey Olson**Affiliation:** Third Rock Consultants

1-Station: from plans	21+50R
2-Map label and name	WWC-1
3-Latitude/Longitude	36.19800000 -86.83900000
4-Potential impact	Crossing/encapsulation expansion
5-Feature description:	
what is it	Parking lot/roadside ditch
blue-line on topo? (y/n)	No
defined channel (y/n)	Yes
straight or meandering	Straight
channel bottom width	1 foot
top of bank width	2 feet
bank height and slope ratio	< 1 foot, >4:1
avg. gradient of stream (%)	<5 %
substratum	Rip Rap
riffle/run/pool	No
width of buffer zone	LB: 0 RB: 0
water flow	None
water depth	None
water width	None
general water quality	N/A
OHWM indicators	None
groundwater connection	No
bank stability: LB, RB	Both banks stable
dominant species: LB, RB	Fescue both banks, maintained by mowing
overhead canopy (%)	0
benthos	None
fish	
algae or other aquatic life	None
habitat assessment score	N/A
photo number (s)	1
rainfall information	11/24/08 0.44 inches, 11/23/08 0.01 inches
6- HUC code & name (12-digit)	051302020105
7-Confirmed by:	Unconfirmed
8-Mitigation: yes/no (If yes, include on Form J)	No
9-Notes Indicate if stream is ETW or ONRW or on 303(d) list Estimate size (acres) of lake or pond if applicable	Small wet weather conveyance that drains small grassed area located in between parking lot and road, connected to storm sewer system

County: Davidson **Route** SR-112 **LM** **P.E. No.** 19046-1214-14 **PIN No.** 103764.00**Project Description** SR-112 from north of SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to south of SR-155 (Briley Parkway)**Date of survey:** 11/24/08**Biologist:** Bert Remley/Chelsey Olson**Affiliation:** Third Rock Consultants

1-Station: from plans	112+00R to 117+00R, 125+00R to 132+00R
2-Map label and name	WWC-2
3-Latitude/Longitude	36.20061351 -86.83919890
4-Potential impact	Eliminate/Relocation
5-Feature description:	
what is it	Roadside Ditch
blue-line on topo? (y/n)	No
defined channel (y/n)	Yes
straight or meandering	Straight
channel bottom width	2 foot
top of bank width	3 feet
bank height and slope ratio	1 foot, 2:1
avg. gradient of stream (%)	6-10%
substratum	Concrete/Rip Rap
riffle/run/pool	No
width of buffer zone	LB: 0 RB: 0
water flow	None
water depth	< 1 inch
water width	1 foot
general water quality	N/A
OHWM indicators	None
groundwater connection	None
bank stability: LB, RB	Both banks stable
dominant species: LB, RB	Fescue dominates both banks, maintained by mowing
overhead canopy (%)	0
benthos	None
fish	None
algae or other aquatic life	None
habitat assessment score	N/A
photo number (s)	2
rainfall information	11/24/08 0.44 inches, 11/23/08 0.01 inches
6- HUC code & name (12-digit)	051302020105
7-Confirmed by:	Unconfirmed
8-Mitigation: yes/no (If yes, include on Form J)	No
9-Notes Indicate if stream is ETW or ONRW or on 303(d) list Estimate size (acres) of lake or pond if applicable	Roadside ditch that begins as a concrete lined ditch (Station 112+00 to 117+00), disappears for a section, then reappears as a rip-rap lined ditch (Station 125+00 to 132+00) before confluence with White Creek

County: Davidson **Route** SR-112 **LM** **P.E. No.** 19046-1214-14 **PIN No.** 103764.00
Project Description SR-112 from north of SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to south of SR-155 (Briley Parkway)
Date of survey: 11/24/08 **Biologist:** Bert Remley/Chelsey Olson **Affiliation:** Third Rock Consultants

1-Station: from plans	112+50L to 125+00L
2-Map label and name	WWC-3
3-Latitude/Longitude	36.20143821 -86.83987230
4-Potential impact	Eliminate/Relocation
5-Feature description:	
what is it	Roadside Ditch
blue-line on topo? (y/n)	No
defined channel (y/n)	Yes
straight or meandering	Straight
channel bottom width	2 feet
top of bank width	3 feet
bank height and slope ratio	1 to 2 feet, 1:1
avg. gradient of stream (%)	6-10%
substratum	Concrete/Rip Rap
riffle/run/pool	No
width of buffer zone	LB: 20 feet RB: 0
water flow	None
water depth	1-2 inches
water width	1 foot
general water quality	Runoff
OHWM indicators	None
groundwater connection	None
bank stability: LB, RB	Both banks stable
dominant species: LB, RB	LB: Fescue, teasel, bush honeysuckle, small maple saplings (Un-maintained) RB: Fescue maintained by mowing
overhead canopy (%)	0
benthos	None
fish	None
algae or other aquatic life	None
habitat assessment score	N/A
photo number (s)	3
rainfall information	11/24/08 0.44 inches, 11/23/08 0.01 inches
6- HUC code & name (12-digit)	051302020105
7-Confirmed by:	Unconfirmed
8-Mitigation: yes/no (If yes, include on Form J)	No
9-Notes Indicate if stream is ETW or ONRW or on 303(d) list Estimate size (acres) of lake or pond if applicable	Roadside ditch that is concrete lined from Station 112+50 to 117+00, then rip-rap lined from Station 117+00 to 125+00.

County: Davidson **Route** SR-112 **LM** **P.E. No.** 19046-1214-14 **PIN No.** 103764.00**Project Description** SR-112 from north of SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to south of SR-155 (Briley Parkway)**Date of survey:** 11/24/08**Biologist:** Bert Remley/Chelsey Olson**Affiliation:** Third Rock Consultants

1-Station: from plans	133+00R to 140+00R, 150+00R to 157+50R
2-Map label and name	WWC-4
3-Latitude/Longitude	36.20600000 -86.84000000
4-Potential impact	Eliminate/Relocation
5-Feature description:	
what is it	Roadside Ditch
blue-line on topo? (y/n)	No
defined channel (y/n)	Yes
straight or meandering	Straight
channel bottom width	2 feet
top of bank width	3 feet
bank height and slope ratio	3 to 4 feet
avg. gradient of stream (%)	<5 %
substratum	Rip-Rap, grass
riffle/run/pool	No
width of buffer zone	LB: 0 to 10 feet RB: 0 to 10 feet
water flow	Flow in the lower section but not in the upper section
water depth	0 to 2 inches
water width	0 to 1 foot
general water quality	Clear runoff
OHWM indicators	No
groundwater connection	No
bank stability: LB, RB	Both banks stable
dominant species: LB, RB	Lower section (133+00 to 140+00) both banks dominated by small box elder saplings and bush honeysuckle. Upper section (Station 150+00 to 157+50) dominated by mowed fescue
overhead canopy (%)	Lower section 75 %, upper section 0%
benthos	None
fish	None
algae or other aquatic life	None
habitat assessment score	N/A
photo number (s)	6, 7
rainfall information	11/24/08 0.44 inches, 11/23/08 0.01 inches
6- HUC code & name (12-digit)	051302020105
7-Confirmed by:	Unconfirmed
8-Mitigation: yes/no (If yes, include on Form J)	No
9-Notes Indicate if stream is ETW or ONRW or on 303(d) list Estimate size (acres) of lake or pond if applicable	Roadside ditch whose upper section (Station 150+00 to 157+50) is a grassy swale. The lower section of the ditch (Station 133+00 to 140+00) has a thin strip of brushy vegetation on either side and a rip-rap bottom.

County: Davidson **Route** SR-112 **LM** **P.E. No.** 19046-1214-14 **PIN No.** 103764.00**Project Description** SR-112 from north of SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to south of SR-155 (Briley Parkway)**Date of survey:** 11/24/08**Biologist:** Bert Remley/Chelsey Olson**Affiliation:** Third Rock Consultants

1-Station: from plans	133+00L to 140+00L
2-Map label and name	WWC-5
3-Latitude/Longitude	36.20700000 -86.84000000
4-Potential impact	Eliminate/Relocation
5-Feature description:	
what is it	Roadside Ditch
blue-line on topo? (y/n)	No
defined channel (y/n)	Yes-weak
straight or meandering	Straight
channel bottom width	2 feet
top of bank width	6 feet
bank height and slope ratio	7 feet, .05:1
avg. gradient of stream (%)	<5%
substratum	Soil with terrestrial plants
riffle/run/pool	No
width of buffer zone	LB: 10 RB: 10
water flow	No
water depth	0
water width	0
general water quality	None
OHWM indicators	None
groundwater connection	No
bank stability: LB, RB	Both banks stable
dominant species: LB, RB	Both banks dominated by smooth sumac ad bush honeysuckle
overhead canopy (%)	25 %
benthos	None
fish	None
algae or other aquatic life	None
habitat assessment score	N/A
photo number (s)	8
rainfall information	11/24/08 0.44 inches, 11/23/08 0.01 inches
6- HUC code & name (12-digit)	051302020105
7-Confirmed by:	Unconfirmed
8-Mitigation: yes/no (If yes, include on Form J)	No
9-Notes Indicate if stream is ETW or ONRW or on 303(d) list Estimate size (acres) of lake or pond if applicable	Roadside ditch probably created by earth moving activites west of SR112. The ditch is deep but the channel is weakly defined, with terrestrial plants growing throughout the channel.

County: Davidson **Route** SR-112 **LM** **P.E. No.** 19046-1214-14 **PIN No.** 103764.00
Project Description SR-112 from north of SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to south of SR-155 (Briley Parkway)
Date of survey: 11/24/08 **Biologist:** Bert Remley/Chelsey Olson **Affiliation:** Third Rock Consultants

1-Station: from plans	193+00
2-Map label and name	WWC-6
3-Latitude/Longitude	36.22200000 -86.83700000
4-Potential impact	Crossing/Encapsulation Expansion
5-Feature description:	
what is it	Roadside Ditch
blue-line on topo? (y/n)	No
defined channel (y/n)	Yes
straight or meandering	Straight
channel bottom width	1 foot
top of bank width	2 feet
bank height and slope ratio	2 feet
avg. gradient of stream (%)	<5%
substratum	Soil
riffle/run/pool	No
width of buffer zone	LB: 10 feet RB: 6 feet
water flow	None
water depth	0
water width	0
general water quality	N/A
OHWM indicators	None
groundwater connection	No
bank stability: LB, RB	Both banks stable
dominant species: LB, RB	LB: Blackberry, bush honeysuckle, fescue. RB: Bush honeysuckle
overhead canopy (%)	75%
benthos	None
fish	None
algae or other aquatic life	None
habitat assessment score	N/A
photo number (s)	10,11
rainfall information	11/24/08 0.44 inches, 11/23/08 0.01 inches
6- HUC code & name (12-digit)	051302020105
7-Confirmed by:	Unconfirmed
8-Mitigation: yes/no (If yes, include on Form J)	No
9-Notes Indicate if stream is ETW or ONRW or on 303(d) list Estimate size (acres) of lake or pond if applicable	Small roadside ditch that emerges from existing culvert under SR-112 and joins with WWC-7 approximately 100 feet downstream from SR-112. The ditch does not exist on the west side of SR-112.

