

Appendix I

Special Status Species Tables

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name Federal	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Mammals						
Black-footed ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	FE; USFS-R4S; CO-E; WY-NSS1; KS-E	Suitable habitat consists of black-tailed prairie dog colonies or complexes (80 acres or greater) or White-tailed prairie dog colonies or complexes (200 acres or greater). Most litters are born in May and emerge from their nursery dens in July.	Low. Historic occurrence along the proposed project route in Wyoming, Colorado, and Kansas.	No.	BLM 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; KDWP 2005; USFWS 2005; WGFD 2005c.
Preble's meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i>	FT w/CH; CO-T	This subspecies occurs in habitats consisting of well-developed plains riparian vegetation with dense herbaceous vegetation that include of a variety of grasses, forbs, and thick shrubs in close proximity to water. Suitable habitat can occur along stream channels, vegetated irrigation canals, ditches, and riparian and wetland areas (including wet meadows). Hibernation occurs from September-October to April-May. Nests are constructed in underground burrows. Young are born between mid-June and late July.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route. Suitable habitat for this species occurs in riparian habitats in Albany and Laramie counties Wyoming; and Morgan and Weld counties, Colorado. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.	No.	CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; KDWP 2005; USFWS 2005.
Canada lynx	<i>Lynx Canadensis</i>	FT; USFS-R4S; WY-NSS1	Northern coniferous forests are the preferred habitat of the lynx. Uneven-aged stands with relatively open canopies and well-developed understories are ideal. Young born between May and July.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming, Colorado, or Kansas. The USFWS did not identify this species for analysis.	Yes. The proposed project route does not occur within the geographic range of this species.	NatureServe 2006; Cerovski et al. 2004; WGFD 2005c; NatureServe 2006.
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	FT	Formerly thought to be extinct in Wyoming, reintroduction in the Yellowstone area has lead to a viable population in that portion of the state. The gray wolf occupies a variety of habitats in that area, often associated with ungulate herds, such as elk. Pups born between March and late-April.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming, Colorado, or Kansas. The USFWS did not identify this species for analysis.	Yes. The proposed project route does not occur within the geographic range of this species.	USFWS 2005; NatureServe 2006.

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Status^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Grizzly bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	FT; WY-NSS3	Formerly a habitat generalist, the grizzly now occurs only in the montane regions of northwest Wyoming, where it can be found in a wide variety of habitats from open grassland plateaus to conifer forests. Cubs born between January and March.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming, Colorado, or Kansas. The USFWS did not identify this species for analysis.	Yes. The proposed project route does not occur within the geographic range of this species.	USFWS 2005; WGFD 2005c; NatureServe 2006.
Birds						
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	FC; USFS-R4S; BLM-WY; WY-NSS2	This species inhabits lowland deciduous woodlands, willow and alder thickets, mature cottonwood-riparian woodlands, deserted farmlands, and orchards. Breeding typically occurs in riparian woodlands. Breeding Season: June 1 through July 31.	Low. This species has been documented within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado.	No.	BLM 2002; BLM 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; USFS 2005; NatureServe 2006; Kingery 1998; USFWS 2005; WGFD 2005d.
Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	FE; CO-E; KS-E	During migration, this species feeds and roosts in a variety of habitats including croplands, large and small freshwater marshes, the margins of lakes and reservoirs, and submerged sandbars in rivers. Spring and Fall migration through the Proposed project regions generally occurs from February through April and from October through November, respectively. Breeding Season: May 1 through July 31.	Low. Occurrence of this species along the proposed project route would be limited to migrating individuals from the Arkansas-Wood Buffalo population in eastern Colorado and Kansas. Affected by water depletions to the Platte River in Colorado and Wyoming. Also affected by proposed project activities occurring during migration in Barton, McPherson, Rice, Russell, Sheridan, and Trego County, Kansas.	No.	CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; Haig and Elliot-Smith 2004; NatureServe 2006; Kingery 1998; USFWS 2005; KDWP 2005.
Interior least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	FE; KS-E; CO-E	Nesting habitat consists of sparsely vegetated sandy, gravelly, or silty, beaches and sandbars within wide, unobstructed river channels or salt flats along lake shorelines and irrigation reservoirs. Nest locations are generally away from the water's edge since nesting typically begins while river flows are high and relatively small amounts of sandy habitat is exposed. Breeding season: May 1 through August 15.	Low. In Colorado: Adobe Creek and Nee Noshe Reservoirs, Kiowa County, and Horse Creek Reservoir, Otero County. Affected by water depletions to the Platte River in Wyoming and Colorado. Affected by proposed project activities occurring during migration in Barton and Rice County, Kansas.	No.	CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; Haig and Elliot-Smith 2004; NatureServe 2006; Kingery 1998; USFWS 2005; KDWP 2005.

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Status^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus circumcinctus</i>	FT; CO-T; KS-T	This species inhabits open sandy areas and saline flats with little vegetation along rivers, lakes, ponds, and marshlands. It nests on sandbars and sand and gravel beaches with short, sparse vegetation along inland lakes, on natural and dredge islands in rivers, on gravel pits along rivers, and on salt-encrusted bare areas on interior alkali ponds and lakes. Sparse clumps of grass or herbaceous vegetation are important habitat components. Breeding season: May 1 through August 15. Open shortgrass prairie habitat. Breeding Season: April 1-September 15.	Low. Current breeding range occurs along the Platte River, the Arkansas River, reservoirs in eastern Colorado. Affected by water depletions to the Platte River Colorado and Wyoming. Affected by proposed project activities occurring during migration in Barton and Rice County, Kansas.	No.	CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; NatureServe 2006; Kingery 1998; USFWS 2005; KDWP 2005.
Lesser prairie chicken	<i>Tympanuchus pallidicinctus</i>	FC; CO-T	This species is a rare spring migrant that feeds and rests in burned-over prairies, agricultural areas, and marshes. In Kansas, Eskimo Curlews were formerly a regular spring transient through the eastern half of the state. In Kansas, Eskimo Curlews were formerly a regular spring transient through the eastern half of the state. They are now considered extirpated from Kansas. Breeding Season: June 1 through August 15.	Low. No known occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, potential breeding habitat occurs in Kansas south of I-70 in Trego County and in Ellis County. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming or Colorado.	No.	CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; Kingery 1998; USFWS 2005.
