

APPENDIX D

Consultation & Coordination Documents



IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Harry S Truman National Historic Site
223 North Main Street
Independence, Missouri 64050

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Central Files (HSTR)

December 3, 2012

Mark Miles, Director
State Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Dear Mr. Miles,

Reference: Harry S Truman National Historic Site – Cultural Landscape Report, Historic Structure Report, and Environmental Assessment

Subject: Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

A National Park Service (NPS) contractor is preparing a Cultural Landscape Report and Historic Structure Report and associated Environmental Assessment (CLR/HSR/EA) to support management decisions on treatment and use of aboveground cultural resources and a new visitor and maintenance facilities for the Grandview Unit of Harry S Truman National Historic Site. The Harry S Truman National Historic Site was authorized by an act of Congress on May 23, 1983 (Public Law 98-32). The Truman Farm Home was authorized for acquisition by Congress on December 14, 1993 and is significant because of its association with Harry S Truman, President of the United States from 1945 to 1953. A vicinity map of the Grandview Unit (Figure 1-1), which includes the Truman Farm Home, and map of the study area (Figure 1-2) are attached. The boundaries of the study area include the Truman Farm Home National Historic Landmark, which is fenced and is adjacent parcel purchased by the NPS in 2009 and 2010, contiguous and south of the NHL; and a building with associated parking, both of which were part of the original Truman family farm.

The Farm House, Garage, and Poultry House contribute to the historic integrity of the site. Other buildings have been previously deemed to be non-contributing, including the Privy, the NPS Storage Shed, and the Smokehouse. Several known archeological features exist within the Truman Farm. These are primarily located to the east of the farmhouse in areas historically used as barnyards. Most are likely remnants of former barns or outbuildings.

The contributing features on the Harry S Truman Farm Home site are in varying need of repair to mitigate the conditions and deterioration that threaten their longevity. Limited visitor access to the structures and the need for improved interpretation and visitor contact are also current issues.

In addition to a no action alternative, the CLR/HSR/EA proposes four action alternatives to provide for the long-term stewardship of the Truman Farm Home with specific recommendations for preservation, repair or improvements for extant features for the entire farm including vegetation and views. The treatment alternatives include various strategies for rehabilitating and restoring the Truman Farm's historic character through recommendations for archeological sites, spatial organization, topography and

landform, views and vistas, circulation, small scale features, vegetation, utilities, and buildings (Farm House, Garage, and Poultry House). The action alternatives include repurposing a newly-acquired former paint store into new visitor facilities and constructing a new maintenance building and new visitor parking. The action alternatives include activities that would disturb existing vegetation, including converting portions of existing disturbed uplands into a cultivated crop such as alfalfa, a native grass meadow, or a gravel barnyard area. The alternatives also include removing various numbers of existing trees and, in some cases, replanting with new trees.

In accordance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regulations, 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, the NPS is required to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This scoping notice serves to officially initiate Section 106 consultation with your office.

We look forward to your participation in this process and believe that it will help ensure that cultural resources are adequately considered and evaluated in the Environmental Assessment. As soon as the CLR/HSR/EA is complete, we will send it to you for review and comment. Please address correspondence to me at Harry S Truman National Historic Site, 223 North Main Street, Independence, Missouri 64050. If you have any questions or comments, please inquire by phone at (816) 254-9929 or by email at Larry_Villalva@nps.gov.

We appreciate your continuing assistance with National Park Service projects.