County: Davidson **Route** SR-112 **LM** **P.E. No.** 19046-1214-14 **PIN No.** 103764.00**Project Description** SR-112 from north of SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to south of SR-155 (Briley Parkway)**Date of survey:** 11/24/08**Biologist:** Bert Remley/Chelsey Olson**Affiliation:** Third Rock Consultants

1-Station: from plans	193+00R to 201+00R
2-Map label and name	WWC-7
3-Latitude/Longitude	36.22350826 -86.83747298
4-Potential impact	Eliminate/Relocation and Crossing/Encapsulation Expansion
5-Feature description:	
what is it	Roadside Ditch/Wet Weather Conveyance
blue-line on topo? (y/n)	No
defined channel (y/n)	Yes
straight or meandering	Straight-along roadside, meandering once it leaves roadside
channel bottom width	1 foot
top of bank width	3 feet
bank height and slope ratio	3 inches (WWC section) to 1.5 feet (Ditch section), 2:1
avg. gradient of stream (%)	<5%
substratum	Rip-rap (ditch), soil (WWC)
riffle/run/pool	No
width of buffer zone	LB: > 100 feet RB: 0 to > 100 feet
water flow	None
water depth	None
water width	None
general water quality	N/A
OHWM indicators	No
groundwater connection	No
bank stability: LB, RB	Both banks stable
dominant species: LB, RB	Both banks dominated by bush honeysuckle, hackberry from approximately Station 193+00 to 196+00, from Station 196+00 to 201+00 RB dominated by mowed fescue, LB dominated by bush honeysuckle, goldenrod, redbud, and hackberry
overhead canopy (%)	25 to 50% (Station 196+00 to 201+00), and 100% (Station 193+00 to 196+00).
benthos	None
fish	None
algae or other aquatic life	None
habitat assessment score	N/A
photo number (s)	12,13,14
rainfall information	11/24/08 0.44 inches, 11/23/08 0.01 inches
6- HUC code & name (12-digit)	051302020105
7-Confirmed by:	Unconfirmed
8-Mitigation: yes/no (If yes, include on Form J)	No
9-Notes Indicate if stream is ETW or ONRW or on 303(d) list Estimate size (acres) of lake or pond if applicable	WWC-7 begins as a roadside ditch (196+00 to 201+00) that leaves the roadside and becomes a wet weather conveyance (Station 193+00 to 196+00) through a wooded lot before passing through an existing culvert under Fairmeade Drive. The roadside ditch section will be eliminated/relocated, and the wet weather conveyance section will be crossed/encapsulation expansion at Fairmeade Drive.

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET — HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME: Whites Creek										LOCATION: at SR 112									
STREAM WIDTH (FT): 50 DEPTH (FT): 3										PERENNIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INTERMITTENT <input type="checkbox"/> EPHEMERAL <input type="checkbox"/>									
STATION #: STR 1 RIVERMILE:										COUNTY: Davidson STATE: KY									
LAT:										LONG:									
CLIENT: TDOT										PROJECT NO. PE #19046-1214-14 / PIN #103764.00									
INVESTIGATORS/CREW: B. Remley, C. Olson																			
FORM COMPLETED BY: B. Remley										DATE: November 24, 2008					REASON FOR SURVEY: TDOT				
										TIME: 2:40 p.m.									

Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																								
		Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor									
	1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and <u>not</u> transient.										40-70% mix of stable habitat; well suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).					20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.					Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.				
		SCORE: 17	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
	2. Embeddedness	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.										Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.					Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.					Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.				
		SCORE: 16	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
	3. Velocity/Depth Regime	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Slow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)										Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).					Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).					Dominated by 1 velocity/depth regime (usually slow-deep).				
		SCORE: 15	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
	4. Sediment Deposition	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.										Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.					Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.					Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.				
		SCORE: 15	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
5. Channel Flow Status	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.										Water fills > 75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.					Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.					Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.					
	SCORE: 18	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0				

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET — HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
		Optimal				Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor						
Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	6. Channel Alteration	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.				Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.						
	SCORE: 18	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends)	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream < 7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.				Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ration of > 25.						
	SCORE: 17	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	8. Bank Stability (score each bank) Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. < 5% of bank affected.				Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.						
	SCORE: 8 (LB)	Left Bank		10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0								
	SCORE: 8 (RB)	Right Bank		10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0								
	9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or non-woody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.				70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.						
	SCORE: 9 (LB)	Left Bank		10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0								
	SCORE: 8 (RB)	Right Bank		10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0								
	10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.				Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.						
	SCORE: 8 (LB)	Left Bank		10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0								
	SCORE: 4 (RB)	Right Bank		10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0								

TOTAL SCORE: 161



Photo 1

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

WWC1, Station 22+50, Looking East



Photo 2

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

WWC2, Station 112+00R, Looking North



Photo 3

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

WWC3, Station 115+00L, Looking South



Photo 4

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

Standing on SR 112 Bridge, Looking
Downstream (West) at Whites Creek
(STR-1)



Photo 5

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

Standing on SR 112 Bridge, Looking
Upstream (East) at Whites Creek
(STR-1)



Photo 6

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

WWC4, Looking North at WWC4 from
Confluence with STR-1



Photo 7

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

WWC4, Looking North from Station
150+00R



Photo 8

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

WWC5, Looking North from Confluence
from STR-1



Photo 9

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

STR-2, Looking West from Station
179+50 at STR-2 at Seep Origin



Photo 10

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

WWC6, Looking West at
WWC6 from Station
193+00R



Photo 11

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

Looking West at Existing
Culvert under SR112 for
WWC6



Photo 12

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

Looking South at Existing
Culvert under Fairmeade
Drive for WWC7



Photo 13

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

WWC7, Looking North at WWC7 North
of Fairmeade Road

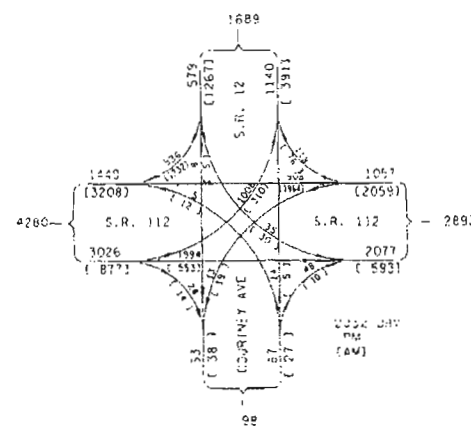


Photo 14

Davidson County
November 24, 2008

WWC7, Looking South at
WWC7 from Station 198+00

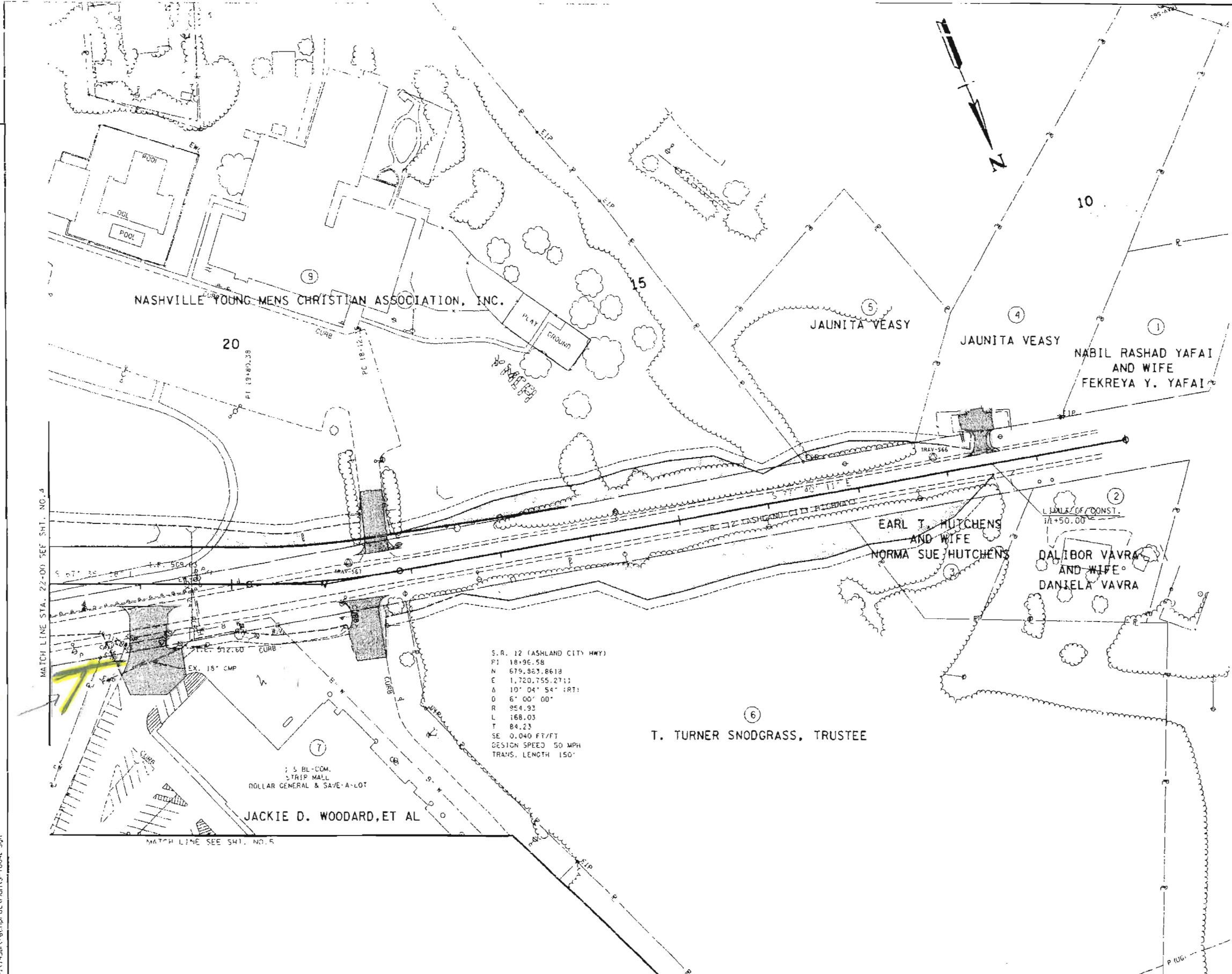
TENNESSEE D.C.
DESIGNATION
FILE NO.