Eskimo curlew	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	FE; KS-E	This species is a rare spring migrant that feeds and rests in burned-over prairies, agricultural areas, and marshes. In Kansas, Eskimo Curlews were formerly a regular spring transient through the eastern half of the state. In Kansas, Eskimo Curlews were formerly a regular spring transient through the eastern half of the state. They are now considered extirpated from Kansas. Breeding Season: June 1 through August 15.	Extremely Low. This species was not identified by the USFWS for analysis. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Wyoming or Colorado. Occurrence in Kansas would be limited to accidental migrants.	Yes. There is no known historic occurrence within counties crossed by the proposed project route.	CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; NatureServe 2006; Kingery 1998; USFWS 2005; KDWP 2005.
Mexican spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis</i>	FT; USFS-R4S; CO-SOC	Occurs in moderately closed (>50% canopy cover) and steep (>40% grade) in portions of the Rocky Mountain west. Critical habitat has been designated in Weld County, Colorado. Breeding Season: April 1 through August 31.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Wyoming, Colorado, or Kansas.	Yes.	CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; Kingery 1998; USFWS 2005.

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Amphibians						
Wyoming toad	<i>Bufo baxteri</i>	FE; WY-NSS1	This species inhabits floodplains, ponds, and small seepage lakes in shortgrass communities of the Laramie Basin. Requires some deep soft soil for burrowing. Breeding occurs in May through August.	Low. An historic observation of this species was documented along the proposed project route in Laramie River Valley in Albany County, Wyoming. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado or Kansas.	No.	USFWS 2005; Cerovski et al. 2004; Keinath et al. 2003.
Fish						
Bonytail	<i>Gilia elegans</i>	FE; CO E; USFS-R4S	This rare species occur in larger river channels of Green, Colorado, Yampa, and Gilia Rivers in Colorado River drainage. This species primarily occupies pools and eddies rather than areas with swift current. Spawning typically occurs in June and July.	Low. Critical habitat and historic occurrence in the Green River.	No.	USFWS 1990, 1993; Woodling 1985.
Colorado pikeminnow	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	FE; CO-E	This species occurs in big, deep-water riverine habitats at a variety of depths and velocities over silt, sand, gravel, and boulder substrates. Spawning occurs in run, eddy, and pool habitats in from June through August. Young fish primarily inhabit shallow, backwater areas over silt and sand bottoms.	Low. Critical habitat and known occurrence in the Green River.	No.	USFWS 1993; Woodling 1985.
Humpback chub	<i>Gilia cypha</i>	FE; CO E; USFS-R4S	This species occupies a variety of riverine habitats including in deep water pools riffles and eddies over silt, sand, boulder, and bedrock substrate. Spawning typically occur after the highest spring flows when water temperatures approach 68°F. Young fish utilize shallow areas in backwaters, eddies, and runs.	Low. Critical habitat and known occurrence in the Green River.	No.	Lee et al. 1980; USFWS 1993; Woodling 1985.
Razorback sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	FE; CO-E; USFS-R4S	This species is found in backwaters, eddies, pools, and flat-water areas in the main channel. Sand or silt substrates with low water velocity are preferred. Spawning occurs over mixed substrate in the spring with rising water levels and increasing temperatures ranging from 48° to 63°F. Young fish utilize quiet, shallow backwaters and river margins.	Low. Critical habitat and known occurrence in the Green River.	No.	USFWS 1993; Woodling 1985.

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Pallid sturgeon	<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	FE; KS-E	It inhabits bottom areas of large turbid rivers that have strong current and a firm sandy substrate. They also may be found along sandbars and behind wing dikes. Spawning period: April through August.	Low. Known occurrence in the Platte River below the Elk River confluence.	No.	GPNC 2005b.
Arkansas darter	<i>Etheostoma cragini</i>	FC; KS-T	Species is found in clear streams with low current, sandy substrates, and abundant aquatic vegetation.	None. Found in tributaries of the Arkansas River	Yes. Although this species occurs in Kansas, it does not occur in any portion of the project area as proposed (USFWS 12/13/05).	USFWS 2005; Woodling 1985.
Arkansas river shiner	<i>Notropis girardi</i>	FT; KS-E	Species is found in wide, shallow rivers and streams with sandy bottoms.	None. Presently restricted to tributaries of the Arkansas River drainage in Kansas.	Yes.	USFWS; KDWP website.
Topeka shiner	<i>Notropis topeka</i>	FE; KS-T	This species inhabits pool and run areas in the headwaters of small prairie streams with high water quality and cool temperatures. These streams generally exhibit intermittent flow during summer; however pools are maintained by spring or groundwater percolation. The substrate of these occupied streams consist mainly of clean gravel, however bedrock and clay hardpan overlain by a thin silt layer are not uncommon. Spawning period: late spring and summer.	None. Restricted to a few scattered tributaries to the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and the Flint Hills in Kansas.	Yes.	KDWP 2004; Bessken 1997; Cross 1967; Pflieger 1975; KDWP website.
Plants						
Colorado butterfly plant	<i>Gaura neomexicana</i> <i>ssp. coloradensis</i>	FT	This subspecies is a short-lived, perennial herb endemic to moist soils in mesic or wet meadows of floodplain areas in southeastern Wyoming, northcentral Colorado, and extreme western Nebraska. This early to mid-seral stage species occurs primarily in habitats created and maintained by streams active within their floodplains, with vegetation that is relatively open and not overly dense or overgrown. It also is found on sub-irrigated, alluvial soils of drainage bottoms surrounded by mixed grass prairie. Elevation: 5,800-6,400 feet. Flowering period: late June to early October.	High. Laramie County, Wyoming, and Weld County, Colorado. Regional endemic of the North and South Platte watersheds of Wyoming, northeast Colorado, and adjoining Nebraska. It occupies riparian habitats with at least seasonal water flow. Critical habitat present, surveys required.	No. Critical and Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	Fertig et al. 1994; Keinath et al. 2003; Humphrey 2005b; BLM 2002, 2006b; Derby et al. 2006.