Sincerely,

Larry Villalva
Superintendent

Enclosure

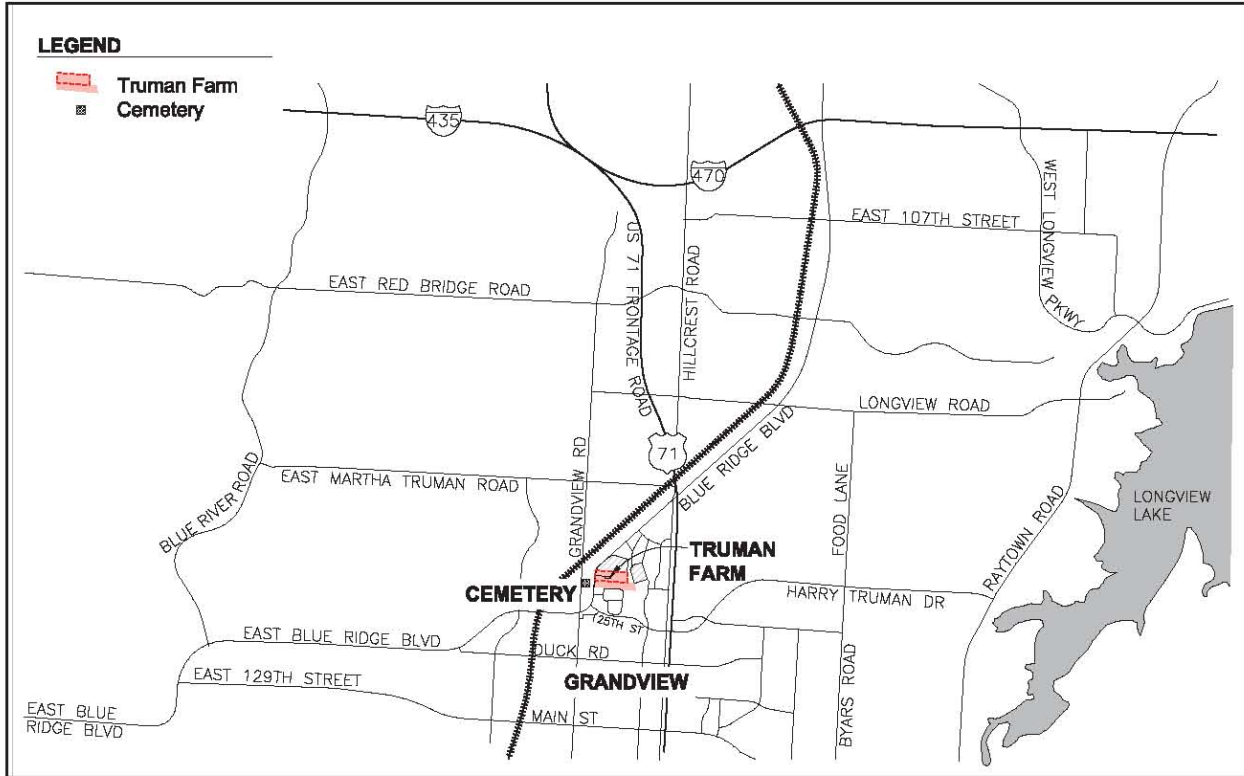


Figure 1-1. Vicinity Map

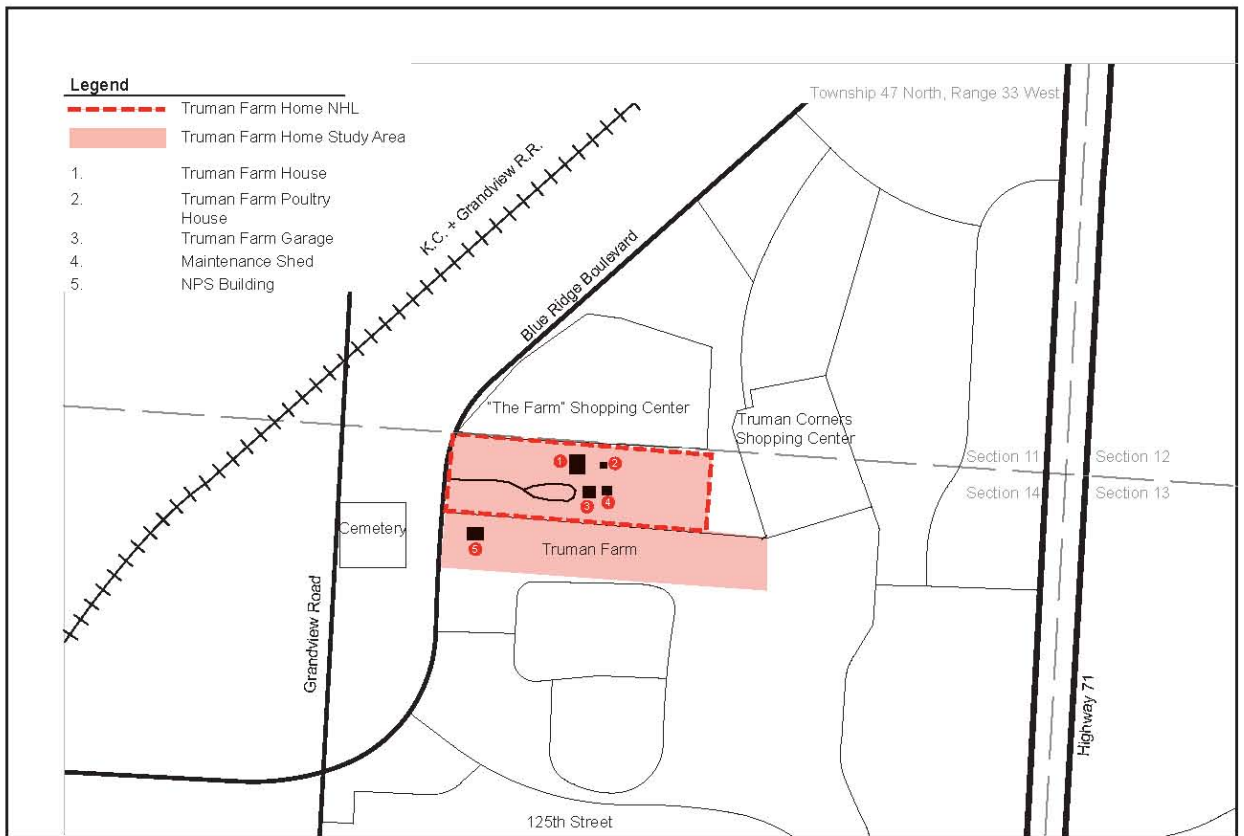


Figure 1-2. Study Area Map



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United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Harry S Truman National Historic Site
223 North Main Street
Independence, Missouri 64050

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Central Files (HSTR)

August X, 2012

Charlie Scott, Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Columbia Ecological Services Field Office
101 Park DeVille Drive, Ste. A
Columbia, Missouri 65203

Dear Mr. Scott,

Reference: Harry S Truman National Historic Site – Cultural Landscape Report, Historic Structure Report, and Environmental Assessment

Subject: Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species

A National Park Service (NPS) contractor is preparing a Cultural Landscape Report and Historic Structure Report and associated Environmental Assessment (CLR/HSR/EA) to support management decisions on treatment and use of aboveground cultural resources and a new visitor and maintenance facilities for the Grandview Unit of Harry S Truman National Historic Site. The Harry S Truman National Historic Site was authorized by an act of Congress on May 23, 1983 (Public Law 98-32). The Truman Farm Home was authorized for acquisition by Congress on December 14, 1993 and is significant because of its association with Harry S Truman, President of the United States from 1945 to 1953. A vicinity map of the Grandview Unit, which includes the Truman Farm Home, and map of the study area are attached. The contributing features on the Harry S Truman Farm Home site are in varying need of repair to mitigate the conditions and deterioration that threaten their longevity. Limited visitor access to the structures and the need for improved interpretation and visitor contact are also current issues.

