

3.5 Wildlife

Approximately 150 wildlife species (birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians) are known to occupy shrub-steppe habitat for significant parts of their life cycles (Johnson and O'Neil, 2001). Many more species use shrub-steppe for smaller parts of their life cycle, such as birds migrating across central Washington stopping to forage. For example, a study of the Hanford Site documented 195 bird species in the general area where the project is proposed (Nature Conservancy, 1999). Many of these species are associated with open water habitats along the Columbia River. Of the wildlife species known to occupy shrub-steppe habitats, approximately 50 are closely associated with shrub-steppe habitat, and the remaining species use shrub-steppe habitat occasionally or incidentally. Shrub-steppe is one of the most heavily fragmented habitat types in Washington, and has been designated a Priority Habitat by the State of Washington.

For a complete discussion of the species and habitats present within the project area See Appendix G, *Fish and Wildlife Technical Report*.

3.5.1 Segment A

Wildlife populations along Segment A are generally typical of shrub-steppe habitats. The area is used as wintering grounds by large herds of mule deer (WDFW, 2001). The riparian areas of Wilson and Naneum Creeks provide winter roosting and foraging habitat for bald eagles. At least 30 bald eagles roost in Naneum Canyon upstream from the proposed crossings (Corkran, 2002). A sagebrush vole was sighted near Schnebly Canyon (WDFW, 2001). Colockum Creek Canyon is a migration corridor for the Quilomene elk herd. East of Cooke Canyon, a sharp tailed grouse sighting within 1 mile of the proposed line was recorded in 1981 (WDFW, 2001). The area east of Cooke Canyon is also known to harbor nesting long-billed curlews.

The riparian zone of Wilson-Naneum Creek, where Segment A crosses, is in good condition with mature cottonwoods and a diverse assemblage of riparian shrubs. The high quality of this particular section of Wilson and Naneum Creeks can be attested to by the fact that the area supports a large number of wintering bald eagles. The bald eagles rely on the large cottonwood trees for roosting and may use the open water areas of the stream to catch fish. Options 1 and 2, associated with the Sickler-Schultz Reroute, would cross different areas of Wilson Creek. Both areas have similar vegetation and wildlife.

Sage grouse have been infrequently observed in the area surrounding the southern section of Segment A (YTC, 2002). A sage grouse **lek** was observed in 1983 less than 1 mile southwest of the southern end

For Your Information

*Sage grouse gather in the spring at specific locations, called **leks**.*

of Segment A although it has not been active recently. White-tailed jackrabbits have also been observed near the southern end of Segment A.

The potential reroute of a portion of Segment A would change the location of the proposed alignment slightly to the south, but would not cross any significantly different wildlife habitat than the original location. Species present along the proposed reroute are expected to be similar to those discussed for the original Segment A alignment.

3.5.2 Segment B

The affected environments for Segment B Options B_{NORTH} and B_{SOUTH} are effectively the same and are referred to as Segment B. Segment B crosses three distinct areas:

- The majority of the proposed line crosses through the shrub-steppe of the YTC;
- At the eastern end, the proposed line crosses the steep cliffs and narrow riparian area of the Columbia River;
- The Vantage Substation lies on a plateau at the top of the east bank of the Columbia River.

The YTC has indicated that sage grouse are infrequently observed in the area surrounding Segment B (YTC, 2002). Suitable sage grouse habitat exists in this area (YTC, 2002). Loggerhead shrike, sage thrashers, sage sparrows, and Swainson's hawks are also known to occur in the general vicinity of the proposed ROW (Stepniewski, 1998, U.S. Army, 1996, WDFW, 2001). Several small areas of suitable pygmy rabbit habitat were identified but appeared unoccupied.

For Your Information

The **Pacific Flyway** is the path of migration for many different species of birds.

Neotropical is the biogeographic region that extends south, east, and west from the central plateau of Mexico.

