

Appendix -Olympic National Forest Wildlife Species List for Pacific Northwest EW Range Environmental Assessment 2017

Species	Status	Species or Habitat Present in Project Area	General Habitat Description	Species Addressed in “Affected Environment” Section	Was “Effects Determination” Provided in EA/Effects Call (ALT 2, Proposed Action)	Additional Rationale
Taylor’s checkerspot butterfly and Designated Critical Habitat	Federally listed, Endangered	Project outside the known occupied sites (>0.5 miles) and Designated Critical Habitat within Dungeness watershed.	Open habitats (balds, created openings) with patches of vegetation of native forbs and grasses that contain variety of host and nectar plants for feeding and overwintering.	2014 EA written when species was proposed for federal listing and was R6 ISSSSP, therefore not covered in ESA section	N/A; “No Effect” to Taylor’s Checkerspot and its Designated Critical Habitat	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Northern spotted owl and Designated Critical Habitat	Federally listed, Threatened	Spotted owl home ranges within project area; majority of sites are historic. Within Designated Critical Habitat, NCO-1. Suitable and dispersal habitat adjacent to within <0.5 miles of suitable habitat from project area	Nests in complex forested habitats with multi-layered canopies, large overstory trees, snags, and downed wood. Roosting and foraging similar to nesting but with lesser habitat components. Utilize younger, denser stands for dispersing.	Yes, wrong federal status listing for species (Table 3.3-2); no mention of activity centers, status or distance from NRFD in project area	Yes; “May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect” to northern spotted owl “No Effect” to its Designated Critical Habitat.	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions, which would be shut down if wildlife within area.
Marbled murrelet and Designated Critical Habitat	Federally listed, Threatened	Project is adjacent to suitable habitat and within home range of historically occupied sites. Within Designated Critical Habitat, WA-02-c.	Seasonal forest inhabitant for nesting only. Nests in older forested stands which may include remnant trees with one or more platforms on branches >4” diameter in large diameter live conifers.	Yes, wrong federal status listing for species (Table 3.2-2); no mention of distance from habitat or sites	Yes –effects calls did change from EA to BA with FWS. “May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect” to marbled murrelets “No Effect” to its Designated Critical Habitat	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions, which would be shut down if wildlife within area.
Pacific fisher	Forest Service Sensitive	Habitat present within the project area, and occupancy likely.	Same habitat as for northern spotted owl. Requires multiple rest sites that are often tree cavities, downed trees or snags.	Yes – in general terms, no specificity for individual species	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions, which would be shut down if wildlife within area.

Appendix -Olympic National Forest Wildlife Species List for Pacific Northwest EW Range Environmental Assessment 2017

Northern goshawk	Forest Service Sensitive	No known territories within the project area. Habitat is present adjacent to project area.	Nests in dense, mature and late successional conifer forests.	No, new 2015 ISSSSP listing	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions, which would be shut down if wildlife within area.
Peregrine falcon	Forest Service Sensitive	No known locations, habitat is present in project area.	Nests on cliff or rock outcrops. Primary forage along large bodies of water.	Yes	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions, which would be shut down if wildlife within area.
Common loon	Forest Service Sensitive	Habitat not present in project area.	Inhabits salt and fresh water bodies, nesting in inland lakes and ponds.	Yes	N/A; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions, which would be shut down if wildlife within area.
Bald eagle	Forest Service Sensitive, Olympic NF Management Indicator Species	No known nest sites in project area, but habitat is present.	Nests in conifer forests containing old-growth components typically within one mile of water.	Yes	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions, which would be shut down if wildlife within area.
Harlequin duck	Forest Service Sensitive	Habitat not present in project area.	Seasonal forest inhabitant. Nests along fast-flowing streams with loafing sites nearby.	Appendix A-1 only	N/A; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions, which would be shut down if wildlife within area.