BEG. OF PROJ. TO STA. 107+00
SCALE: 1" = 50'

TECHNICAL D.D.	FILE NO.
DESIGN DIVISION	

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
P.E.W.	2008	STD 112 (S)	80



S.R. 12 (ASHLAND CITY HWY)
 P1 18+96.58
 N 679.863.8618
 E 1,720.755.2711
 Δ 10° 04' 54" RT
 D 6' 00' 00"
 R 254.93
 L 168.03
 T 84.23
 SE 0.040 FT/FT
 DESIGN SPEED 50 MPH
 TRANS. LENGTH 150'

COORDINATE VALUES ARE NAD83(1995)
 AND ARE DATUM ADJUSTED BY THE
 FACTOR 1.00006 & TIED TO THE TSPN.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**PRESENT
 LAYOUT**

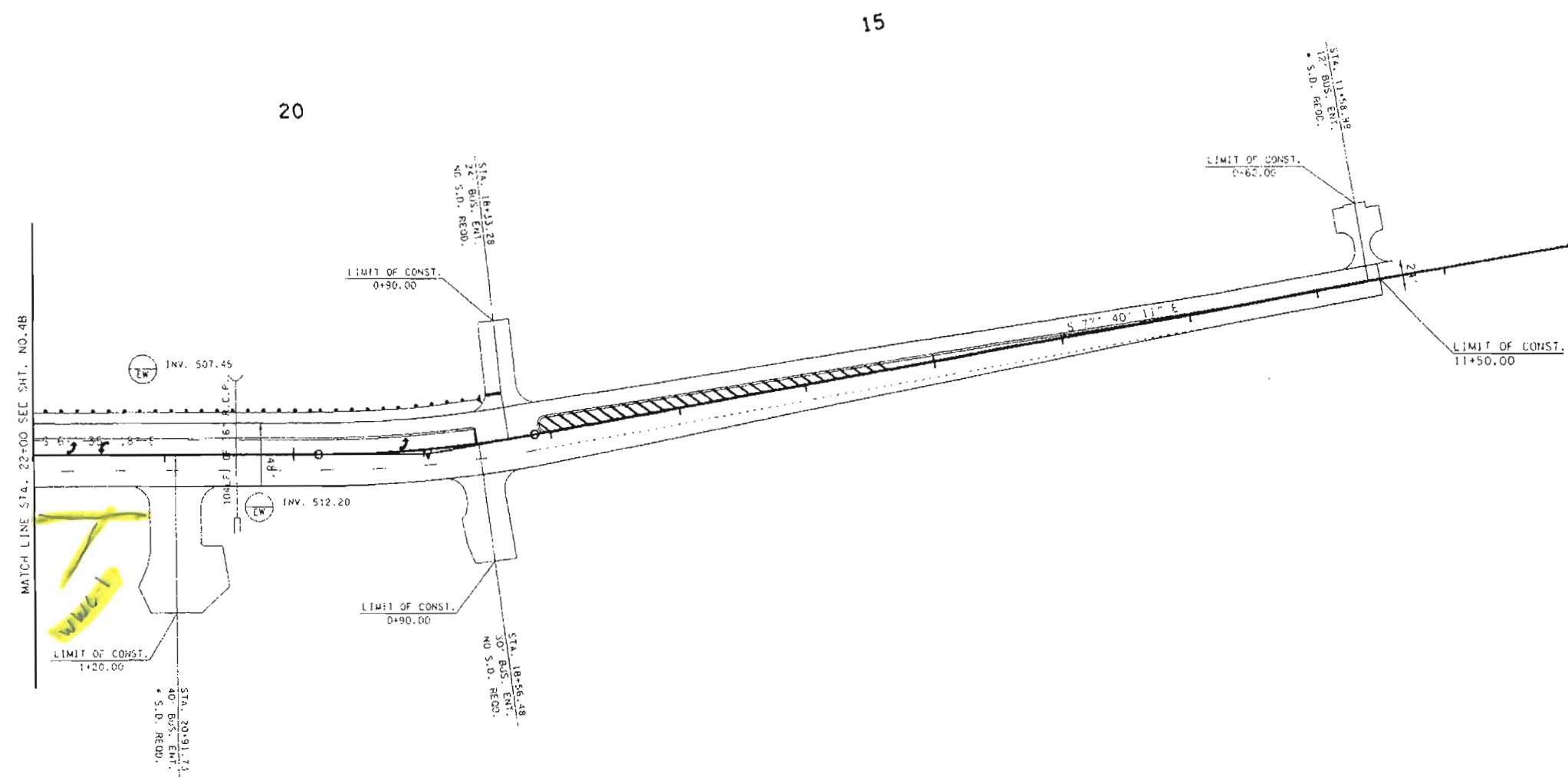
STA. 11+50 TO STA. 22+00

SCALE: 1" = 50'

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TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
P.O.W.	2008	STP-112-16	45

TELETYPE UNIT
DESIGN DIVISION



COORDINATE VALUES ARE NAD/83(1995)
AND ARE DATUM ADJUSTED BY THE
FACTOR 1.00006 & TIED TO THE TORN.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROPOSED
LAYOUT

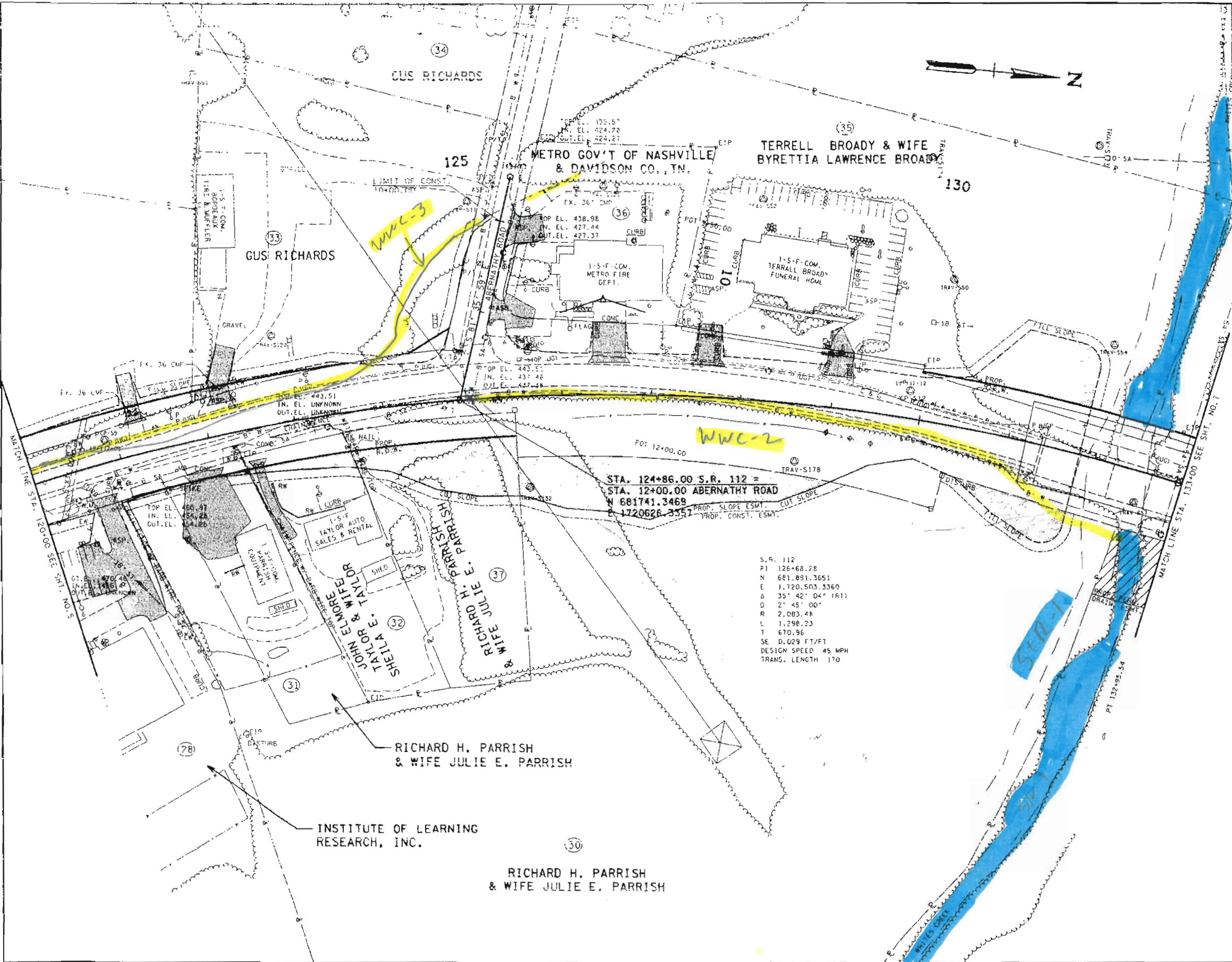
STA. 11+50 TO STA. 22+00

SCALE: 1" = 50'

2/10/2007 10:59:05 AM
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TYPING: M. D.C.
 DESIG: JLVIS
 FILE NO.

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
R.O.W.	2002	STL 112-13	2



S.R. 112
 P1 126+68.28
 N 681.891.3651
 E 1.720.503.3360
 Δ 35° 42' 04" (RT)
 D 2' 45' 00"
 R 2.083.48
 L 1.298.23
 T 670.96
 SE 0.029 FT/FT
 DESIGN SPEED 45 MPH
 TRANS. LENGTH 170

COORDINATE VALUES ARE NAD/83(1995)
 AND ARE DATUM ADJUSTED BY THE
 FACTOR 1.00006 & TIED TO THE CORN.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PRESENT LAYOUT

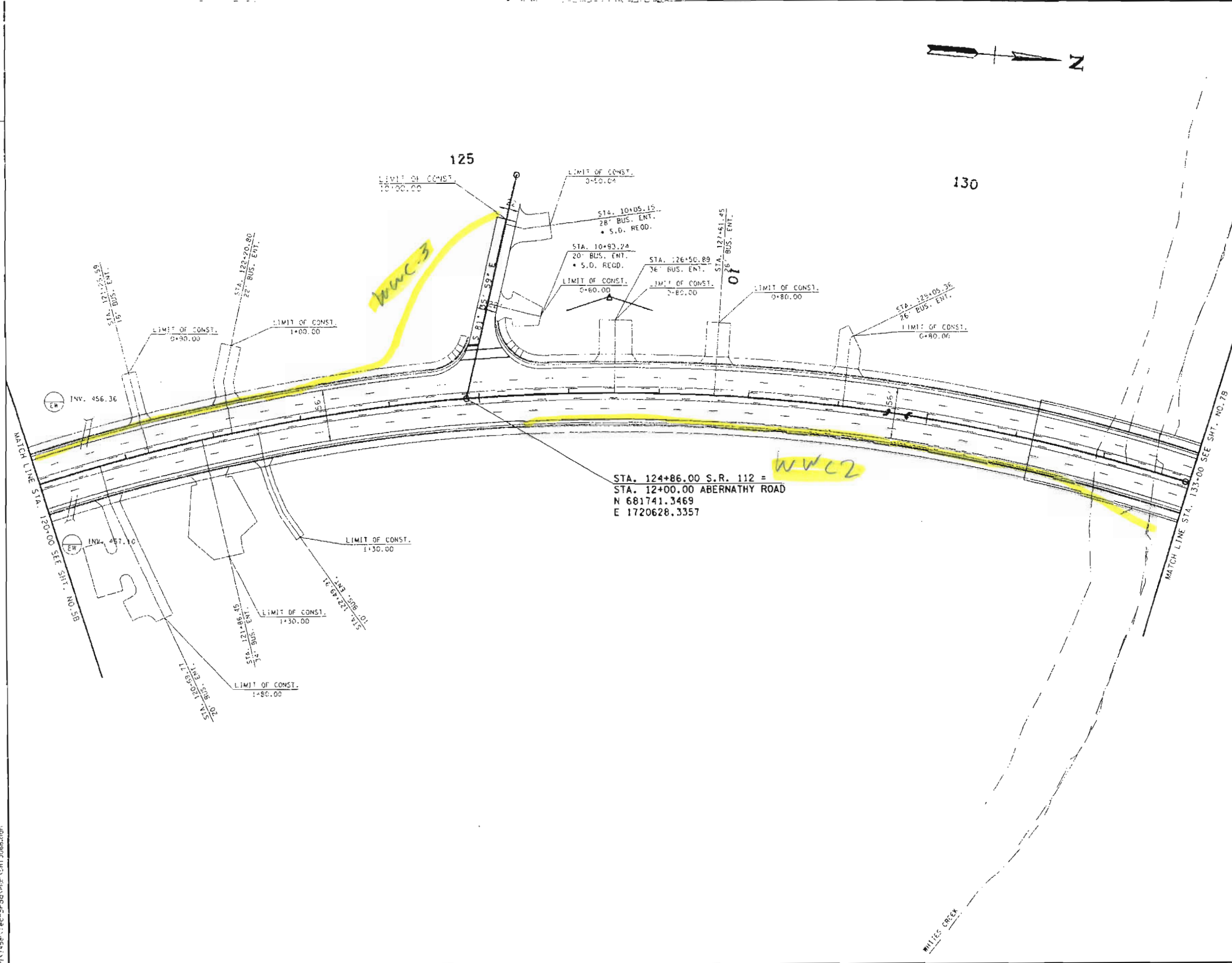
STA. 120+00 TO STA. 133+00

SCALE: 1" = 50'