In addition to a no action alternative, the CLR/HSR/EA proposes four action alternatives to provide for the long-term stewardship of the Truman Farm Home with specific recommendations for preservation, repair or improvements for extant features for the entire farm including vegetation and views. The action alternatives include a mix of rehabilitating and restoring existing buildings and the cultural landscape, repurposing a newly-acquired former paint store into new visitor facilities, and constructing a new maintenance building and new visitor parking. The action alternatives include activities that would disturb existing vegetation, including converting portions of existing disturbed uplands into a cultivated crop such as alfalfa, a native grass meadow, or a gravel barnyard area. The alternatives also include removing various numbers of existing trees and, in some cases, replanting with new trees.

The farm is fairly flat, with the southern parcel cut down in elevation. All of the property has been previously disturbed and is currently surrounded by residential and commercial development. A small stream is southeast of the property. Vegetation at the Truman Farm is typical of modestly maintained disturbed properties. Little, if any, of the vegetation is reflective of conditions present before agricultural use of the site. The vegetation surrounding the farmhouse and parking lot consists of upland turfgrass

dominated by fescue (*Festuca sp.*), Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), bluegrass (*Poa sp.*), and foxtail (*Setaria glauca*). A thick line of grows along the fence line to the east and south of the farmhouse. The southern and eastern parcels past the fence lines are dominated by smooth brome (*Bromopsis inermis*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), fescue, and dropseed (*Sporobolus sp.*). A small clump of trees and shrubs is present in the southeast corner of the property. There are no sensitive or unusual vegetation communities or species present in the study area.