Numerous species more often associated with wetlands and riparian habitats are found along Segment B, including ring-billed and California gulls, Caspian and Forster's terns, and Canada geese. This section of the Columbia River is located within the **Pacific Flyway**, and during the spring and fall months the area serves as a resting point for **neotropical** migrants, migratory waterfowl, and shorebirds. During the fall and winter months, large numbers of migratory ducks (>100,000) and geese (>10,000) find refuge in the Wanapum reservoir (WDFW, 2001). Other species present during winter months include American white pelicans, double-crested cormorants, and common loons. Bald eagles winter along the Columbia River. An historical sighting of a desert nightsnake within 1 mile of the proposed project was made on the west shore of the Columbia River (WDFW, 2001).

The area surrounding the Vantage Substation contains a unique complex of basalt cliffs, sand dunes, shrub-steppe, and small wetlands. Riparian vegetation exists within the wetland areas. Species of special note have been recorded as using the area surrounding the Vantage Substation, including the striped whipsnake and the desert nightsnake (WDFW, 2001). Bird species often found along the Columbia River (see the Columbia River discussion above) also utilize the wetland areas.

3.5.3 Segment C

Seven distinct areas characterize the habitat of this segment:

- Northern YTC area;
- Saddle Mountains;
- Central YTC area (including four drainage complexes);
- Umtanum Ridge;
- Cold Creek;
- Yakima Ridge; and
- Dry Creek.

The upland areas near Hanson Creek support over 75 percent of the breeding populations of loggerhead shrike on the YTC, and also support Swainson's hawks (U.S. Army, 1996). The Hanson Creek riparian area on both sides of the proposed ROW has documented bald eagle winter roost sites (WDFW, 2001, U.S. Army, 1996). Lewis's woodpeckers are also known to exist in the Hanson Creek Riparian area (U.S. Army, 1996). The Alkali Canyon Complex supports a large sage grouse lek and known populations of nesting prairie falcons (U.S. Army, 1996). Cliffs in Corral Canyon downstream of the proposed route also have documented prairie falcon nests (U.S. Army, 1996, WDFW, 2001). Breeding burrowing owls were sighted approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the proposed route between Corral Canyon and Sourdough Canyon in 1993 and 1994, but the nest was unoccupied in 1995-1997 (WDFW, 2001). Sage sparrows have also been observed in the Corral Canyon area (U.S. Army, 1996). Long billed curlews have been observed in the Corral Canyon Complex near the proposed route (Stepniewski, 1998).

Breeding sage grouse have been observed on the flatter areas of the south side of Umtanum Ridge. One lek is located less than 1 mile west of the proposed route (WDFW, 2001) with other leks located around further west. The WDFW indicates that this is considered the core area of one of the two remaining sage grouse populations in Washington (Clausing, 2001 and Schroeder, et al., 2000). Merriam's

shrews were caught in research traps at the top of Umtanum Ridge near the proposed route (Wunder, et al., 1994).

The Cold Creek canyon contains an important mixture of native shrub-steppe vegetation and riparian areas between the Hanford Reach National Monument area and the YTC, which acts as a corridor for wildlife moving to and from these locations. Observations indicate the Cold Creek canyon is important to migrating birds (Stepniewski, 1998, Visser, 2001). Elk, deer, loggerhead shrike, and jackrabbits all use the Cold Creek canyon as a local migration corridor between the Hanford Reach National Monument and the YTC. Neotropical migrants, waterfowl, raptors, and many other bird species may use the canyon as a migration corridor, as part of their longer journeys between regions north and south of Central Washington (Stepniewski, 1998). Many of these migrants may stop and temporarily use the riparian or upland habitats. Breeding Swainson's hawks and loggerhead shrikes have been documented within 1 mile of the proposed route (WDFW, 2001, U.S. Army, 1996).