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Blowout penstemon	<i>Penstemon haydenii</i>	FE	This species occurs on steep, northwest-facing slopes of active, blowout sand dunes with sparse vegetative cover. Flowering period: May through June. Elevation: 6,680-7,440 feet.	Low. Endemic to sand dunes south of Ferris Mountains in Carbon County, Wyoming.	No. If suitable habitat is encountered along pipeline, surveys will be conducted.	Fertig 2000; BLM 2002, 2006b; Derby et al. 2006; Humphrey 2005b.
Ute ladies'tresses	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	FT ; USFS-R4S	This perennial, terrestrial orchid grows in moist to very wet meadows along streams or in abandoned stream meanders that still retain ample ground water. It also occurs near springs, seeps, and lakeshores. Elevation: 4,265-5,249 feet. Flowering period: late July through August.	Moderate. Moist soils and wet meadows in Wyoming counties, and Morgan and Weld counties, Colorado	No. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	BLM 2002; Fertig 2000; Humphrey 2005b.
Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	FT	Occurs in mesic upland tallgrass prairie, wet-mesic tallgrass prairie, and sedge meadows. Also known from prairies and swales in dune complexes that are fed by shallow underground water. Flowering period: June through July	None	Yes.	USDA 2007; Hull-Sieg and Bjugstad 1994.
BLM						
Mammals						
Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	BLM-WY; WY-NSS2; USFS-R2S	This species primarily inhabits coniferous forests, woodland-chaparral, and basin-prairie shrublands, but have been documented in spruce-fir habitats. Roost sites include caves, abandoned mines, rock crevices, and buildings. Pups born between May and July.	Low. This species has been documented in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming. No roosts or maternity colonies are known to occur on the PNG; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; USFS 2005; WGFD 2005c; Ellison 2003.
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	BLM-WY; WY-NSS2	Conifer and deciduous forests, caves and mines. Found in conifer forests, especially ponderosa pine. Forage over water holes and possible openings in conifer forests. Roosts in caves, buildings, and mines. Pups born between May and August.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Cerovski et al. 2004; WGFD 2005c; Ellison 2003.

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	BLM-WY; WY-NSS2; USFS-R4S	Cliff roosting, generally near perennial water and in a variety of habitats (including desert, shrub-steppe, and evergreen forest). Pups born between May and July.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Cеровski et al. 2004; CDOW no date, 2006; CNHP 2005; WGFD 2005c; Ellison 2003.
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>	BLM-WY; WY-NSS2; CO-SOC; KS-SINC; USFS-R4S	This species inhabits dry coniferous forests, juniper woodlands, deciduous forests, basins, desert shrublands, and grasslands. Roost sites typically include caves and abandoned mines, but rock outcrops and buildings also will be used. Pups born between May and July.	Low. This species has been documented in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado or Kansas; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; CNHP 2006; USFS 2005; CDOW no date, 2006; Derby et al. 2006; KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; WGFD 2005c; Ellison 2003.
Pygmy rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	BLM –WY; USFS-R4S;	Basin prairie and riparian shrub. Two key habitat components include relatively dense/tall sagebrush compared to the surrounding landscape and deep soils. Breeding period extends from spring to early summer.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Cеровski et al. 2004; Derby et al. 2006; NatureServe 2006.
Swift fox	<i>Vulpes velox</i>	BLM-WY CO-SOC; USFS-R2S	This species is found in short-, mid-, and mixed grass prairies with gently rolling hills. Den sites are typically located on flat areas or along slopes or ridges that provide a good view. Dens are typically on sites dominated by blue grama or buffalo grass. Young are born in late March, April, or early May.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Colorado, and in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming. This species is widespread on the PNG.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; CDOW no date, 2006; CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; USFS 2005.
White-tailed prairie dog	<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	BLM-WY	This species occupies basin-prairie and mountain-foothill shrublands, sagebrush-grasslands, barren and overgrazed areas, and agricultural areas. Young are born between March and mid-June.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; CNHP 2006; USFS 2005; Derby et al. 2006; NatureServe 2006.

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Status^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Black-tailed prairie dog	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R2S; CO-SOC	This species inhabits short-grass or mixed grasslands that contain suitable upland soil types for constructing burrow systems. Young are born between April and mid-June.	High. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Colorado. Numerous active colonies have been documented on the PNG.	No.	CNHP 2006; USFS 2005; CDOW no date, 2005; Derby et al. 2006; USFWS 2005; NatureServe 2006.
Idaho pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys idahoensis</i>	BLM-WY	Shallow stony soils. Young born between March and mid-June.	Low. No known occurrence of this species in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; NatureServe 2006.
Wyoming pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys clusius</i>	BLM-WY	Meadows with loose soil. Dry upland areas (ridgetops, etc.) characterized by loose, gravel-like soil. Endemic to Wyoming, they are often observed near Bidger's Pass. Young born between March and Mid-June.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; NatureServe 2006.
Birds						
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	BLM-WY; USFS- R4S; CO-T; WY- NSS2; KS-T	This species typically occurs near large bodies of water that support suitable roosting and foraging habitat. Nests are commonly built in mature cottonwoods or conifers along lakes or other large bodies of water. Wyoming Breeding Season: February 1-July 31. Colorado Breeding Season: November 15 through July 31. Wyoming Winter Roosting Period: November 15 through April 30. Colorado Winter Roosting Period: November 15 through March 15.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming and Colorado. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however suitable habitat is present.	No.	BLM 1990, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; KDWP 2005; Kingery 1998; NatureServe 2006; USFWS 2005; WGFDF 2005d; Craig 2002.

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Burrowing owl	<i>Athene curvicularia</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R2S; CO-T	This species nests in non-riparian habitats including abandoned burrows of prairie dogs, ground squirrels, foxes, and badgers in grassland, open shrubland, and woodland communities. Wyoming Breeding Season: February 1 through July 31 Colorado Breeding Season: April 1 through October 31.	High. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming and Colorado. This species has been documented on all Breeding Bird Survey routes within the PNG.	No.	BLM 1990, 2002, 2006b; WYNNND 2005; CDOW 2005; CNHP 2006; USFS 2005; Derby et al 2006; Kingery 1998; Craig 2002.