Appendix -Olympic National Forest Wildlife Species List for Pacific Northwest EW Range Environmental Assessment 2017

Van Dyke's salamander	Forest Service Sensitive	No known locations, but suitable habitat is present.	Associated with streams, seeps and springs, wet talus and forest litter from sea level to 3,600 feet.	Yes	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Olympic torrent salamander	Forest Service Sensitive	No known locations, but suitable habitat is present.	Found around the splash zone of cold, clear streams, seeps or waterfalls. Seeps running through talus slopes also provide habitat.	Yes	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Puget Oregonian	Forest Service Sensitive	Habitat is not available in project area.	Associated with hardwood shrubs and trees.	Appendix A-1 only	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Olympia pebblesnail	Forest Service Sensitive	No known locations, but suitable habitat is present.	Typically found in cold, clear streams with near-saturation amounts of dissolved oxygen, nor or minor nutrient enhancement and continual current and coarse stable substrate.	No, new 2015 ISSSSP listing	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Malone jumping slug	Forest Service Strategic	No known locations, but suitable habitat is present.	Found in moist forested habitats, generally over 50 years old with greater than 50% canopy cover; dense sword fern, coarse wood, exfoliated bark piles.	Appendix A-1 only	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.

Appendix -Olympic National Forest Wildlife Species List for Pacific Northwest EW Range Environmental Assessment
2017

Keeled (Burrington) jumping-slug	Forest Service Sensitive	No known locations, but potential habitat is present.	Associated with low to mid-elevation rain forests. Usually found within or under rotting logs, or forest floor litter.	Appendix A-1 only	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Oregon megomphix	Forest Service Strategic	No known locations, but potential habitat is present.	Found at low elevations, normally below 500 ft. Most occupied sites are on well-shaded north slopes and terraces, and many are near streams and have a thin mantel of soil; bigleaf maple is closely associated.	No	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Broadwhorl tightcoil	Forest Service Sensitive	No known locations, but potential habitat is present.	Associated with exceptionally moist and very diverse forest sites at lower elevations. Typically in abundant ground cover (<i>Gaultheria</i> , <i>Oxalis</i> , sword fern, grasses), conifer or hardwood overstory, and moderate to deep litter.	Appendix A-1 only	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Mottled tail-dropper	Forest Service Strategic	Project area outside the suspected rang of species.	Found near waterfalls and associated with slopes; known to occupy in southern end of Olympic mountains.	No, new 2015 ISSSSP listing	No; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Pacific vertigo	Forest Service Strategic	Project area outside the suspected range of species.	Occurs in forested sites at lower elevations and may be found on tree trunks and lower branches of deciduous trees and shrubs and among litter beneath them.	No, new 2015 ISSSSP listing	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.

Appendix -Olympic National Forest Wildlife Species List for Pacific Northwest EW Range Environmental Assessment 2017

Hoko vertigo	Forest Service Strategic	Project area outside the suspected range of species.	Old-growth riparian associate species, possibly in low elevations (40-300 feet) near streams. Habitat characterized by old trees, riparian hardwoods and mesic conditions. Detected on undersides of limbs and leaning trunks of alder.	No	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Blue-gray tail-dropper	Forest Service Sensitive – DROPPED from ISSSSP, 2015	No known locations, but potential habitat is available in project area.	Associated with moist conifer and mixed conifer-hardwood forests, partially decayed logs, leaf and needle litter, mosses and moist plant communities.	Appendix A-1 only	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Beller's ground beetle	Forest Service Strategic	Habitat not found in project area.	Occurs only in low to mid-elevation (less than 3,280 feet) Puget trough sphagnum bogs; unique, peat-forming wetlands.	No	N/A; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Western bumble bee	Forest Service Sensitive	No known locations, but potential habitat is available in project area.	Associated with meadows and openings in forested areas. Habitat including flowering plants for foraging and rodent burrows for nesting.	No, new 2015 ISSSSP listing	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Johnson's hairstreak	Forest Service Sensitive	No known locations, but potential habitat is available in project area.	Depends on old-growth hemlock that contains dwarf mistletoe.	Yes	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Golden hairstreak	Forest Service Sensitive	Habitat not present in project area.	Associated with golden chinquapin.	Yes	N/A; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.