The entire eastern end of Yakima Ridge is considered a part of the Cold Creek migration corridor. On the south side of the ridge, a breeding prairie falcon was observed in 1988 within 1 mile of the proposed route (WDFW, 2001). Multiple sightings of breeding burrowing owls have been made in an area adjacent to where the proposed route crosses Highway 24 (WDFW, 2001).

Segment C terminates at the new Wautoma Substation just south of Yakima Ridge. The only documented species of note is a breeding colony of burrowing owls located approximately 0.5 mile southwest of the proposed substation (Corkran, 2001). Prime wintering habitat for the Hanford elk herd is located several miles east of the site along Dry Creek. It is likely that the Hanford elk herd, unique among elk herds because it exists exclusively in shrub-steppe habitat, travels as far upstream as the proposed substation.

3.5.4 Segment D

This segment crosses ten distinct areas:

- Vantage Substation area;
- Beverly area;
- Lower Crab Creek;
- Saddle Mountains;
- The Wahluke Slope;
- The Columbia River;
- Umtanum Ridge;

- Cold Creek drainage;
- Yakima Ridge; and
- Dry Creek.

The proposed route would enter the new Wautoma Substation area from the north. This area was discussed in the previous section (Section 3.5.3, *Segment C*).

Nightsnakes and striped whipsnakes have been documented adjacent to Segment D near the Vantage Substation. Bird species associated with the Columbia River may be incidental visitors to this area. Potential habitat for Washington ground squirrels was identified south of the Vantage substation, although surveys for the species did not find any populations (Corkran, 2002).

The Lower Crab Creek area is one of the most important waterfowl breeding grounds in Washington (Clausing, 2001). Many bird species also use the open water and wetlands for resting and feeding during their annual migrations along the Pacific Flyway. Beaver are found in some open water areas. Potential habitat for Washington ground squirrel exists at the base of the north slope of the Saddle Mountains. Surveys of this area did not find populations of ground squirrels, but did find populations of kangaroo rats (Hill, 2002).

The Saddle Mountain area provides a variety of wildlife habitats including cliffs, **talus slopes**, benches, open grassy slopes, and shrub-steppe habitats. The steep north side has many steep rocky outcroppings, mostly located on the top third of the slope. Habitat for bats and raptors is abundant here. The crest of the Saddle Mountains has a unique dwarf shrub-steppe vegetation community with a number of rare plant species (Fisher, 2001). The south side contains some high-quality shrub-steppe vegetation that is relatively undisturbed. A historic sage grouse movement corridor and suitable habitat exists along the south slope of the Saddle Mountains, although no sage grouse have been observed recently in the area (Schurger, 2001, Visser, 2001, Corkran, 2002).

Large populations of Brewer's vesper, sage sparrows, sage thrasher, and other passerine bird species can be found in the spring and summer on the south side of the Saddle Mountains. The cliffs on the north and west side are home to many raptor species, including red-tailed, Swainson's, ferruginous and rough-legged hawks; prairie falcons; American kestrels; bald and golden eagles, and ravens. A golden eagle nest site is located less than 1 mile west of the proposed line in the Sentinel Bluffs, which lie above and just east of the Columbia River (WDFW, 2001). A prairie falcon nest site is located on the north slope of the Saddle Mountains just below the crest

➔ For Your Information

Talus Slopes are slopes with numerous loosely aggregated rocks.

within 0.25 mile of the proposed line (WDFW, 2001). A striped whipsnake was sighted at the crest of the Saddle Mountains near the proposed line in 1979 (WDFW, 2001). A burrowing owl nest was observed next to the existing access road at the southern base of the Saddle Mountains (Corkran, 2002).

In the Wahluke Slope, mammal species present are limited to those that can tolerate high levels of disturbance, such as coyotes, raccoons, and a variety of rodent species. Structures such as barns and sheds provide roosting habitat for a number of bat species. Bird species present on the Wahluke Slope are also limited to those species that can tolerate high levels of human disturbance. Pheasant and quail utilize croplands. Red-winged and yellow-headed blackbirds may use the limited wetland areas associated with irrigation practices. Near the southern end of the area, a breeding loggerhead shrike was observed within 1 mile of the proposed route in 1993 (WDFW, 2001).