12/10/2007 1:23:39 PM
 P:\7458\Tchored\PLAN\SH (06.cpl)

ENGINEER: D.S.
DESIGN DIVISION:
FILE NO:

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.



COORDINATE VALUES ARE NAD/83/US95
AND ARE DATUM ADJUSTED BY THE
FACTOR 1.00006 & TIED TO THE TORN.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

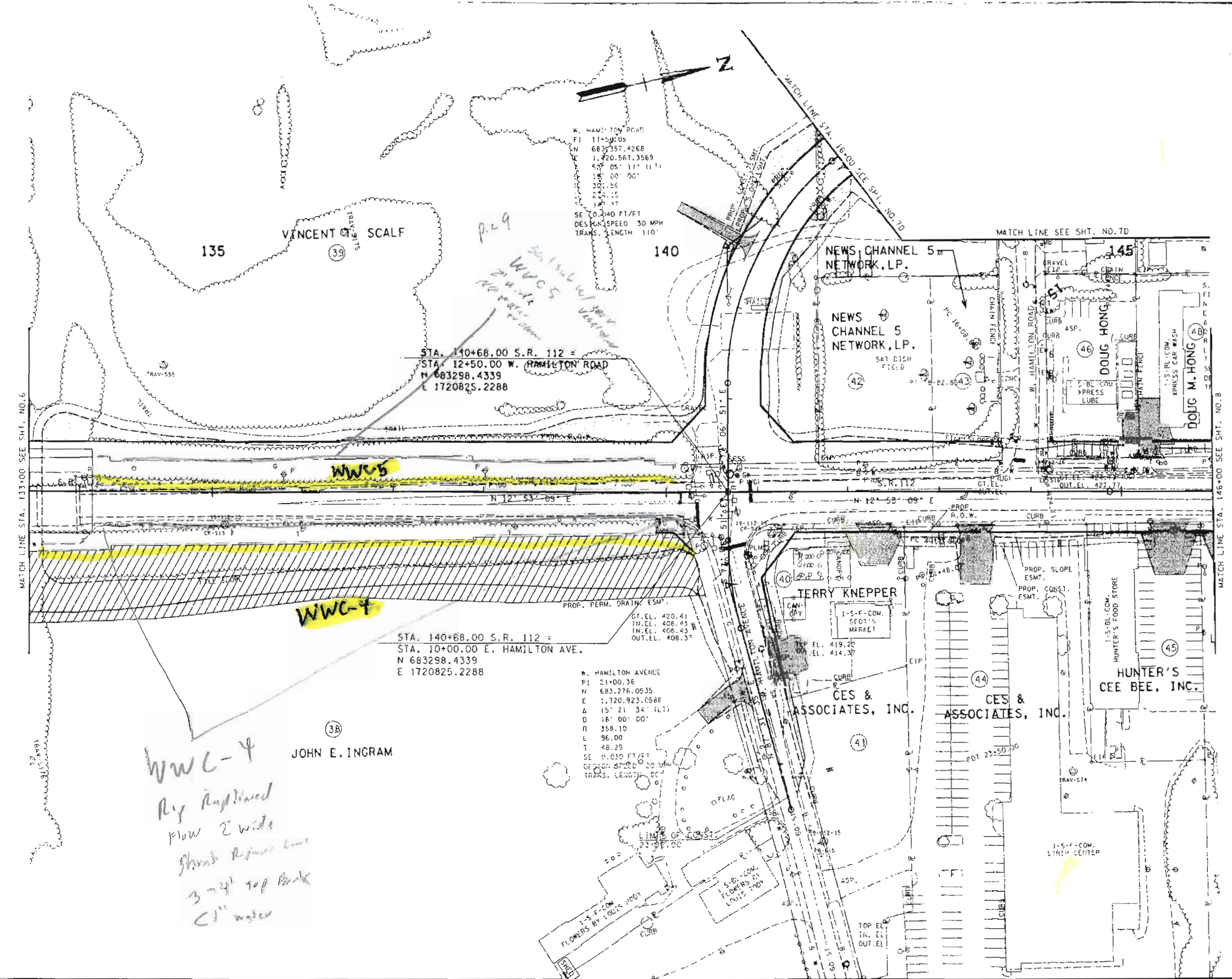
PROPOSED LAYOUT

STA. 120+00 TO STA. 133+00

SCALE: 1" = 50'

TENN. D.O.
DESIGN DIVISION
FILE NO.

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.



COORDINATE VALUES ARE NAD(83)9951 AND ARE DATUM ADJUSTED BY THE FACTOR 1.000063 TIED TO THE 2011

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PRESENT LAYOUT

STA. 133+00 TO STA. 146+00

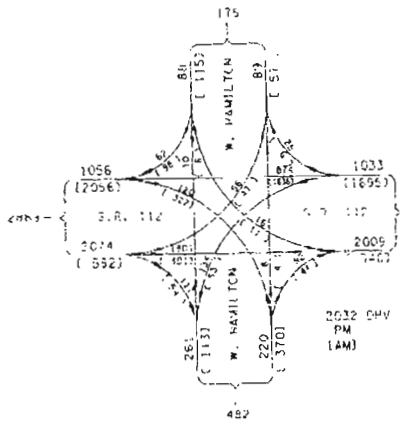
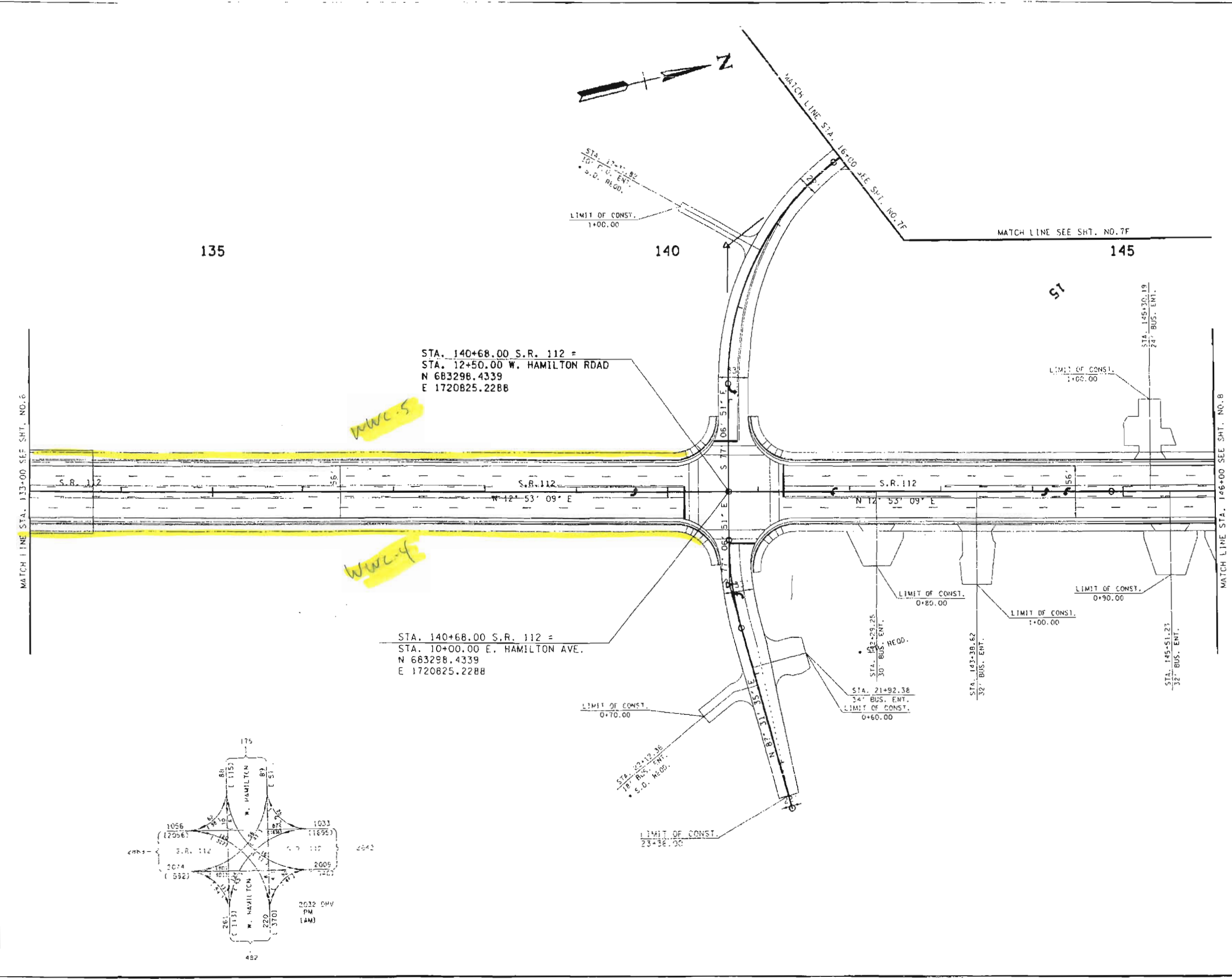
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TENNESSEE D.O.
DESIGN DIVISION
FILE NO.