Appendix -Olympic National Forest Wildlife Species List for Pacific Northwest EW Range Environmental Assessment 2017

Makah copper	Forest Service Sensitive	Habitat not present in project area.	Associated with meadow and wetland habitats particularly peat bogs. Host is <i>Vaccinium</i> .	Yes	N/A; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Olympic arctic	Forest Service Sensitive	Habitat is not present in project area.	Associated with higher elevation meadows and along shale ridges and summits with sparse grasses.	Yes	N/A; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Puget blue	Forest Service Sensitive	Habitat is not present in project area.	Associated with dry alpine meadows. Host on lupine. May occur on roadside and forest openings.	Yes	N/A; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Lupine blue	Forest Service Sensitive	Habitat is not present in project area.	Alpine and subalpine dry meadows. Host plant Cushion buckwheat.	Yes	N/A; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Dog star skipper	Forest Service Strategic	Habitat is not present in project area.	Found in native prairies, grasslands, and alpine meadows; woodland edges and clearings, streambanks and springs. Also found along opening such as roadsides.	No	N/A; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Valley silverspot	Forest Service Sensitive	Habitat is not present in project area.	Occupies subalpine habitat, forest openings, prairies, grasslands.	Yes	N/A; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Olympic grasshopper	Forest Service Strategic	Habitat is not present in project area.	Favors large scree at edges of low foliage which is found at higher elevations.	No, new 2015 ISSSSP listing	N/A; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Townsend's big-eared bat	Forest Service Sensitive	No known locations, but potential habitat is available in project area.	Uses areas beneath sloughing bark, most often found in old-growth trees and snags. Commonly roosts in caves, large trees, mines, buildings and bridges for roosting.	Yes	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.

Appendix -Olympic National Forest Wildlife Species List for Pacific Northwest EW Range Environmental Assessment 2017

Olympic marmot	Forest Service Sensitive	Habitat not present in project area.	Alpine and subalpine habitats; talus slopes.	Yes	No; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions, which would be shut down if wildlife within area.
Keen's myotis	Forest Service Sensitive	Habitat is found in project area.	Utilizes a variety of moist coastal forests of lower elevations dominated by western hemlock, Sitkum spruce, and other conifers. Day roosts in forested stands with increase in tree diameter, presence of defect, decreasing bark, and increasing proportion of old-growth in landscape or increasing proportion of trees in the early to late stages of decay.	Yes	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions,

Species	Status	Species or Habitat Present in Project Area	General Habitat Description	Species Addressed in "Affected Environment" Section	Species Addressed in "Environmental Effects" Section	Was "Effects Determination" Provided in EA/Effects Call (ALT 2, Proposed Action)	Additional Rationale
Olympic pocket gopher	Forest Service Sensitive	Habitat is not found in project area.	Associated with glacial outwash high elevation habitats.	Yes	N/A – no habitat present	N/A	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Little brown myotis	Forest Service Sensitive	No known locations, but suitable habitat is present in project area.	Habitat generalist and found in buildings and other structures, in conifer and hardwood forests (crevices and cavities of live trees, snags and stumps). Also found in open forests and forest margins associated with riparian areas and sites with open water.	No – 2015 ISSSSP listing	Though not listed in "Affected Environment" section it is covered when combined with all other non-ESA listed species	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.