Like the Columbia River crossing described in Segment B, this section supports large numbers of wintering waterfowl and is located within the Pacific Flyway. During the spring and fall months it serves as a resting point for neotropical migrants, migratory waterfowl, and shorebirds. Bald eagles are present throughout the Hanford Reach during the winter, and feed on waterfowl and salmon carcasses. Several Swainson's hawk nests have been documented on the China Bar south of the Columbia River approximately 1 mile east of the proposed route (WDFW, 2001).

The cliffs of the north side of Umtanum Ridge harbor a large number of raptor species. Segment D passes close to a known prairie falcon nest. Other known prairie falcon nests are located within 1 to 2 miles on both sides of the proposed route. A loggerhead shrike was sighted at the crest of Umtanum Ridge in 1994. On the south slope of Umtanum Ridge, a Swainson's hawk nest was observed in 1990 within the proposed route. Three other Swainson's hawk nests are located within 1 mile of the proposed route (WDFW, 2001).

The broad valley of Cold Creek in this area contains a mixture of grassy shrub-steppe and agriculture. Cold Creek itself does not contain much riparian habitat in this area, but does have areas of relatively undisturbed shrub-steppe vegetation. As discussed in Segment C, Cold Creek acts as an important migration corridor of relatively undisturbed shrub-steppe habitat between the YTC and the Hanford Site along Cold Creek. The Cold Creek Valley is also a major bird migration corridor.

The Cold Creek migration corridor is used by elk, mule deer, sage grouse, jackrabbits, songbirds, and other animals traveling between

the YTC and the Hanford Site (WDFW, 2001, Clausing, 2001, Stepniewski, 1998). Neotropical migrants, waterfowl, raptors, and many other bird species use the canyon as a migration corridor as part of their longer journeys between regions north and south of Central Washington (Stepniewski, 1998). Many of these migrants may stop and temporarily use the upland habitats. Nesting burrowing owls have been observed next to the proposed route near Highway 24 (WDFW, 2001). Prairie falcons, golden eagles, Swainson's hawks and Lewis' woodpeckers have all been observed using the Cold Creek valley for nesting or foraging near the proposed route crossing (Stepniewski, 1998).

The proposed route would enter the new Wautoma Substation area near Dry Creek from the north. This area was discussed in the previous section (Section 3.5.3, *Segment C*).

3.5.5 Segment E

This segment crosses ten distinct areas:

- Vantage Substation area;
- Beverly area;
- Lower Crab Creek;
- Saddle Mountains;
- The Wahluke Slope;
- Hanford Reach National Monument/Columbia River;
- Umtanum Ridge;
- Cold Creek drainage;
- Yakima Ridge; and
- Dry Creek.

Segment E crosses the Vantage Substation, the Beverly area, Lower Crab Creek and the Saddle Mountains parallel to Segment D. It then crosses the Wahluke Slope through areas similar to those crossed by Segment D. The wildlife species and habitats in these areas have been discussed in the previous section (Section 3.5.4, *Segment D*).

In the northern part of the Hanford Reach National Monument where Segment E crosses Highway 24, burrowing owls have been observed (WDFW, 2001). Near Saddle Mountain Lake, many observations of Woodhouse's Toads have been made. A herd of approximately 70 mule deer exists in the area east and south of Saddle Mountain Lake (WDFW, 2001, Haas, 2001, Corkran, 2001). Closer to the Columbia River near the Saddle Mountain Wasteway, nesting Swainson's hawks

and great blue herons have been observed. Sagebrush lizards and nightsnakes have been documented near the proposed ROW (Nature Conservancy, 2001). Suitable habitat for sagebrush voles and pygmy rabbits is also known to exist in the Hanford Reach National Monument area near the proposed Segment E (Brunkal, 2001). Although the most recent surveys for pygmy rabbits did not find any populations, they were not exhaustive and historical records indicate that pygmy rabbits were present in the Hanford area in the past.