Mountain plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R2S; USFS-R4S; CO-SOC; KS-SINC	Habitat for this species includes shortgrass prairie where grazing is intensive, or in areas of fallow or burned fields, dry mudflats, or active prairie dog colonies. Areas of flat bare ground (>30%) appears to be the most prominent characteristic of suitable breeding habitat. Breeding season: March 15 through July 31.	High. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming and Colorado. No known occurrences in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however suitable habitat is present. Occurrence surveys conducted on the PNG in the mid 1990's show widespread breeding use of the PNG.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNNDD 2005; CNHP 2006; CDOW 2005; Derby et al. 2006; USFS 2005; NatureServe 2006; KDWP 2005; Kingery 1998; KSNHD 2005.
Brewer's sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R2S	Sagebrush foothills and medium-height sagebrush in basins. Also, mountain mahogany hills. Breeding Season: May 15 through July 31.	High. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming. This species has been documented on all Breeding Bird Survey routes within the PNG.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNNDD 2005; USFS 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Kingery 1998.
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	BLM-WY; CO-SOC; USFS-R2S; KS-SINC	This species occurs in open semi-arid habitats including basin-prairie shrubland, mountain-foothills, badlands, and grassland. Nest sites include trees, ledges, and rock outcrops in sagebrush valleys and rolling grassland habitat. Wyoming Breeding Season: February 1 through July 31. Colorado Breeding Season: February 15 through July 15.	High. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming and Colorado. No known occurrences in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however suitable habitat is present. There is known nesting and occurrence on the PNG.	No.	BLM 1990, 2002, 2006a,b; USFS 2005; WGFD 2005; CDOW 2005; CNHP 2006; WYNNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; KDWP 2005; Kingery 1998; KSNHD 2005; Craig 2002.

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Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R2S	This species typically inhabits open riparian areas, agricultural areas, grasslands, and shrublands (especially semidesert shrublands). Nest sites usually occur in isolated trees or large shrubs. Breeding Season: April 1 through June 30.	High. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming. This species has been documented on the PNG on all Breeding Bird Survey routes.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; CNHP 2006; CDOW 2006; Derby et al. 2006; USFS 2005; NatureServe 2006; Kingery 1998; Yosev 1996.
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	BLM-WY; CO-SOC; USFS-R2S; KS-SINC	Grasslands, plains, foothills, wet meadows. Breeding Season: March 15 through August 1.	Moderate. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming and Colorado. No known occurrences in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however suitable habitat is present. Incidental observations on the PNG.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; CNHP 2006; CDOW 2006; Derby et al. 2006; USFS 2005; NatureServe 2006; KDWP 2005; Kingery 1998; KSNHD 2005.
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentiles</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R4S	This species occupies mature, closed-canopied coniferous and aspen forests habitats. This species nests open older-aged class coniferous forests and aspen stands. Breeding Season: April 15 through August 31.	Moderate. This species was documented within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; NatureServe 2006.
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BLM-WY; KS-SINC	This species occurs in a variety of habitats including grassland, pinyon-juniper woodland, coniferous and deciduous forests, shrubland, and rock outcrop. Nest sites are usually on located on cliffs and occasionally in large trees in open habitats. Wyoming Breeding Season: February 1 through July 15. Colorado Breeding Season: December 1 through July 15.	High. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming. No known occurrences in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however suitable habitat is present.	No.	BLM 1990, 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; NatureServe 2006; KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; Craig 2002.

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Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R4S; KS-E	This species is found over a wide variety of habitats, but are generally located near open water or marshes that support high concentration of shorebirds or waterfowl. Nest sites occur on tall steep-walled cliffs, bridges, or buildings. Preferred foraging habitat includes lakes, rivers, and wet meadows. Breeding season: February 1 through July 31.	Moderate. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas and Colorado; however, suitable breeding habitat is present	No.	BLM 1990, 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; USFS 2005; KDWP 2005; Kingery 1998.
Sage sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	BLM-WY	Sagebrush, basin prairie shrub, mountain foothill shrub. Breeding Season: April 1 through July 31.	Moderate. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Martin et al. 1998.
Sage thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	BLM-WY	Sagebrush, basin prairie shrub, mountain foothill shrub and greasewood. Breeding Season: April 1 through August 31.	Moderate. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Reynolds 1999.
Trumpeter swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R4S; WY-NSS2	Lakes, ponds, rivers. Breeding Season: This species does not breed within or near the proposed project route. They occur in wet meadows, marsh edges, and reservoir shorelines. Breeding Season: May 1-August 31	Low. Limited to migrant habitat use on the FGNRA.	No. Potential occurrence limited to migrant individuals.	BLM 2006c; Mitchell 1994; WGFD 2005d.
White-faced ibis	<i>Plegadis chihii</i>	BLM-WY	The sage grouse is a sagebrush obligate species. Lek sites are generally located in open areas such as broad ridges, grassy areas, and disturbed sites, adjacent to suitable nesting habitat. Nesting occurs within sagebrush stands with adequate height and canopy cover, and food source. Breeding Season: February 1 through July 31.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; NatureServe 2006.
Greater sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R4S; CO-SOC; WY-NSS2	The sage grouse is a sagebrush obligate species. Lek sites are generally located in open areas such as broad ridges, grassy areas, and disturbed sites, adjacent to suitable nesting habitat. Nesting occurs within sagebrush stands with adequate height and canopy cover, and food source. Breeding Season: February 1 through July 31.	High. This species has been documented in the vicinity of the proposed project route. 18 leks have been documented within one mile of the proposed project route. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado.	No.	BLM 1990, 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; WGFD 2005, 2005d; CNHP 2006; CDOW 2006; Derby et al. 2006; KDWP 2005; Kingery 1998.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus</i>	BLM-WY	Native bunchgrass and shrub-steppe communities. In western Idaho, preferred big sagebrush habitats with moderate vegetative cover, high plant species diversity, and high structural diversity; in general selected vegetative communities that were least modified by livestock grazing. Deciduous shrubs are critical for winter food and escape cover. Bunchgrasses and perennial forbs are important components of nesting and brood-rearing habitat. Breeding Season: March 1 through July 31.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Yes. The proposed project route occurs outside of the known geographic range for this species.	BLM 2002; NatureServe 2006; WYNDD 2005, WGFD 2006a,b.