Appendix -Olympic National Forest Wildlife Species List for Pacific Northwest EW Range Environmental Assessment 2017

Pacific marten	Forest Service Strategic; Olympic NF Management Indicator Species	No known locations but suitable habitat is present in project area.	Coniferous forest, normally older stands; use large logs, snags and live trees for denning/resting.	No – 2015 ISSSSP listing	Though not listed in “Affected Environment” section it is covered when combined with all other non-ESA listed species	No; May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions, which would be shut down if wildlife within area.
Primary cavity excavators (various species)	Olympic NF Management Indicator Species	Species and habitat present in project area.	Standing dead and dying trees of various sizes for feeding, resting and nesting in conifer and hardwood forests.	Yes	Yes, combined with all other non-ESA listed species	No; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Pileated woodpecker	Olympic NF Management Indicator Species	Species and habitat present in project area.	Nests in decadent live trees and in snags (primarily broken top). Pacific silver fir favored species, but will nest in older western hemlock. Roosts in larger diameter western hemlock snags or live western redcedar. Forage in closed-canopy habitat with large, relatively hard snags.	Yes	Yes, combined with all other non-ESA listed species	No; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
Roosevelt elk	Olympic NF Management Indicator Species	Species and habitat present in project area.	Species uses wide variety of successional conditions for life stages (farmland, riparian, openings, older forests). Higher quality habitat found in younger aged habitats.	Yes	Yes, combined with all other non-ESA listed species	No; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions, which would be shut down if wildlife within area.
Columbia black-tailed deer	Olympic NF Management Indicator Species	Species and habitat present in project area.	Occupy a range of habitats, often with dense vegetation. Consume variety of browse including woody shrubs, forbs, lichens and some grasses. Food source more abundance in recently disturbed areas with less canopy cover than denser, mid-age to older forests.	Yes	Yes, combined with all other non-ESA listed species	No; No Effect	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions, which would be shut down if wildlife within area.
Neotropical migratory birds	Migratory Landbirds	Species and habitat present in project area.	Focus in coniferous forests; depending on species may have close association with understory shrubs or early successional habitats; hardwoods; snags and conifers.	Yes	Yes, combined with all other non-ESA listed species	No; Project would not alter or decrease habitat, the project may have minor impacts on individuals, but would not contribute toward the need for additional conservation actions.	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.

Appendix -Olympic National Forest Wildlife Species List for Pacific Northwest EW Range Environmental Assessment 2017

Survey and Manage species (mollusk)	Survey and Manage: majority moved to ISSSSP list	The proposed project area is not ground disturbing within habitat for Survey and Manage associated species, therefore are not further covered.	Survey efforts would focus on habitat favored by mollusk species (downed wood, deciduous overstory and high level of leaf litter).	No	Though not listed in "Affected Environment" section it is covered when combined with all other non-ESA listed species	No; Project is not a habitat-disturbing activity, therefore pre-disturbance surveys are not required for these species.	Project would have limited, directional, electromagnetic emissions.
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Status Definitions

Interagency Special Status/Sensitive Species (ISSSS) – Forest Service “Sensitive” and BLM “Special Status”:

Management for Sensitive species follows Forest Service Region 6 Sensitive Species policy as identified in Section 2670 of the Forest Service Manual (FSM). For Region 6 of the Forest Service, Sensitive Species are defined as those plant and animal species identified by a Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density and habitat capability that would reduce a species’ existing distribution (FSM 2670.5). Management of sensitive species “must not result in a loss of species viability or create significant trends toward federal listing” (FSM 2670.32). The Regional Forester is responsible for identifying sensitive species and shall coordinate with federal and state agencies and other sources, as appropriate, in order to focus conservation management strategies and to avert the need for Federal or State listing as a result of National Forest management activities.

Sensitive

1. All USFWS Candidate species that are suspected¹ or documented on FS lands.
2. All de-listed USFWS species that are suspected¹ or documented on FS lands are considered Sensitive for the duration of their delisting monitoring plan.
3. On WNHP Rare Animal and Flora lists and S1, S1S2, S1S3, S2, or S2S3 **and** G1-G5² or G1Q-G5Q² or GNR or GU, **or** T1-T5² or TNR or TU ranks, **or** N1-N5² or NNR or NU
4. On WNHP Rare Animal or Flora lists and S2S4 or S3 **and** G1-G3³, or G1Q-G3Q³ or N1-N3³, or T1-T3³ ranks

For both 3 and 4, the following must also apply:

- a. For Washington, flora species cannot have WNHP Review 1 or 2 status⁴, and must be documented on at least one FS unit in Washington
- b. Cannot be an undescribed species.