As with the rest of the Columbia River in central Washington, hundreds of thousands of waterfowl use the open water habitats and wetlands near proposed Segment E as breeding areas, over wintering areas, or stopovers on spring and fall migrations. These species, as well as neotropical migrants, may be present in or near the river. Communal bald eagle roosts are located within 3 miles of each side of the proposed crossing.

3.5.6 Segment F

The segment crosses the following distinct areas:

- Vantage area;
- Lower Crab Creek;
- Saddle Mountains
- The Wahluke Slope;
- Hanford Reach National Monument; and
- The Columbia River.

Near the Vantage area, an observation of an Ord's kangaroo rat caught in a trap was made in 1987 within the proposed ROW (see the Lower Crab Creek discussion below for more information on Ord's kangaroo rat). A ferruginous hawk nest was observed in 1995, approximately 1 mile east of Segment F (WDFW, 2001).

Segment F crosses Lower Crab Creek approximately 1 mile east of where proposed Segments D and E would cross. More extensive wetlands, including Nunnally Lake, are present in this area than exist near Segments D and E. As discussed in the Segment D section, Lower Crab Creek and its associated wetlands and riparian areas are among the most important waterfowl breeding grounds in Washington. Nunnally Lake is an important habitat for waterfowl. An area of sand dunes and willows exists just north of Lower Crab Creek.

Nunnally Lake supports a large population (3,000 to 4,000) of wintering ducks. Quail have been observed using the varied habitats along the valley bottom. Also, within 0.5 mile of the proposed line, a

number of Ord's kangaroo rats were caught in 1996 and 1997 (Gitzen, et al., 2001). This sighting and the observation, made in 1987, 2 miles north of Lower Crab Creek (see the preceding Vantage Area discussion) are significant because they represent new sightings in areas where this species was not previously recorded.

The habitats and species of the western end of the Saddle Mountains where Segment F crosses were described in discussions of Segments D and E. Where Segment F turns east and follows the lower slope of the Saddle Mountains, different habitat conditions are encountered. On the south slope, the vegetation community changes from a sagebrush-dominated community on the west end to a grass-dominated community on the east end. A number of canyons intersect the south slope, providing some rocky outcrop and talus slope habitats. No observations of unique wildlife species have been made in this area, however this may be due to the extremely limited access in the area. WDFW reports that sage grouse were historically present along the Saddle Mountains, and that the relatively intact shrub-steppe vegetation is still considered a migration corridor between the YTC and areas east of the Saddle Mountains (Clausing, 2001, Fisher, 2001). In addition, species such as prairie falcons, ferruginous hawks and loggerhead shrikes have been observed on the crest and the north slope of the Saddle Mountains, within several miles of the proposed line. The area surrounding the proposed ROW near the eastern most end of Segment F supports one of the largest contiguous areas of occupied habitat for sage sparrows in Washington (Nature Conservancy, 1999).

South of Highway 24, Segment F drops over a steep slope approximately 200 feet into a large depression that contains Saddle Mountain Lake to the west. At the south end of the depression, the line intersects with Segment E, and crosses the Columbia River. Near the top of this slope, a Swainson's hawk nest was observed near Segment F (WDFW, 2001). A herd of approximately 40 mule deer was observed in the central part of the depression (Corkran, 2001). Near the southern end of the proposed segment, immature sage sparrows were observed within 1 mile of the proposed line in 1987 (WDFW, 2001). Sagebrush lizards and nightsnakes have been documented near the proposed route (Nature Conservancy, 2001).

The Segment F route crossing of the Columbia River follows the same alignment as Segment E. Wildlife habitats and species are the same as discussed in Segment E.