Baird's sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>	BLM-WY	Ungrazed or lightly grazed mixed-grass prairie, wet meadows, local pockets of tallgrass prairie, and some disturbed habitats. Prairie with scattered low bushes and matted vegetation. Breeding Season: This species is not known to breed within or near the proposed project route.	Low. No known occurrence of this species occurs within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming; however suitable habitat is present. Isolated breeding records of this species in Laramie County, Wyoming.	Yes. Occurrence would be limited to accidental migrants.	BLM 2002; Derby et al. 2006; Keinath 2003; NatureServe 2006; Green 2002; WYNDD 2005.
Reptiles						
Midjet faded rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis concolor</i>	BLM-WY; CO-SOC	This species inhabits rock outcrops in the sagebrush communities. Live young are born in late summer or early fall	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Cerovski et al. 2004; Derby et al. 2006; CNHP 2006; CDOW no date, 2006; NatureServe 2006.
Amphibians						
Western boreal toad	<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>	CO-E; BLM-WY; WY-NSS2	This species typically occupies damp conditions in the vicinity of marshes, wet meadows, streams, beaver ponds, kettle ponds, and lakes. Breeds in still to slow moving waters. Breeding occurs in May through August depending on elevation.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Cerovski et al. 2004; USFWS 2005; USFS 2005; CDOW no date, 2006; Keinath et al. 2003.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Northern leopard frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	BLM-WY; CO-SOC.	This species inhabits marshes, ponds, beaver ponds, lakes, reservoirs, streams, and irrigation ditches. Breeding occurs in March through mid-September.	High. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Cerovski et al. 2004; USFS 2005; CDOW no date, 2006.
Great Basin spadefoot toad	<i>Spea intermontana</i>	BLM-WY	This species inhabits pinyon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush, and semi-desert shrubland. This species uses both permanent and temporary water sources for breeding.	High. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Cerovski et al. 2004.
Spotted frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	BLM-WY	Breeding occurs in May through July. Ponds, sloughs, small streams. Breeding occurs between March and May, as winter thaw permits.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	BLM 2002, 2006a,b; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Cerovski et al. 2004; NatureServe 2006.
Fish						
Bluehead sucker	<i>Catostomus discobolus</i>	BLM-WY; WYGF-NSS1	This species is found in a variety of fluvial habitats, ranging from cold, clear trout streams to warm, turbid streams, with moderate-to-fast velocity. This species prefers areas with riffles over a rocky substrate. Spawning occurs in late spring or early summer.	High. Known occurrence in Hams Fork River, Blacks Fork River, and Green River in Wyoming.	No.	Baxter and Simon 1970; Lee et al. 1980; Woodling 1985; WYNDD 2005.
Flannelmouth sucker	<i>Catostomus latipinnis</i>	BLM-WY; WYGF-NSS1	This species inhabits large streams and rivers in all habitat types including riffles, runs, pools, eddies, and backwaters. This species also enters mouths of small tributary streams. Spawning occurs in spring and early summer on riffles with coarse gravel bottoms.	High. Known occurrence in Hams Fork River, Blacks Fork River, Green River, and Bitter Creek in Wyoming.	No.	USFWS 1993; Woodling 1985.
Leatherside chub	<i>Gila copei</i>	BLM-WY; WYGF-NSS1	Found in pools of clear, cool streams of the Bonneville Basin and the Upper Snake River drainage, including the Bear River (Uinta County). Spawning occurs in late summer.	Moderate. Potential occurrence in the Green River and Bear Creek in Wyoming.	No.	WYNDD 2005; Baxter and Simon 1970.
Roundtail chub	<i>Gila robusta</i>	BLM-WY; WY-NSS1	This species inhabits pools, eddies, runs, and riffles in moderate to large rivers. Spawns in spring and early summer.	Moderate. Known occurrence in Hams Fork and Blacks Fork rivers.	No.	Karp and Tyus 1990; Woodling 1985; WYNDD 2005.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Colorado cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki pleuriticus</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R4S	Clear mountain streams within the Colorado River Basin (NRG SSP).	None.	Yes. Surveys not required by NRG SSP.	WYNDD 2005.
Bonneville cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki utah</i>	BLM-WY	Clear mountain streams within the Bear River Basin (NRG SSP).	None.	Yes. Surveys not required by NRG SSP.	WYNDD 2005.
Fine-spotted Snake River cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki spp.</i>	BLM-WY	Clear fast water within the Snake River Basin (NRG SSP).	None.	Yes. Surveys not required by NRG SSP.	WYNDD 2005.
Plants						
Laramie columbine	<i>Aquilegia laramiensis</i>	BLM -WY	Crevices of granite boulders and cliffs. Elevation: 6,400-8,000 feet elevation. Flowering period: June through August.	Moderate.	No. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	BLM 2002, 2006b.
Nelson's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus nelsonianus</i>	BLM-WY	It occupies alkaline, often seleniferous, clay flats, shale bluffs and gullies, pebbly slopes, and volcanic cinders. Known occurrences are found primarily in sparsely vegetated sagebrush and cushion plant communities. Elevation: 5,200-7,600 feet. Flowering Period: Late May/August	High. Potential habitat present. Known from basins and foothills of Carbon, Natrona, and Sweetwater counties, Wyoming, with one population in Colorado. This species has been documented within the project area.	No. Known occurrences and suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	Spackman et al. 1997; BLM 2002, 2006b; Keinath et al. 2003.