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
R.O.W.	2008	STP 112 (G)	35

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AND ARE DATUM ADJUSTED BY THE
FACTOR 1.00006 & TIED TO THE TGRN.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

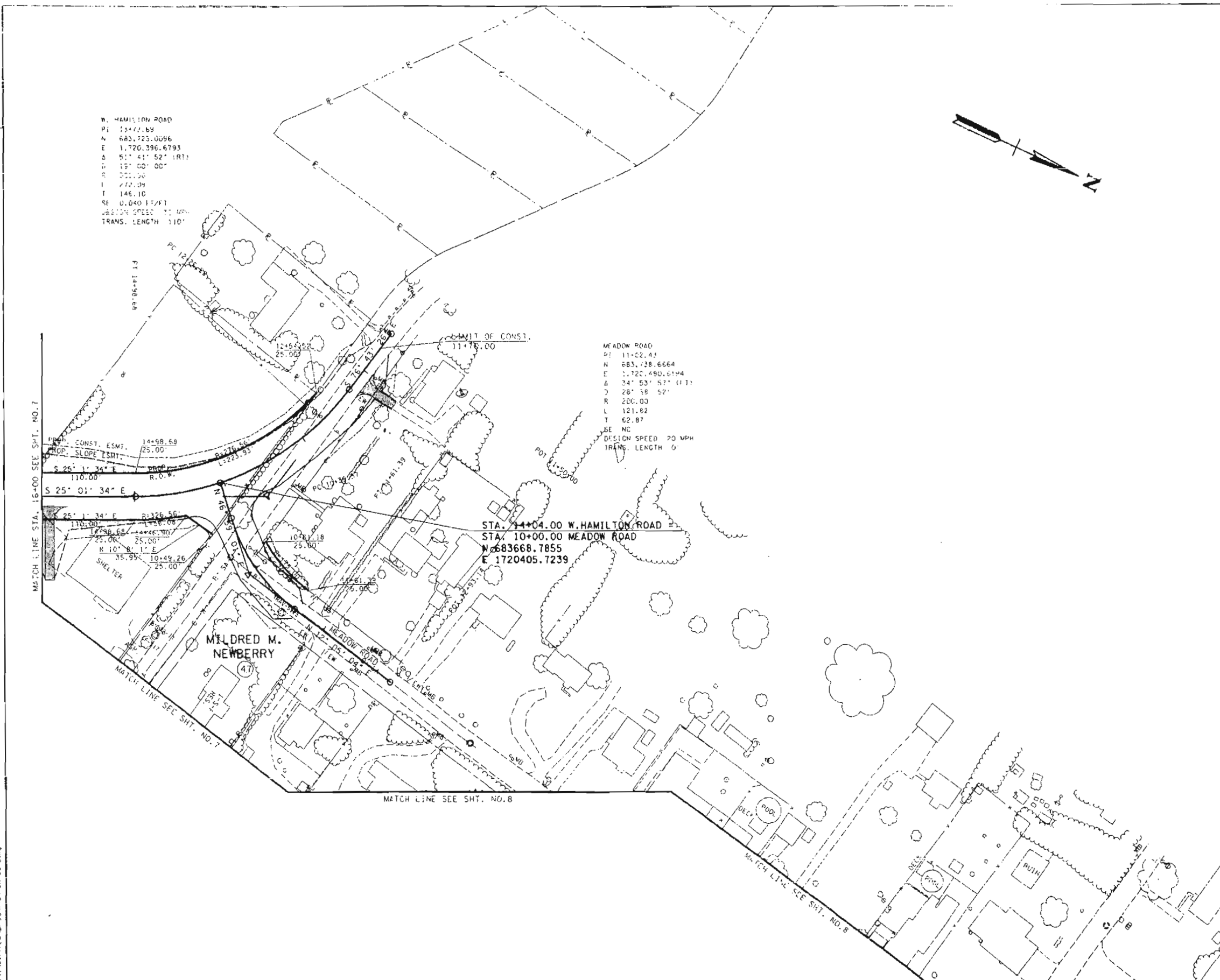
**PROPOSED
LAYOUT**

STA. 133+00 TO STA. 146+00
SCALE: 1" = 50'

TENNESSEE D.O.T.
DESIGN DIVISION
FILE NO.

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
P.O.W.	2008	STP-112 (B)	70

12/10/2007 11:05:18 AM
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AND ARE DATUM ADJUSTED BY THE
FACTOR 1.00006 & TIED TO THE TGRN.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

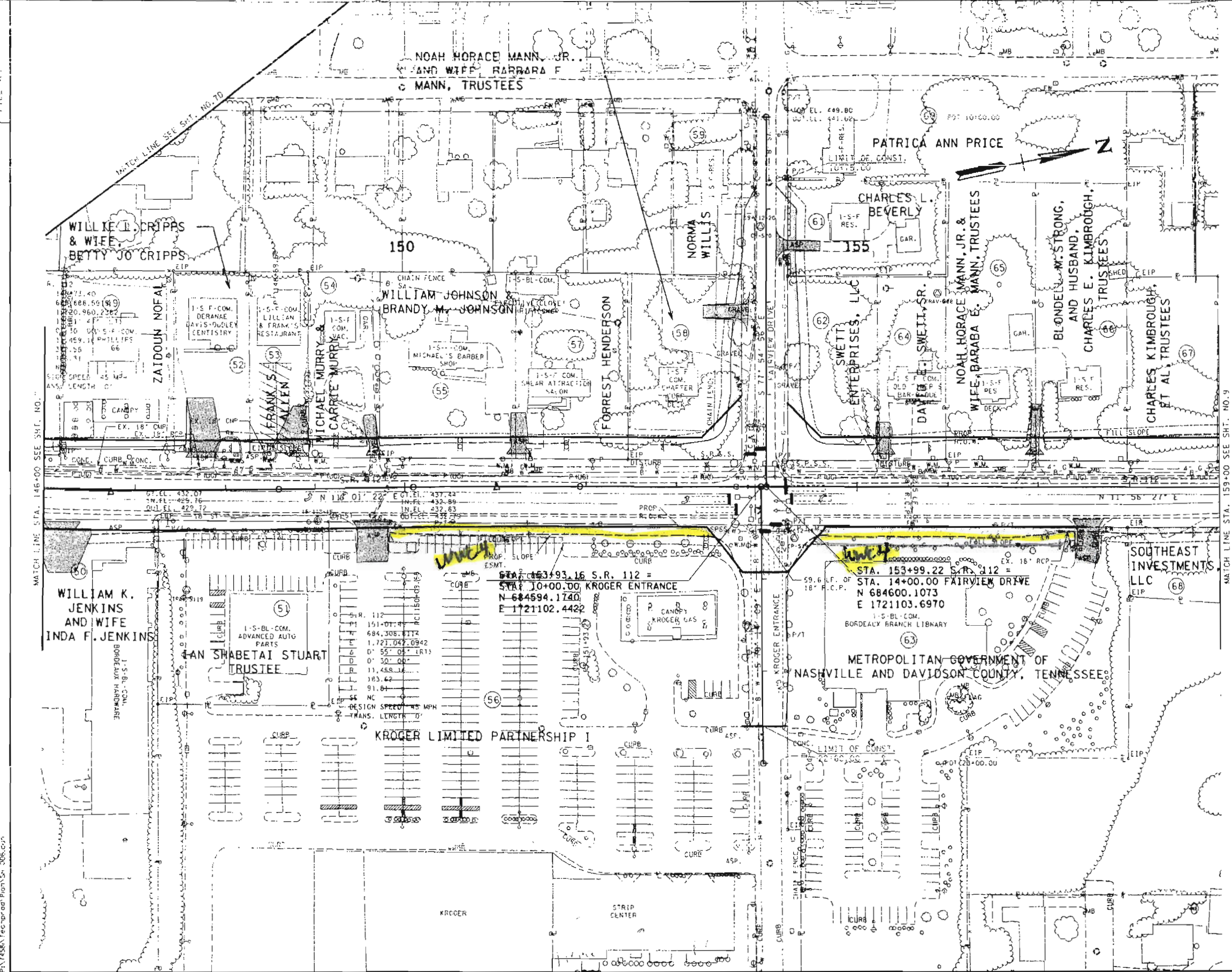
**PRESENT
LAYOUT**

STA. 11+50 TO STA. 16+00

SCALE: 1" = 50'

ENGINE: SEE SHEET
DESIGN DIVISION:
FILE NO.:

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
R.O.W.	2000	STP 112 (01)	0



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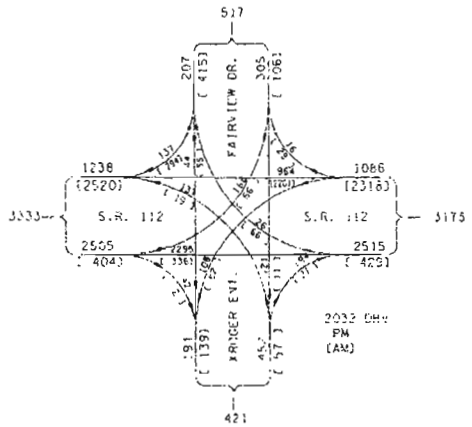
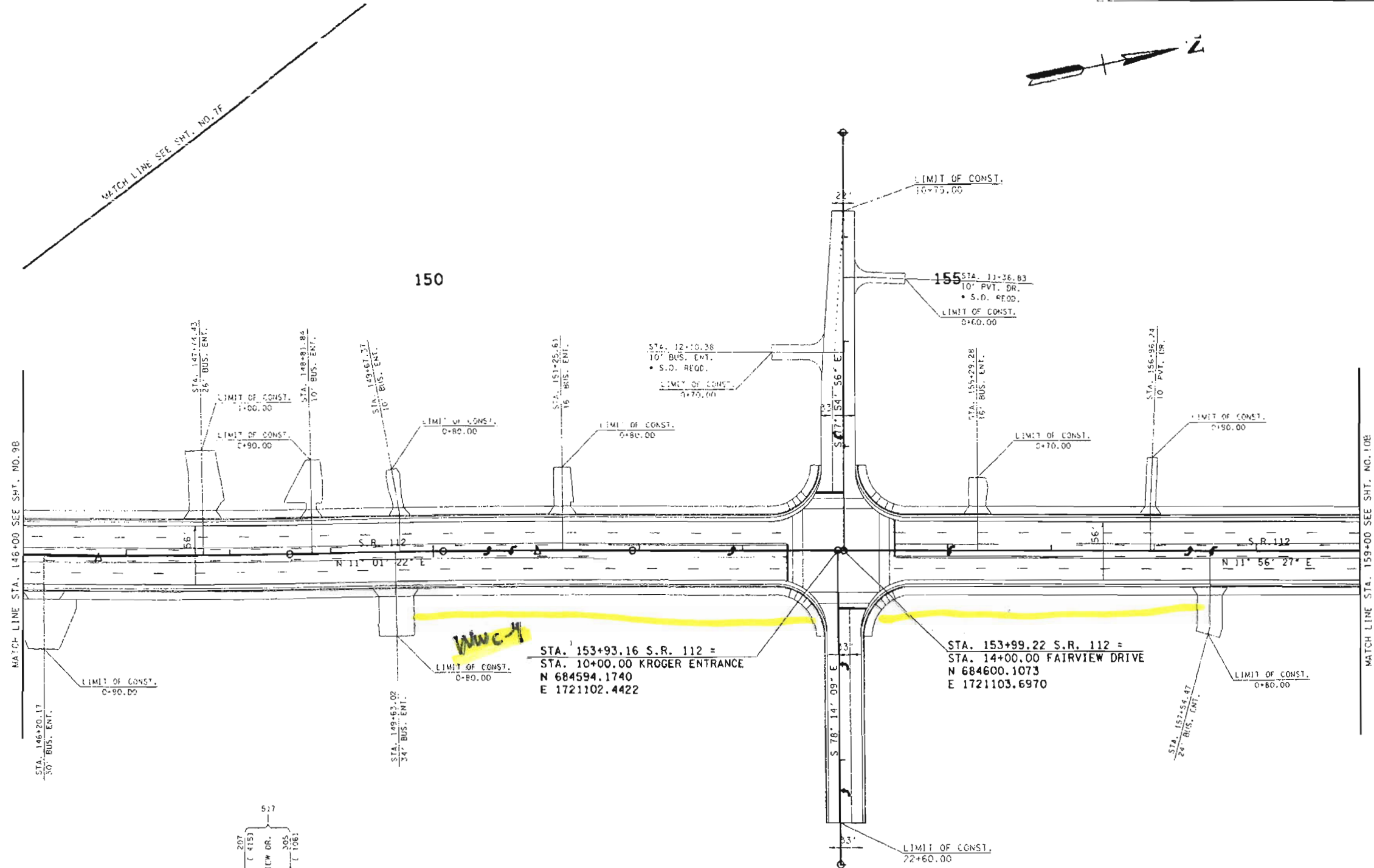
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AND ARE DATUM ADJUSTED BY THE
FACULTY SURVEY & TRU TO THE TOWN.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**PRESENT
LAYOUT**
STA. 146+00 TO STA. 159+00
SCALE: 1" = 50'