3.5.7 Fiber Optic Line

The 32-mile-long fiber optic line would cross a mosaic of agricultural areas, shrub-steppe and wetlands. While much of the land crossed by the fiber optic line (approximately 65%, or 21 miles) is agricultural, the remaining shrub-steppe and wetland areas provide habitat for a number of wildlife species. The wetlands and open water lakes of the Quincy Lakes Wildlife Refuge support wintering and breeding waterfowl. Several coulees with rocky cliffs and draws intersect the fiber optic alignment, providing habitat for prairie falcons, golden eagles, and various bat species. Higher areas with loess soils support burrowing owls. Several high quality shrub-steppe areas are present along the alignment, which could provide habitat for sagebrush species such as sage sparrow and sage thrashers. Long-billed curlews are known to use the area around Frenchman Hills for nesting and foraging.

3.5.8 Threatened and Endangered Species

Six federally listed threatened or endangered wildlife species and one proposed listed species were identified by USFWS as possibly occurring in the study area (See Table 3.5-1, *Possible Presence of State and Federal Listed Species Within Project Area*). Listed species include the grizzly bear, the gray wolf, the Canada lynx, the bald eagle, the northern spotted owl, and the marbled murrelet. The pygmy rabbit is proposed for listing as Endangered.

The grizzly bear, gray wolf, Canada lynx, northern spotted owl, and marbled murrelet are not known to currently exist in the project area, so the proposed project will have no impacts on these species.

Bald eagles are known to exist near water throughout the project area. The Columbia River crossings at Vantage, Midway, and the Hanford National Monument provide good open water foraging habitat and larger riparian trees for roosting. Wilson and Naneum creeks contain winter roost habitat for bald eagles. The YTC near Hanson and Alkali Canyon Creeks also contains winter roosting areas. No nest sites are known within 2 miles of any of the segments.

There have been no confirmed sightings of pygmy rabbits within the project area. The nearest recorded sighting was made in 1979 in the Rattlesnake Slope area of the Hanford Reservation, south of the proposed Wautoma substation (WDFW, 1995). The nearest existing population (and the only currently known population in Washington) is well northeast of the proposed project in Douglas County (WDFW, 1995, 66 FR 59734-59749). Surveys of the YTC in the mid 1990s did not find populations of pygmy rabbits (ENSR, 1995). Suitable habitat is present in the Hanford National Monument; however, limited surveys did not find any populations of pygmy rabbits (Brunkal, 2001).

Surveys of suitable habitat along the Preferred Alternative took place in 2002. No evidence of pygmy rabbits was found during these surveys.

3.5.9 Federal Species of Concern and State Listed Species

A list of state and federal listed wildlife species that are known to exist within the four counties crossed by the proposed project is presented in Table 3.5-1, *Possible Presence of State and Federal Listed Species Within Project Area*. This table indicates which of these species could possibly occur along each line segment.