The action alternatives would disturb areas that have been previously disturbed and are either disturbed uplands or maintained turfgrass. There would be a maximum of about 10 acres of vegetation and soil disturbance associated with the action alternatives. Most of the disturbance would be temporary in that vegetation would be reestablished, but the species composition of much of the newly established vegetation would differ from that present prior to disturbance. Disturbed areas would be revegetated as soon as possible following construction. Sediment and erosion control best management practices would be used during construction.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires that a federal agency consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service on any action that may affect endangered or threatened species or candidate species or that may result in adverse modification of critical habitat. As part of the EA analysis, NPS reviewed the most current list of federally listed species that may occur in Jackson County, Kansas, the county in which the study area is located. The list is located at the following website: <http://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/endspp/countylists/kansas.pdf>. Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), pallid sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus albus*) and western prairie fringed orchid (*Plantantera praeclara*) are listed as potentially being present in the Jackson County. Indiana bat hibernates in caves and mines and uses small stream corridors with well-developed riparian woods and upland forests for rearing young and foraging. Pallid sturgeon is present in the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Western prairie fringed orchid is found in wet prairies and sedge meadows.

NPS evaluated the existing conditions within the maximum footprints of the four action alternatives for suitability to support the listed species. The lack of suitable habitat precludes pallid sturgeon and western prairie fringed orchid from the site. And although Indiana bat may occasionally fly above the study area while moving from one foraging area to another, there is no suitable habit for hibernacula or foraging in the study area. Because of the lack of suitable habitat, NPS concluded that federally listed species would not be affected by any of the alternatives. There is also no designated critical habitat for threatened or endangered species in the study area. We are requesting concurrence on this conclusion.

Please address correspondence to me at Harry S Truman National Historic Site, 223 North Main Street, Independence, Missouri 64050. If you have any questions or comments, please inquire by phone at (816) 254-9929 or by email at Larry_Villalva@nps.gov.

This letter will serve as a record that the NPS is initiating informal consultation with your agency pursuant to the requirements of the 1973 Endangered Species Act, as amended and 2006 NPS Management Policies.

We appreciate your continuing assistance with National Park Service projects.