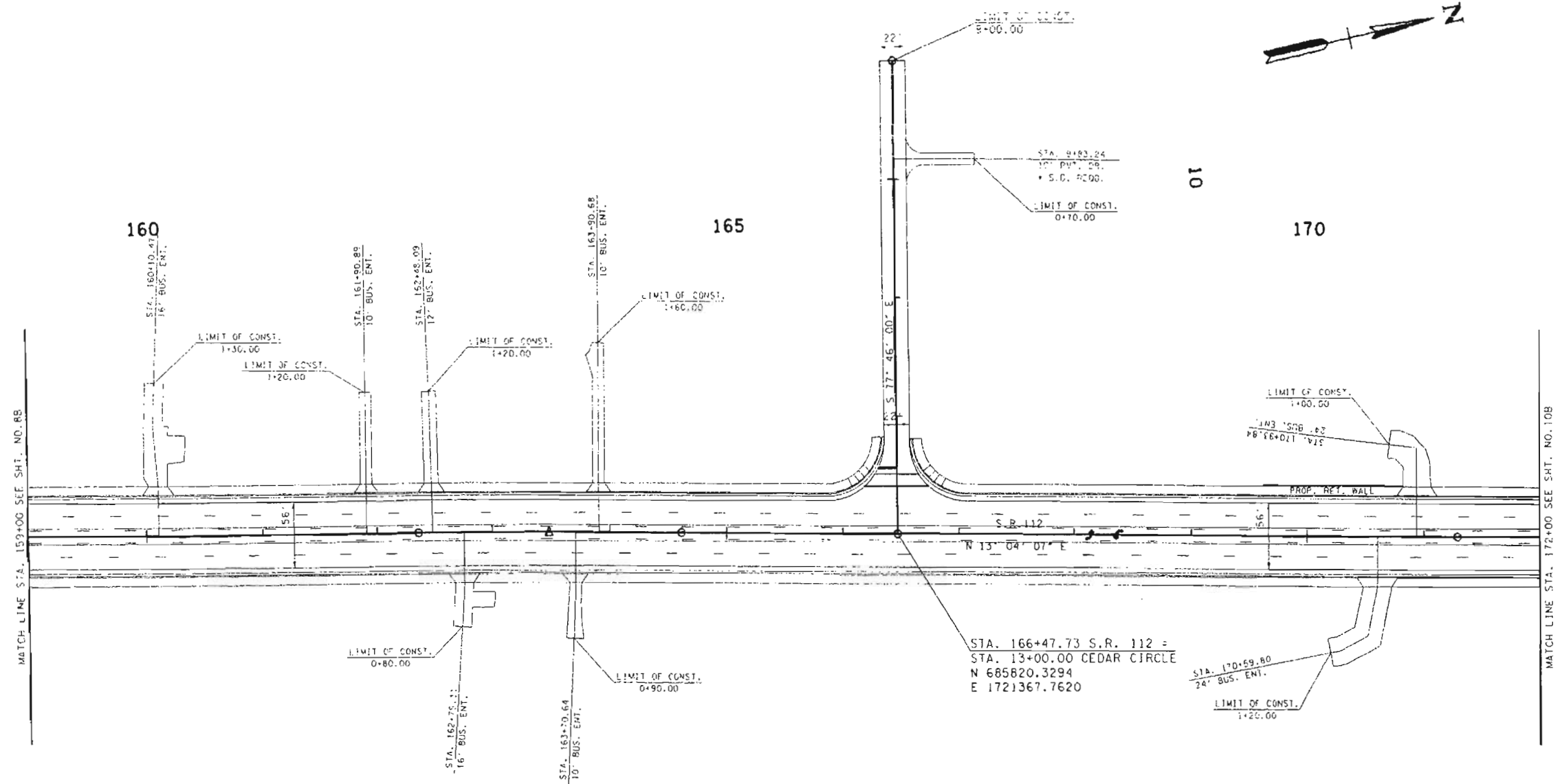
TENNESSEE D.C.C.
DESIGN DIVISION
FILE NO.

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
PLAN	2008	STP-112	66



TENN. STATE DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
DESIGN DIVISION
FILE NO.

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
P.O.B.	2008	STP-112 (6)	98



12/10/2007 14:44:59 AM
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FACTOR 1.00006 & TIED TO THE 10NN.

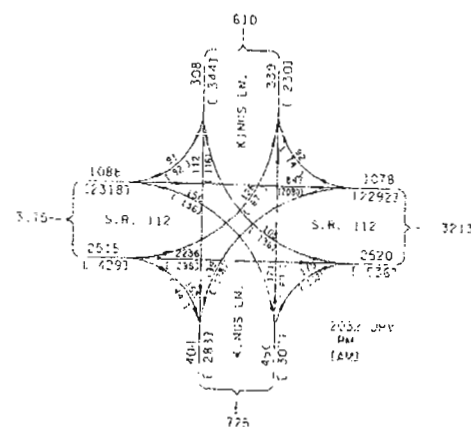
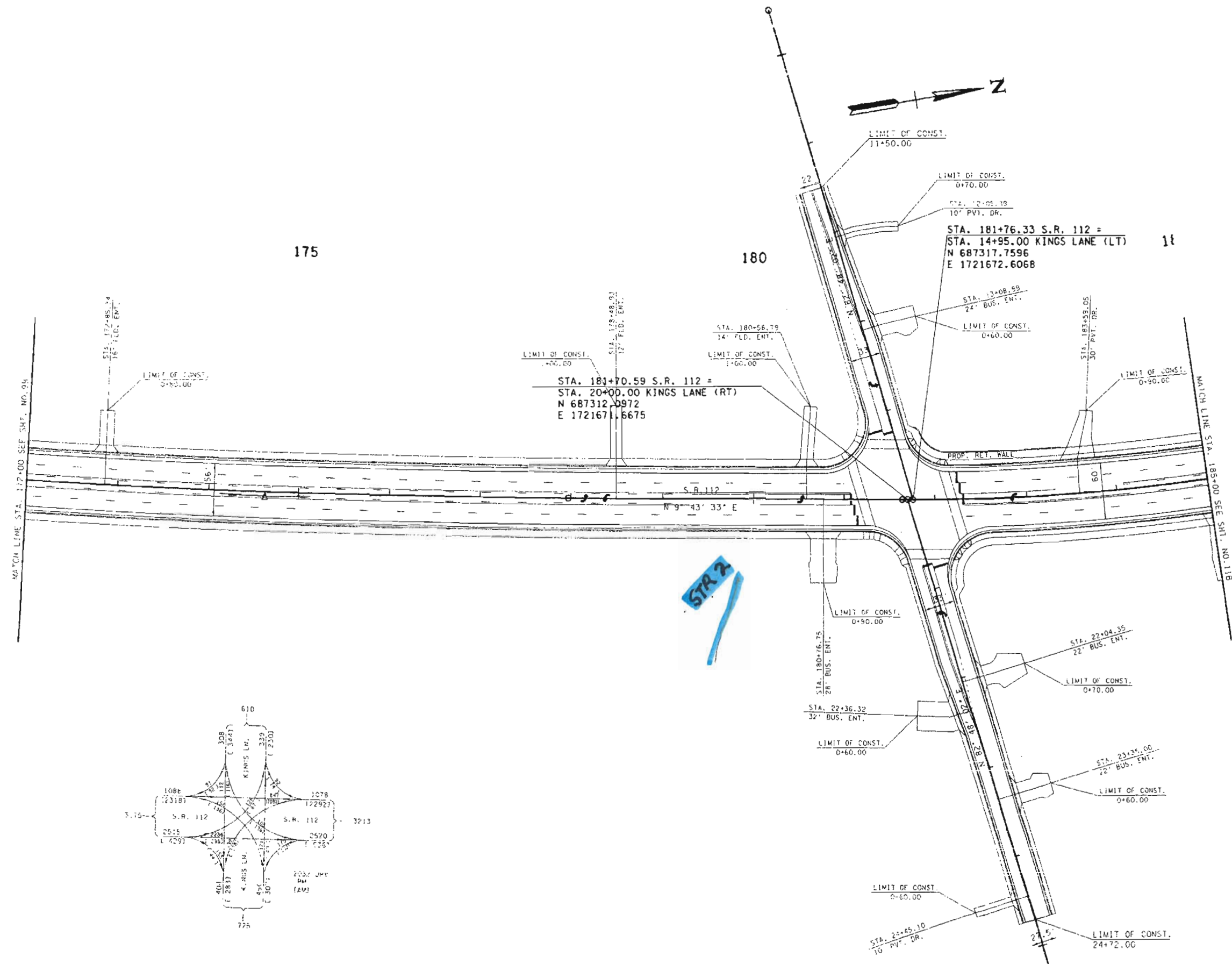
STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**PROPOSED
LAYOUT**

STA. 159+00 TO STA. 172+00
SCALE: 1" = 50'

YES: SEE E.
DES. DIVISION
FILE NO.