**Table 3.5-1
Possible Presence of State and Federal Listed Species
Within Project Area**

Species Name	Federal Status	State Status	Possible Presence by Line Segment	Documented Occurrence Type
Species Not Known to Be Present In Project Area				
Northern Spotted Owl	FT	SE	NONE	N
Marbled murrelet	FT	ST	NONE	N
Ash-throated flycatcher	FSC	SM	NONE	N
Gray wolf	FE	SE	NONE	N
Canada lynx	FT	ST	NONE	N
Grizzly bear	FT	SE	NONE	N
Pacific fisher	FSC	SE	NONE	N
Wolverine	FSC	SC	NONE	N
Western gray squirrel	FSC	ST	NONE	N
Potholes meadow vole	FSC		NONE	N
Cascades frog	FSC		NONE	N
Larch Mountain salamander	FSC	SS	NONE	N
Red-legged frog	FSC		NONE	N
Tailed frog	FSC	SM	NONE	N
Mardon skipper	FC	SE	NONE	N
Riparian, Open Water and Wetland Species				
Aleutian Canada goose	DM	ST	B, D, E, F, Fiber	M
Harlequin duck	FSC		B, D, E, F, Fiber	P
Common loon		SS	B, D, E, F, Fiber	M
Black tern	FSC	SM	B, D, E, F, Fiber	M
Caspian tern		SM	B, D, E, F, Fiber	M
Forster's tern		SM	B, D, E, F, Fiber	M
American white pelican		SE	B, D, E, F, Fiber	M
Bald eagle	FT	ST	ALL SEGMENTS	W
Osprey		SM	B, D, E, F, Fiber	B
Great blue heron		SM	B, D, E, F, Fiber	B
Black-crowned night heron		SM	B, D, E, F, Fiber	B
Lewis' woodpecker		SC	A, C, D, E, F, Fiber	B
Olive sided flycatcher	FSC		ALL SEGMENTS	P
Little Willow flycatcher	FSC		ALL SEGMENTS	P
Pacific western big-eared bat	FSC	SC	ALL SEGMENTS	P
Long-eared myotis	FSC	SM	ALL SEGMENTS	P
Long-legged myotis	FSC	SM	ALL SEGMENTS	P
Fringed myotis	FSC	SM	ALL SEGMENTS	P
Western small-footed myotis	FSC	SM	ALL SEGMENTS	P

Species Name	Federal Status	State Status	Possible Presence by Line Segment	Documented Occurrence Type
Yuma myotis	FSC		ALL SEGMENTS	P
Pallid bat		SM	ALL SEGMENTS	P
Northern leopard frog	FSC	SE	D, E, F, Fiber	P
Spotted Frog	FC	SE	ALL SEGMENTS	P
Woodhouse's Toad		SM	E, F, Fiber	B
Shrub-Steppe Species				
Northern goshawk	FSC	SC	ALL SEGMENTS	M
Golden eagle		SC	ALL SEGMENTS	B
Ferruginous hawk	FSC	ST	ALL SEGMENTS	B
Swainson's hawk		SM	ALL SEGMENTS	B
Prairie falcon		SM	ALL SEGMENTS	B
Peregrine falcon	FSC	SE	C, D, E, F, Fiber	B
Turkey vulture		SM	ALL SEGMENTS	B
Western bluebird	FSC	SM	ALL SEGMENTS	B
Sage sparrow		SC	ALL SEGMENTS	B
Sage thrasher		SC	ALL SEGMENTS	B
Long-billed curlew	FSC	SM	A, C, E, F, Fiber	B
Western sage grouse	FSC	ST	A, B, C, D, F	B
Loggerhead shrike	FSC	SC	ALL SEGMENTS	B
Grasshopper sparrow	FSC	SM	C	B
Sharp tailed grouse	FSC	ST	NONE	H
California bighorn sheep	FSC		B, D, E, F	P
White-tailed jackrabbit		SC	ALL SEGMENTS	B
Burrowing owl	FSC	SC	C, D, E, F, Fiber	B
Washington ground squirrel	FC	SC	D, E, F	H
Pygmy rabbit	FSC	SE	D, E, F, Fiber	H
Ord's kangaroo rat		SM	B, D, E, F, Fiber	P
Northern grasshopper mouse		SM	ALL SEGMENTS	P
Sagebrush vole		SM	ALL SEGMENTS	P
Merriam's shrew		SC	ALL SEGMENTS	B
Sagebrush lizard	FSC		ALL SEGMENTS	B
Nightsnake		SM	B, D, E, F, Fiber	P
Striped whipsnake		SC	ALL SEGMENTS	B
Persius' duskywing		SM	E	P
Federal Status		State Status		Documented Occurrence Type
FE = Endangered		SE = Endangered		P = Present (general presence)
FT = Threatened		ST = Threatened		B = Breeding
FC = Candidate		SS = Sensitive		M = Migrant
D = Delisted		SC = Candidate		W = Winter Resident
FSC = Species of Concern		SM = Monitor		N = Not Present
				H = Historically Present, Not Currently Present

Table has been updated for the FEIS.