Trelease's racemose milkvetch	<i>Astragalus racemosus var. treleasei</i>	BLM-WY	Occurs mainly on outwash flats and fluted Badlands slopes derived from shale. Elevation: 6,500-8,200 feet Flowering period: Mid-June through July	Moderate.	No. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	Derby et al. 2006; BLM 2002.
Cedar Rim thistle	<i>Cirsium aridum</i>	BLM -WY	Barren, chalky hills, gravelly slopes, and fine textured, sandy-shaley draws. Elevation: 6,700-7,200 feet Flowering period: June through August.	Moderate. Species endemic to Wind River and Green River Basins, Fremont and Sublette Cos., Wyoming. One area of potential habitat within project area based on WYNDD model.	No. Suitable habitat present within the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	BLM 2002, 2006b; Derby et al. 2006.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Ownbey's thistle	<i>Cirsium ownbeyi</i>	BLM-WY	Sparsely vegetated shaley slopes in juniper, sagebrush, and riparian communities. Elevation: 5,500-6,200 feet. Flowering period June-August/July through September.	Moderate.	No. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Known occurrence adjacent to the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	BLM 2002; Derby et al. 2006; Keinath et al. 2003
Large-fruited bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella macrocarpa</i>	BLM-WY	Restricted to the Great Divide and Green River basins of Wyoming. It occurs in sparsely vegetated (<i>Atriplex gardneri-Elymus elymoides</i>) communities on barren, fine-textured clays and shales, often with gypsum or bentonite, on low hills knolls, and colluvial fans. Elevation: 7,200-7,700 feet. Flowering Period: Mid May through July	High. This species has been documented within the project area.	No. Known occurrences and suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	BLM 2002; Keinath et al. 2003; Derby et al. 2006.
Prostrate bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella prostrata</i>	BLM-WY	Slopes and rims of whitish to reddish or gray limey clays and soft sandstones with a surface layer of fine gravel, or else on limestone. Elevation: 7,200-7,700 feet. Flowering period: Mid April-late June/early June through early July.	Moderate.	No. Suitable habitat is present within the project area.	BLM 2002; Derby et al. 2006.
Gibbens' beardtongue	<i>Penstemon gibbensii</i>	BLM-WY	This species is found in sparsely vegetated shale or sandy-clay slopes of the Brown's Park Formation. Associated vegetation includes piñon-juniper woodland, sagebrush, or salt desert shrub communities. Elevation: 5,500-7,700 feet. Flowering period: June through September.	Moderate. This species could occur within potentially suitable habitat along the project route in Sweetwater and Carbon counties, Wyoming.	No. Suitable habitat present within the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	BLM 2002, 2006b; Fertig 1994; Derby et al. 2006; Spackman et al. 1997.
Tufted twinpod	<i>Physaria condensata</i>	BLM-WY	Sparsely-vegetated shale slopes and ridges. Elevation: 6,500-7,000 feet. Flowering period: May-June/June through July.	High. Suitable habitat present.	No. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Known occurrence adjacent to the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	Keinath et al. 2003, Derby et al. 2006; BLM 2002.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Persistent sepal yellowcress	<i>Rorippa calycina</i>	BLM -WY	Riverbanks and shorelines usually on sandy soils near high-water lines. Elevation: 3,660-6,800 feet. Flowering period: May through August.	High. Potential habitat present. This species has been documented within the project area.	No. Known occurrences and suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	BLM 2002, 2006b; Keinath et al. 2003, Derby et al. 2006.
Laramie false sagebrush	<i>Sphaeromeria symplex</i>	BLM -WY	Cushion plant communities on rocky limestone ridges and gentle slopes. Elevation: 7,500–8,600 feet Flowering period: May through August.	Moderate.	No. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	BLM 2002, 2006b; Keinath et al. 2003; Derby et al. 2006.
Green River greenthread	<i>Thelesperma caespitosum</i>	BLM -WY; USFS- R4S	White shale slopes and ridges of Green River Formation. Elevation: 6,300 feet. Flowering period: May through June	High. This species has been documented within the project corridor.	No. Suitable habitat present within the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	BLM 2002, 2006a; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Goodfrich 2006.
Meadow pussytoes	<i>Antennaria arcuata</i>	BLM-WY	Moist meadows, seeps, or springs surrounded by sagebrush grassland. Elevation: 4,950-7,900 feet. Flowering period July through September.	None.	Yes. Known occurrences in Wyoming are in Sweetwater River Valley, southern Wind River Range, and northern Green River Basin which are outside of the project area.	BLM 2002; Derby et al. 2006.
Mystery wormwood	<i>Artemisia biennis</i> var. <i>diffusa</i>	BLM-WY	Clay flats and playas. Elevation: 6,500 feet. Flowering period: August-September.	None.	Yes. BLM (RS) direction: No surveys required.	Derby et al. 2006; BLM 2002.
Starveling milkvetch	<i>Astragalus jejunus</i> var. <i>jejunus</i>	BLM-WY	Dry, barren ridges and bluffs of shale, sandstone, clay, or cobblestones. Elevation: 6,000-7,100 feet. Flowering period: May through July.	None.	Yes. BLM (RS) direction: no surveys required for this species.	Derby et al. 2006; BLM 2002.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Preocious milkvetch	<i>Astragalus proimanthus</i>	BLM-WY	Cushion plant communities on rocky, clay soils mixed with shale on summits and slopes of white shale hills. Elevation: 6,800-7,200 feet. Flowering period: May through June/June through July.	None.	Yes. Species is narrowly endemic to the bluffs of Henry's Fork River and vicinity of McKinnon in the southern Green River Basin (an area comprising <320 acres). This area is outside of the project area.	Derby et al. 2006; BLM 2002.
Small rockcress	<i>Boechera pusilla</i>	BLM-WY	Cracks and crevices in sparsely vegetated granite-pegmatite outcrops surrounded by sagebrush grassland. Elevation: 8,000-8,100 feet. Flowering period: May through June/June through July.	None.	Yes. Endemic to the south Wind River Range, Fremont County, Wyoming (outside project area).	Derby et al. 2006; BLM 2002.