Sincerely,

Larry Villalva
Superintendent

Enclosure

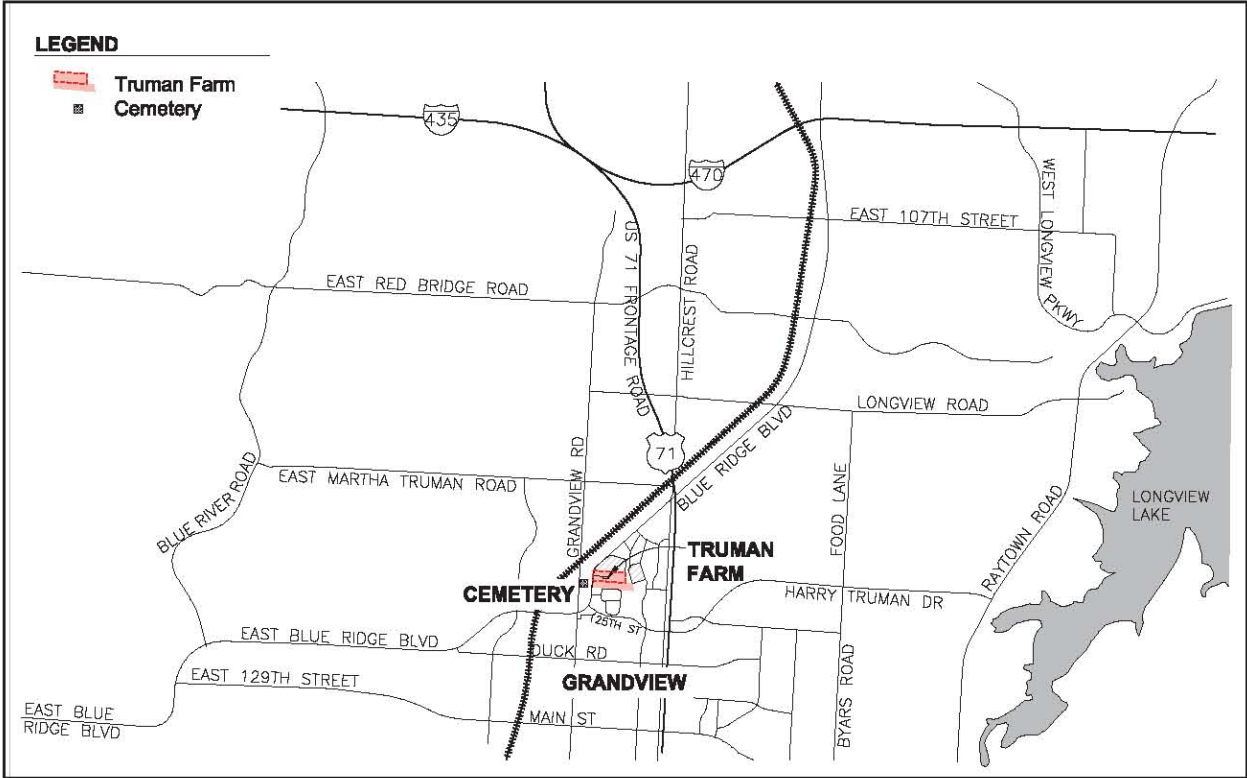


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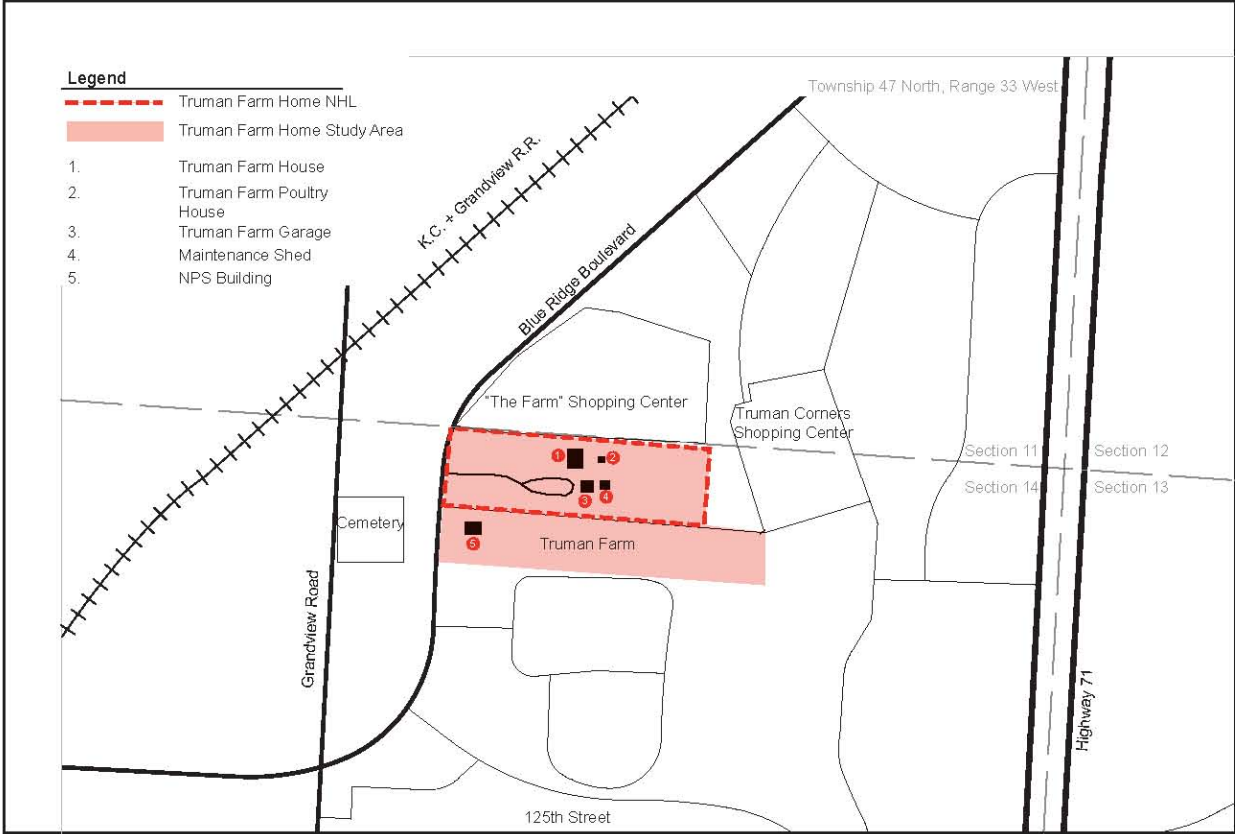


Figure 1-2. Study Area Map