

Environmental Tools to Enable Better Project Planning and Construction

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This Morning's Focus



- Environmental tools
- Case study
- Questions

USGS topographic maps



- Provides maps of key features
 - Contours
 - Streams, wetlands, open water
 - Land features
- Issues
 - Can be dated
 - Not a regulatory definition







Soil survey maps



- Produced by Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Can be found at
 - <u>https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/ HomePage.htm</u>
- Location specific
- Hydric soils
- Ecological areas
 - Range sites

Aerial photography

Various sources

- Google Earth
- Driving apps
- Environmental compliance databases

Benefits

- Allow for "forensic delineation"
- Can assist in identifying key features

Issues

- Dated
- Clarity
- Not a substitute for field assessment





Floodplains



- Mapping managed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency
 - https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home
- Apps are available for field work
- Items to identify
 - Floodplain
 - Floodway

Floodplains





Protected species



- Source
 - Information, Planning and Conservation System
 - <u>https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/</u>
- Assist in determining whether threatened and endangered species, designated critical habitat, proposed critical habitat, migratory birds and other natural resources may be affected by project
- Summarizes distribution of important biological resources such as wetlands, refuges, critical habitat, etc.
- Get a preliminary or official USFWS species list
- Benefits
 - Location specific
 - Fairly up-to-date information
- Issues
 - Can be used as tool to assist, not substitute for field work

National Wetland Inventory maps



- Based off USGS topographic maps
- Used Cowardin classification system
- Source
 - <u>https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.</u> <u>html</u>
- Benefits
 - Useful tool for toolbox
- Issues
 - Does not map regulatory waterbodies
 - Can be dated
 - Mapping accuracy low



FWS/OBS-79/31 DECEMBER 1979 Reprinted 1992

Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States



U.S. Department of the Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service

NWI maps - disclaimer



 There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies.



Case Study



- Funded partially by Devon Energy Corp.
- Work performed by University of North Texas and Carter & Burgess staff

Early Screening Concept



Can prevent unnecessary delays

- Permitting (General or Individual Permit)
- Moving a well site late in the establishment period



Source: McKone, Huff, Alexander, Hutson and Stevens. Presentation at 2005 Regional Wetlands Technical Conference, Atlantic City, New Jersey

Early Screening

Method for predicting occurrence of waters of the U.S.

- Adequately identify waters of the U.S.
- Separate waters of the U.S. from non-waters
- Provide rapid

assessment of proposed drilling sites and pipeline routes



Comparison Methods

Model

- SPOT imagery
- Digital soil data
- Digital elevation models
- Digital ortho photography
- Cost \$0.01/acre

Office delineation

- One-meter resolution color-infrared aerial photographs
- U.S.G.S. Topographic Maps
- Cost \$0.52/acre



	Model	Office Delineations
Positive	69.0%	84%
Prediction		
False Positive	28.8 %	15%
Prediction		
False Negative	2.1%	1%
Prediction		
Cost	\$0.01 per acre	\$0.52 per acre

Summary



- Lots of good tools for your planning toolbox
- New sources are constantly being updated/added
 - Make sure your using up-to-date sources
- Be cautious in relying only on remote sensing tools
 - "boots on the ground" is the only way to definitively assess an area