Wyoming Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia torulosa</i>	BLM-WY	Sparsely vegetated sandy slopes at base of cliffs of volcanic breccia or sandstone. Elevation: 8,300-10,000 feet. Flowering period: July through September.	None.	Yes. Elevational range of this species exceeds those present within the project area.	Keinath et al. 2003; BLM 2002; Derby et al. 2006.
Weber's scarlet-gilia	<i>Ipomopsis aggregate ssp. Weberi</i>	BLM-WY; FS-R2S	Openings in coniferous forests and scrub oak woodlands. Elevation: 8,500-9,500 feet. Flowering period: June through August	None.	Yes. Elevational range of this species exceeds those present within the project area.	Keinath et al. 2003; BLM 2002; Derby et al. 2006.
Entire-leaved peppergrass	<i>Lepidium integrifolium</i> var. <i>integrifolium</i>	BLM-WY	Wet meadows associated with low-elevation riparian habitat of foothills and valley bottoms, at margins where salt accumulates. Elevation: 6,170-6,790 feet. Flowering period: Mid June-early July/late June through August.	None.	Yes. In Wyoming, known only from the southern Overthrust Belt in Lincoln and Uinta counties, in the Bear River watershed (Outside of the project area)	Derby et al. 2006; BLM 2002.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Western bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella multiceps</i>	BLM-WY	Dry gravelly limestone ridges and slopes with thin pockets of soil. Elevation: 8,600 feet. Flowering period: May through July/June through early August.	None.	Yes. In Wyoming, known only from the Overthrust Belt in Lincoln County from montane to subalpine elevations, which is outside of the project area.	Derby et al. 2006; BLM 2002.
Stemless beardtongue	<i>Penstemon acaulis</i> var. <i>acaulis</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R4S	Cushion plant communities on semi-barren rocky ridges and slopes. Elevation: 5,900-7,200 feet. Flowering period: Mid May-late June/mid June-mid July.	None.	Yes. Narrow endemic in southwestern Sweetwater County, known from only 3 occurrences in the vicinity of McKinnon, Wyoming (outside project area).	Fertig 1994; BLM 2002; Spackman et al. 1997; Derby et al. 2006.
Opal phlox	<i>Phlox opalensis</i>	BLM-WY	Clay slopes and ridges. Elevation: 6,700-6,900 feet. Flowering period: May through June.	None.	Yes. BLM (RS) direction: No surveys required for this species.	Derby et al. 2006.
Beaver Rim phlox	<i>Phlox pungens</i>	BLY-WY	Sparsely vegetated slopes on sandstone, siltstone, or limestone substrates. Elevation: 6,000-7,400 feet. Flowering period: May through June.	None.	Yes. This species is endemic to Wind River Basin (Freemont County, Wyoming), which is outside of the project area.	Derby et al. 2006; BLM 2002.
Dorn's twinpod	<i>Physaria dornii</i>	BLM-WY	Dry, calcareous-shaley slopes and ridges with mountain mahogany and rabbitbrush. Elevation: 6,500-7,200 feet. Flowering period: May-June/June-July.	None.	Yes. Endemic to Rock Creek Ridge area (outside project area).	Keinath et al. 2003; BLM 2002; Derby et al. 2006.
Uinta greenthread	<i>Thiellsperma pubescens</i>	BLM-WY	Sparsely vegetated benches and ridges on coarse, cobbly soils of Bishop Conglomerate. Elevation: 8,100-8,900 feet. Flowering period: July through August.	None.	Yes. BLM (RS) direction: No surveys required for this species.	Derby et al. 2006; BLM 2002.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Cedar Mountain Easter Daisy	<i>Townsendia microcephala</i>	BLM-WY	Rocky slopes of Bishop Conglomerate. Elevation: 8,500 feet. Flowering period: May through July.	None.	Yes. Elevational range of this species exceeds those present within the project area.	Derby et al. 2006; BLM 2002.
USFS						
Mammals						
North American wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	USFS-R4S	This species is found in tundra, boreal forests, and coniferous forests of western mountains. Habitat includes large, sparsely inhabited areas with an adequate prey base. Young born between January and April.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Yes. The proposed project route does not occur within the geographic range of this species.	NatureServe 2006; USFS 2006.
Birds						
Common loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	USFS-R4S; WY-NSS1	Lakes above 6,000 feet. Lower elevations during migration. Nests next to water, frequently on an island. Breeding Season: This species does not breed within the vicinity of the proposed project route.	Low. This species was documented in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Yes. Occurrence would be limited to migrants.	Cerovski et al. 2004; McIntyre et al. 1997; WYNNND 2005; WGFD 2005d.
Cassin's sparrow	<i>Aimophila cassinii</i>	USFS-R2S	Open grassland and short-grass plains with scattered bushes or shrubs, sagebrush, mesquite or yucca. May nest in grasses, in patches of ground cactus, at the base of shrubs, or in the lower branches of bushes or cacti. Breeding Season: May 1 through July 15	Moderate. This species has been documented on all Breeding Bird Survey routes within the PNG.	No.	Derby et al. 2006; USFS 2005; CNHP 2006; Dunning et al. 1999; Kingery 1998.
McCown's longspur	<i>Calcarius mccownii</i>	USFS-R2S	Sparsely vegetated shortgrass prairie. Within Colorado, this species primarily breeds in northern Weld and northeastern Larimer counties. Breeding Season: March 15 through October 15	High. This species has been documented on all Breeding Bird Survey and along the proposed project route routes within the PNG.	No.	NatureServe 2006; USFS 2005; CNHP 2006; With 1944; Derby et al 2006; Kingery 1998.
Chestnut-collared longspur	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	USFS-R2S	Medium height grass, especially meadows around pools. Breeding Season: May 1 through August 15	Moderate. This species has been documented on the PNG on four of the five Breeding Bird Survey routes	No.	CNHP 2006; USFS 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Kingery 1998.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	USFS-R2S	This species inhabits open fields, native and non-native grasslands, agricultural lands, and marshes. Nest sites occur on the dry or elevated ground in a variety of habitats from grasslands to marshes, with abundant ground cover such as tall reeds, cattails, shrubs, and grasses. For breeding and hunting in these habitats, the birds select areas with dense cover (e.g., swales, draws, fencerows, and canal banks). Breeding season February 1 through July 31.	Low. Common year- round residents on the PNG. Not known to nest on the PNG.	No.	CNHP 2006; CDOW 2006; Derby et al. 2006; USFS 2005; NatureServe 2006; Kingery 1998.