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
ROADWAY	2008	SIP 112-161	108



COORDINATE VALUES ARE NAD/83(95)
AND ARE DATUM ADJUSTED BY THE
FACTOR 1.00006 & TIED TO THE TGN.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

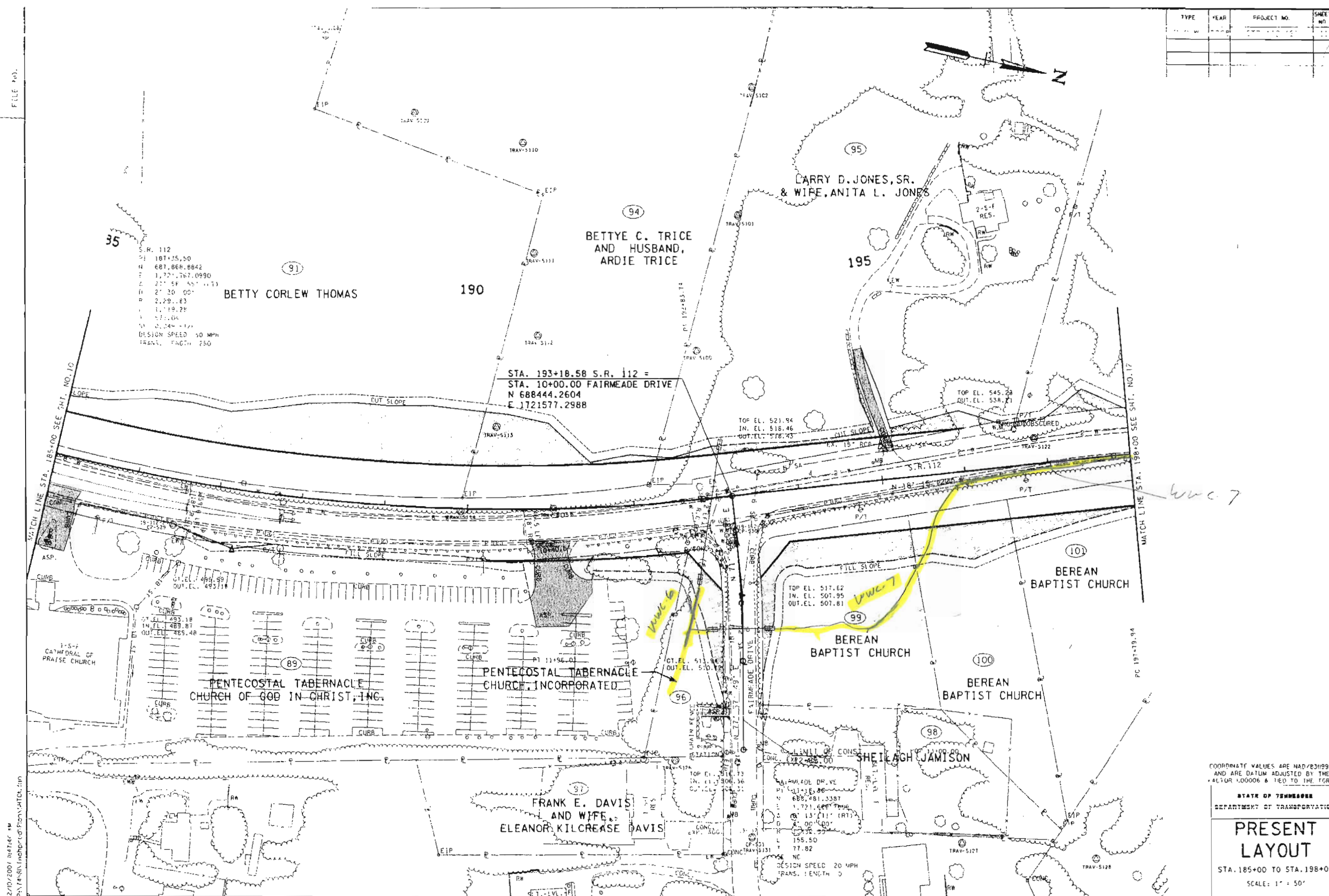
PROPOSED LAYOUT

STA. 172+00 TO STA. 185+00

SCALE: 1" = 50'

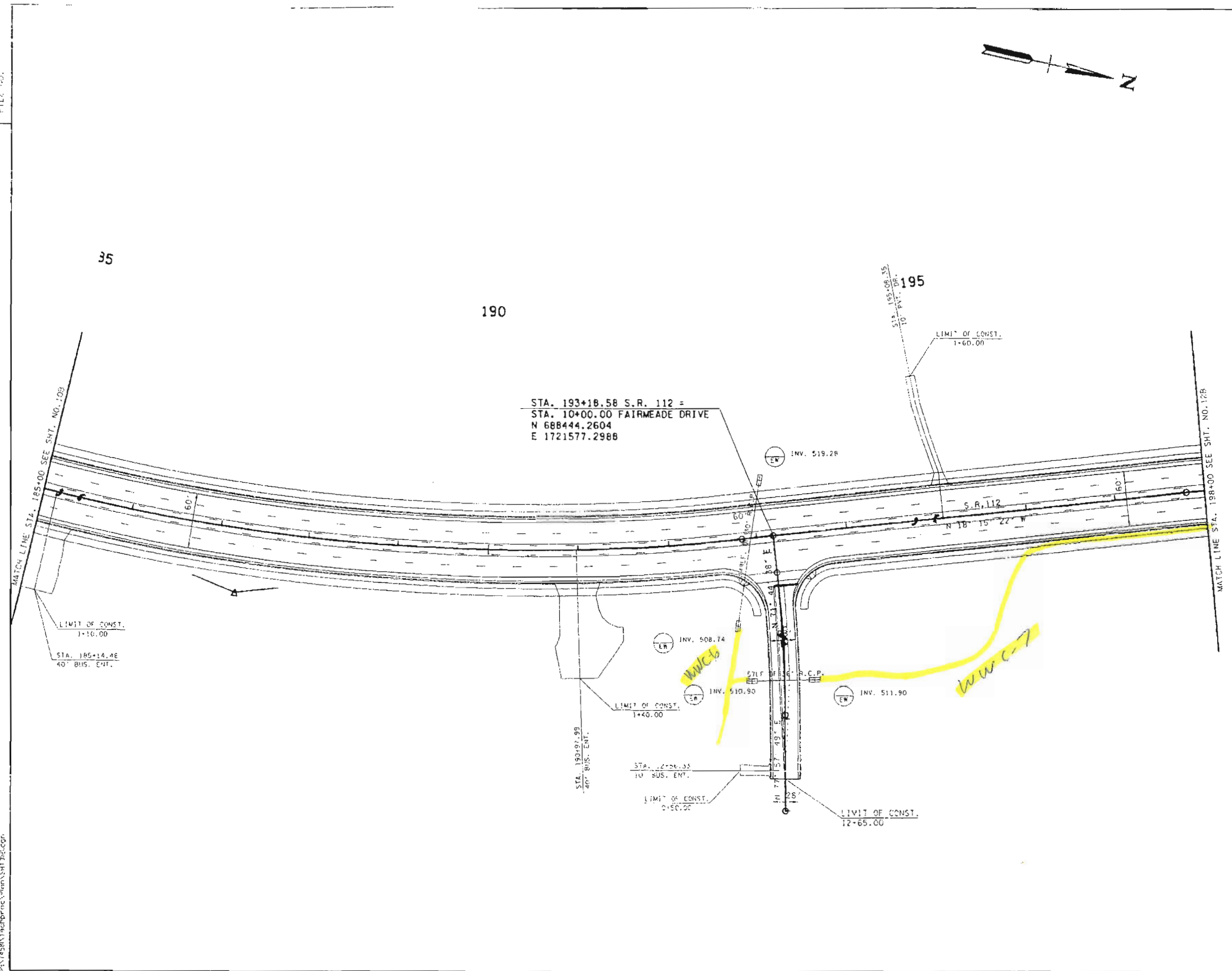
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TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
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2	1962	101	1
3	1963	102	1
4	1964	103	1
5	1965	104	1
6	1966	105	1
7	1967	106	1
8	1968	107	1
9	1969	108	1
10	1970	109	1
11	1971	110	1
12	1972	111	1
13	1973	112	1
14	1974	113	1
15	1975	114	1
16	1976	115	1
17	1977	116	1
18	1978	117	1
19	1979	118	1
20	1980	119	1
21	1981	120	1
22	1982	121	1
23	1983	122	1
24	1984	123	1
25	1985	124	1
26	1986	125	1
27	1987	126	1
28	1988	127	1
29	1989	128	1
30	1990	129	1
31	1991	130	1
32	1992	131	1
33	1993	132	1
34	1994	133	1
35	1995	134	1
36	1996	135	1
37	1997	136	1
38	1998	137	1
39	1999	138	1
40	2000	139	1
41	2001	140	1
42	2002	141	1
43	2003	142	1
44	2004	143	1
45	2005	144	1
46	2006	145	1
47	2007	146	1
48	2008	147	1
49	2009	148	1
50	2010	149	1
51	2011	150	1
52	2012	151	1
53	2013	152	1
54	2014	153	1
55	2015	154	1
56	2016	155	1
57	2017	156	1
58	2018	157	1
59	2019	158	1
60	2020	159	1
61	2021	160	1
62	2022	161	1
63	2023	162	1
64	2024	163	1
65	2025	164	1
66	2026	165	1
67	2027	166	1
68	2028	167	1
69	2029	168	1
70	2030	169	1
71	2031	170	1
72	2032	171	1
73	2033	172	1
74	2034	173	1
75	2035	174	1
76	2036	175	1
77	2037	176	1
78	2038	177	1
79	2039	178	1
80	2040	179	1
81	2041	180	1
82	2042	181	1
83	2043	182	1
84	2044	183	1
85	2045	184	1
86	2046	185	1
87	2047	186	1
88	2048	187	1
89	2049	188	1
90	2050	189	1
91	2051	190	1
92	2052	191	1
93	2053	192	1
94	2054	193	1
95	2055	194	1
96	2056	195	1
97	2057	196	1
98	2058	197	1
99	2059	198	1</



SEE SHEET 0.00 FOR
DISCUSSION OF
FILE NO.

TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.
R.O.W.	2008	SIP-112 (A)	11B



COORDINATE VALUES ARE NAD(83)1995
AND ARE DATUM ADJUSTED BY THE
FACTOR 0.00001 & 0.00 TO THE TORN.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

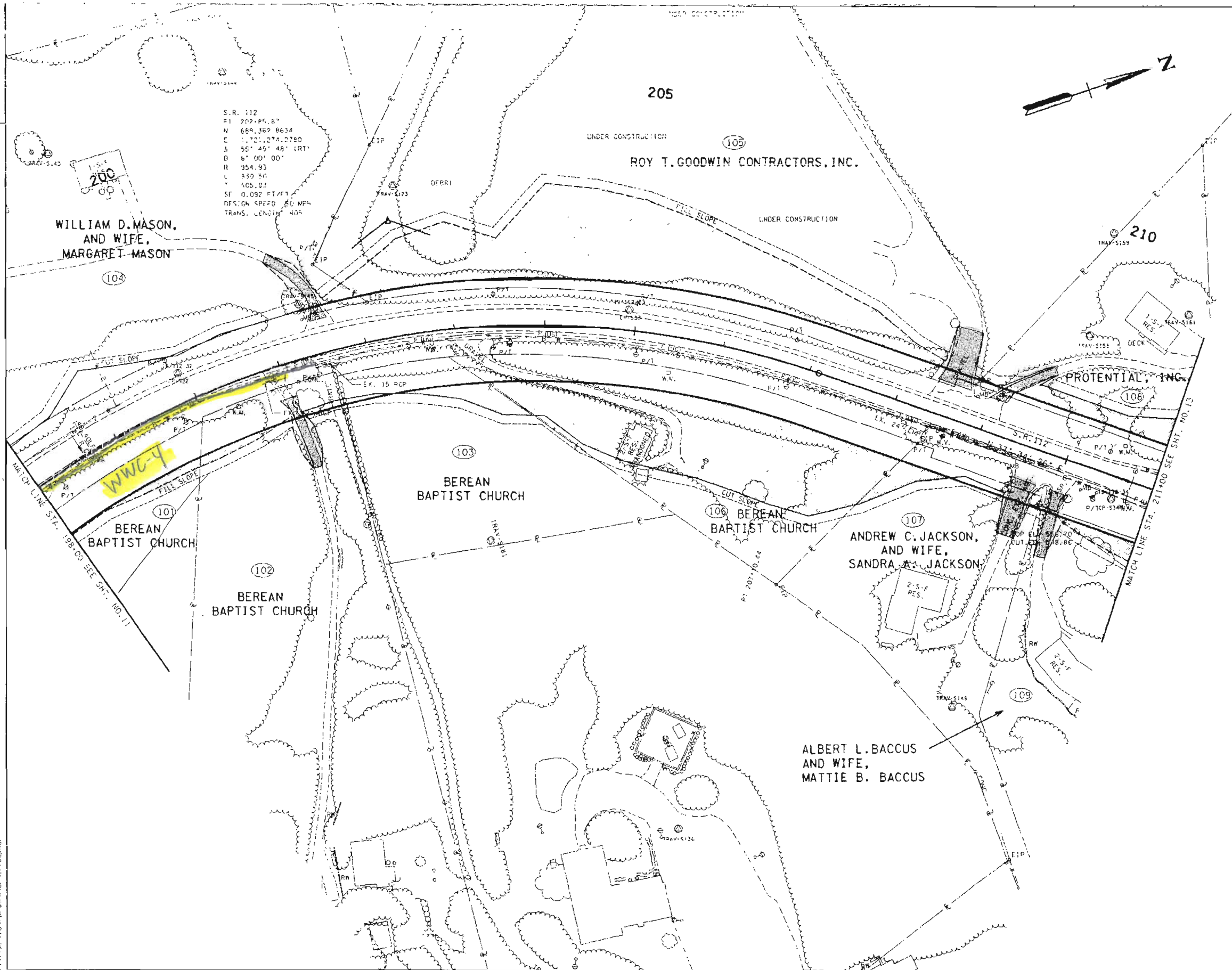
PROPOSED LAYOUT

STA. 185+00 TO STA. 198+00

SCALE: 1" = 50'

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DESIGN DIVISION
FILE NO.



TYPE	YEAR	PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.

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COORDINATE VALUES ARE NAD83/830954
AND ARE DATUM ADJUSTED BY THE
FACTOR 1.00006 & TIED TO THE TGM.

STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PRESENT LAYOUT

STA. 198+00 TO STA. 211+00
SCALE: 1" = 50'

Species Review Form

Form N

Project: Davidson County, SR-112 from SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to SR-155 (Briley Parkway)

Date of Field Study: 3-22-2007 **Date TDEC Database Checked:** 2-8-07 **Biologists:** Mary Motte Fikri (AMEC)

Species reported within 1 mile radius of project:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Species Scientific and common names, followed by (A) for animal or (P) for plant	Status	Species is potentially present in R-O-W because: (A) it is listed by TDEC within ROW (B) habitat is present (C) Observed during site visit (D) critical habitat present	Species is considered likely NOT present in R-O-W because: (A) Present habitat unsuitable (B) Not observed during site visit (C) Original record questionable (D) Considered extinct/extirpated	(A) BMPs are sufficient to protect species (B) Special Notes are included on project plans to protect species (C) Individuals may be affected	Habitat (include blooming, breeding or other information; where found according to TDEC database; year last observed)	Notes
	Fed	TN				
None reported						

Species reported within 1-mile to 4-mile radius of project:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Species Scientific and common names, followed by (A) for animal or (P) for plant	Status	Species is potentially present in R-O-W because: (A) it is listed by TDEC within ROW (B) habitat is present (C) Observed during site visit (D) critical habitat present	Species is considered likely NOT present in R-O-W because: (A) Present habitat unsuitable (B) Not observed during site visit (C) Original record questionable (D) Considered extinct/extirpated	(A) BMPs are sufficient to protect species (B) Special Notes are included on project plans to protect species (C) Individuals may be affected	Habitat (include blooming, breeding or other information; where found according to TDEC database; year last observed; reference)	Notes
	Fed	TN				
<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i> Cumberlandian combshell	E	E	---	D	A	Habitat: Main stem of Cumberland River in Nashville, medium to large rivers; sand & gravel bottoms in rivers or clear streams with rocky bottoms. Breeding: These mussels are bradyctictic, retaining glochidia in gills over winter. Gravid females have been reported in May and June. Last observed: 1925-PRE, Cumberland River @ Jefferson St. bridge, RM 190.0. BMPs would be sufficient to minimize impacts.

Species Review Form

Form N

Project: Davidson County, SR-112 from SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to SR-155 (Briley Parkway)

Date of Field Study: 3-22-2007 **Date TDEC Database Checked:** 2-8-07 **Biologists:** Mary Motte Fikri (AMEC)

1.	2.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Species Scientific and common names, followed by (A) for animal or (P) for plant	Status		Species is potentially present in R-O-W because: (A) it is listed by TDEC within ROW (B) habitat is present (C) Observed during site visit (D) critical habitat present	Species is considered likely NOT present in R-O-W because: (A) Present habitat unsuitable (B) Not observed during site visit (C) Original record questionable (D) Considered extinct/extirpated	(A) BMPs are sufficient to protect species (B) Special Notes are included on project plans to protect species (C) Individuals may be affected	Habitat (include blooming, breeding or other information; where found according to TDEC database; year last observed; reference)	Notes
<i>Polytaenia nutallii</i> Prairie parsley (P)	N	T	---	A	A	Habitat: Chiefly dry to mesic prairies, but may be found in other disturbed dry areas such as glades, rocky savannas, clearings, open woodlands, fields & roadsides. FL: Apr-Jun; FR: June-Aug Last observed: 1937, 12.3 miles from Nashville along Little Marrowbone Cr. on Eaton Rd.	Ideal habitat not present.
<i>Aster praealtus</i> Willow aster (P)	N	E	---	A	A	Habitat: Moist prairies, moist meadows along lakes or rivers, thickets, roadside ditches, abandoned fields, poorly drained areas. FL: Sep-Oct; FR: Oct-Nov Last observed: 1943, Road to Clees Ferry, Nashville.	Habitat not present.
<i>Astragalus tennesseensis</i> Tennessee milk vetch (P)	N	S	---	A	A	Habitat: Cedar glades and barrens FL: Apr-May; FR: May-Jul Last observed: 1917, Vanderbilt-Peabody campus.	Habitat not present.
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i> Bewick's wren (A)	N	E	B	---	A	Habitat: Brushy areas, thick undergrowth, clearings, gardens, orchards, fencerows, stream edges, open scrubby woods. Breeding: Spring, usually two broods are raised in one season, Last Observed: 1967, Centennial Park in Nashville.	BMPs would be sufficient to minimize impacts.
<i>Neotoma magister</i> Eastern woodrat	N	D	B	---	A	Habitat: Variety of habitats including rocky cliffs, and floodplain and deciduous forests. Cup-shaped nests of twigs, bark bits, & grass in rocks and buildings. Breeding: March-Sept., producing 4 litters per year in ideal conditions, usually 2 offspring per litter. Last observed: 1949, Bell's Bend cliff in Nashville.	BMPs would be sufficient to minimize impacts.
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Peregrine falcon	N	E	B	---	A	Habitat: Open grasslands & meadows. Nesting occurs on cliff faces or crevices. Urban areas are often used because of tall buildings and abundance of pigeons. Breeding: Monogamous through many breeding seasons; breed between March & May. Eggs are laid in mid May and hatch in mid June. Last observed: 1993, Third National Bank on 4 th & Church, downtown Nashville	BMPs would be sufficient to minimize impacts.

Species Review Form

Form N

Project: Davidson County, SR-112 from SR-12 (Ashland City Highway) to SR-155 (Briley Parkway)

Date of Field Study: 3-22-2007 **Date TDEC Database Checked:** 2-8-07 **Biologists:** Mary Motte Fikri (AMEC)

USFWS letter: Yes ☒ (attached) No ☐ (explain)

Biological Assessment: Yes ☐ (response letter attached; see below) No ☒

Species (scientific and common names)	USFWS conclusion ¹
<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i> (Cumberlandian combshell)	not likely to adversely affect

¹ Choose from "no effect"; "not likely to adversely affect;" "likely to adversely affect;" "not likely to jeopardize" based on FWS concurrence letter

List Natural Areas, management areas, refuges, or similar sites within or adjacent to project (attach 7.5 minute topographic map with pertinent boundaries of area marked)

Area Name	Type of Area	Pertinent Notes

From: Rob Todd
To: Jennifer.Thompson@state.tn.us
Date: 2/28/2007 4:04:14 PM
Subject: Re: Davidson Co., SR-112 from SR-12 to SR-155

Jennifer:

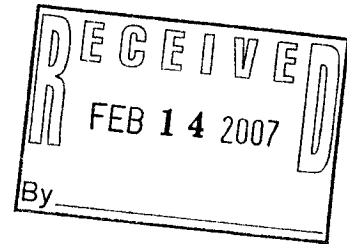
Based upon the information that you have provided me, BMP's would be sufficient to minimize impacts to rare species for this project.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment.

Robert M. Todd
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency
Environmental Services Division
Ellington Agricultural Center
P.O. Box 40747
Nashville, TN 37204
Phone: 615-781-6572
Fax: 615-781-6667
E-mail address: Rob.Todd@state.tn.us
>>> Jennifer Thompson 02/09/07 3:22 PM >>>
Robb,

I have attached project location maps (there are no ROW plans yet), a project description and species map. There were no species within one mile. Please review and respond with your comments. Thank you for your assistance.

Jennifer



STATE OF TENNESSEE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION
SUITE 900 - JAMES K. POLK BUILDING
505 DEADERICK STREET
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-0334

February 9, 2007

Dr. Lee A. Barclay
U.S. Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
446 Neal Street
Cookeville, TN 38501

SUBJECT: SR-112 from SR-12 to SR-155
PE #: 19046-1214-14 PIN: 103764.00
Davidson County, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Barclay:

The Tennessee Department of Transportation proposes to begin construction at the location listed above. Project location maps are attached. In compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1958, and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended), we are requesting a list of threatened or endangered species that may be present in the vicinity of the proposed construction.

Please include in your reply the entire project description as listed in the subject line of this request. Your assistance in the preparation of this project is greatly appreciated. If you need additional information, please contact me at 615-532-3878.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Thompson
Ecology Section

copy: Project File

No significant adverse impacts to wetlands
or federally listed endangered or threatened
species are anticipated from this proposal.

Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Cookeville, TN

3/15/07
Date