Project Effect Determination Calls for Sensitive Species:

- No Impact
- May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Towards Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To the Population or Species
- Likely to Result in a Loss of Viability on the Planning Area, in a Trend To Federal Listing, or in a Loss of species Viability Range-wide
- Beneficial Impact
- No Effect if species has not habitat present and no occurrence

Appendix -Olympic National Forest Wildlife Species List for Pacific Northwest EW Range Environmental Assessment 2017

Strategic

1. Any species meeting items 3 or 4 above but:
 - a. For Washington, species is suspected¹ only (not documented) on one or more FS unit in Washington, and/or
 - b. Species is undescribed and/or
 - c. For Washington, flora species is WNHP Review 1 or 2⁴
2. WNHP Rare Animal or Flora lists and SH or SX **and** G1-G5² or G1Q-G5Q² or GH or GX
3. On WNHP Rare Animal or Flora lists and SU or SNR **and** G1-G3³ or G1Q-G3Q³ or GH or GX, or T1-T3³ or TH or TX, or N1-N3³ or NH or NX

Olympic National Forest Management Indicator Species:

A species selected under the Olympic National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1990) that is presumed to be an indicator of the welfare of other species using the same habitat, and is a species whose condition can be used to assess the impacts of management actions on a particular area.

Project Effect Determination Calls for Management Indicator Species:

- No Effect; the project will not contribute to a negative trend in viability on the Olympic National Forest for the species
- Improved Conditions; the project will improve conditions for the species in the project area, therefore the project will not contribute to a negative trend in viability on the Olympic National Forest for the species
- Small Negative Impact; the project will result in a small negative trend of habitat (increase in disturbance). The loss of habitat (increase in disturbance) will be insignificant at the scale of the Forest.
- Large Negative Impact; the project will result in a large negative impact of habitat for the species, which may or may not equate to a threat of continued viability.

Survey and Manage Species:

Survey and Manage are a set of standards and guidelines associated with the 1994 Record of Decision (ROD) for Amendments to Forest Service (FS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Planning Documents within the Range of the Northwest Spotted Owl (called the Northwest Forest Plan). They are documented in the January 2001 Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines. These standards and guidelines are applicable to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands in western Washington, western Oregon, and north-western California and are intended to reduce or eliminate (mitigate) potential effects from agency actions to just over 300 flora and fauna species including mosses, liverworts, fungi, lichens, vascular plants, slugs, snails, salamanders, great gray owl, and red tree voles. These Survey and Manage species are assigned to one of six categories based upon the

Appendix -Olympic National Forest Wildlife Species List for Pacific Northwest EW Range Environmental Assessment 2017

relative rarity of the species, the practicality to conduct pre-disturbance surveys, and the understanding of association with late-successional or old growth forests.

Three basic criteria must be met for species to be included in the standards and guidelines:

1. The species must occur within the Northwest Forest Plan (NFP) area, or occur close to the NFP area and have potentially suitable habitat within the NFP area.
2. The species must be closely associated with late-successional or old-growth forest.
3. The reserve system and other Standards and Guidelines of the Northwest Forest Plan do not appear to provide for a reasonable assurance of species persistence.

Migratory and Resident Birds, including Birds of Conservation Concern:

Guidance for addressing avifauna in project planning includes the following authorities for the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management:

1. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA)
2. Executive Order 13186, Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory birds
3. Forest Service and USFWS MOU (2008-2013, currently being updated)

Documents to assist project biologists in addressing bird conservation issues:

1. Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) – are ecologically distinct regions in North America with similar bird communities, habitats, and resource management issues.
2. The Birds of Conservation Concern, 2008-
3. Avian Conservation Planning
4. Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plans

Project Effect Determination Calls for Migratory and Resident Birds:

- Discuss how the alternatives will increase or decrease habitat for Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) in the short and longterm.