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	USFS-R2S	"Mid-grass" prairie, tall-grass prairie, hay meadows, and open savanna. Known to nest throughout the eastern plains of Colorado with highest concentrations in Phillips, Sedgwick, Logan, Washington, and northern Yuma counties; along the Arkansas River in Kiowa, Prowers, and Bent counties; and on the Comanche National Grassland. Breeding Season: April 15 through September 15.	Moderate. Fairly common summer resident on the PNG. This species has been documented on all Breeding Bird Survey routes on the PNG.	No.	CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; USFS 2005; Kingery 1998.
Black tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	USFS-R2S; KS-SINC.	Ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and marshes. The Kansas status and range of the Black Tern is statewide during migration; nesting has been confirmed at Cheyenne Bottoms and Quivira National Wildlife Refuges. Breeding Season: June 1 through August 15.	Moderate. Known to breed in isolated patches in Colorado. Fairly common summer resident with limited nesting habitat on the PNG. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, potential breeding habitat is present.	No.	USFS 2005; CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; Kingery 1998.
Boreal owl	<i>Aegolius funereus</i>	USFS-R4S	Subalpine forests characterized by subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce requires large cavities for nesting. Breeding Season: April 15 through August 15.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Wyoming.	Yes.	USFS 2006.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Flammulated owl	<i>Otus flammeooulus</i>	USFS-R4S	Ponderosa pine or Douglas fir forests in the Ashley National Forest. Stream pediment, stream canyon, glacial canyon, limestone plateau, and limestone hill landtype associations make up nearly all the suitable habitat for this species in the Ashley National Forest. Breeding Season: May 1 through October 1.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Wyoming.	Yes.	USFS 2006; NatureServe 2006.
Great gray owl	<i>Strix nebulosa</i>	USFS-R4S	Conifer or conifer/hardwood forest. Occurs in mixed conifer on the Ashley National Forest. Uses older stick nests constructed by other species. Breeding Season: May 1 through August 15.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Wyoming.	Yes	USFS 2006; NatureServe 2006.
Three-toed woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	USFS-R4S	Coniferous or mixed conifer forests. Occurs in Douglas fir, spruce/fir, and mixed conifer on the Ashley National Forest. Breeding Season: May 1 through July 31	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Yes. The proposed project route does not occur within the geographic range of this species.	USFS 2006; NatureServe 2006.
Amphibians						
Columbia spotted frog	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	USFS-R4S	This species inhabits ponds, sloughs, and small streams in the foothills and montane zones. Deposits eggs in late May through June.	None.	Yes. This is not known to occur in the Green River portion of the Ashley NF.	Cerovski et al. 2004
Plants						
Dwarf milkweed	<i>Asclepias uncialis</i>	USFS-R2S	Grassy hills, escarpments, and mesas in semi-arid shortgrass prairie. Elevation: 4,000-6,500 feet Flowering period: Late April-May/ June-early July.	Moderate. Surveys required by USFS. No surveys required by the BLM.	No. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	NRG 2006; Derby et al. 2006.
Prairie moonwort	<i>Botrychium campestre</i>	USFS-R2S	Dry, gravelly hillsides, often occurring with little bluestern. Elevation: 3,700-10,800 feet in Colorado. Flowering period: Leaves appear in early spring, spores produced from spring-July.	Moderate	No. Suitable habitat present on PNG.	NRG 2006; Derby et al. 2006.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Wyoming feverfew	<i>Parthenium alpinum</i>	Former USFS-R2S	This species is a mat-forming perennial herb that occurs along stony ridges and low hills, often dominated by cushion plant communities. Elevation: 5,400-5,800 feet. Flowering period: May.	High. It is known in Colorado from occurrences in Weld County.	No. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Surveys will be conducted for this species.	Derby et al. 2006.
Graham columbine	<i>Aquilegia grahamii</i>	USFS- R4S	Sandy drip lines in hanging gardens of shaded canyons in Weber sandstone. Elevation: 7,600 feet. Flowering period: June through July.	None.	Yes. No suitable habitat found within the project area.	Atwood et al. 1991.
Petiolate wormwood	<i>Artemisia campestris petiolata</i>	USFS- R4S	Ponderosa pine-lodgepole pine – <i>Arctostaphylos</i> communities. Elevation: 8,900 feet. Flowering period: July through August.	None.	Yes. Elevational range of this species exceeds those present within the project area.	Atwood et al. 1991.
Dainty moonwort	<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	USFS- R4S	This species is found in marshy areas and adjacent to springs. Elevation: 8,000 feet. Fronds mature June through July.	None.	Yes. Known from Cache, Juab, Summit, and Wasatch counties in Utah (outside the project area).	Atwood et al. 1991.
Slender moonwort	<i>Botrychium lineare</i>	USFS- R4S	This species is found in meadows, woodlands, and on shelves on limestone cliffs. Elevation: 4,900-6,600 feet. Spores mature late June through July.	None.	Yes. Known from Salt Lake County in Utah (outside the project area).	Atwood et al. 1991.
sandhill goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium cycloides</i>	USFS-R2S	Sandy soils on dunes and stabilized sand in blowouts. Elevation: 4,000-5,500 feet in Colorado. Flowering period: July through August/August through September.	None.	Yes. No suitable habitat found within the project area.	NRG 2006; Derby et al. 2006.
Brownie ladslyipper	<i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>	USFS- R4S	This species is found growing in the duff layer of spruce-fir and lodgepole pine forests. Elevation: 8,000-9,000 feet. Flowering period: June through July.	None.	Yes. Elevational range of this species exceeds those present within the project area.	Atwood et al. 1991.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Untermann daisy	<i>Erigeron untermannii</i>	USFS- R4S	This species is found in P-J, mountain mahogany, limber and bristlecone pine, and sagebrush communities on calcareous shales and sandstones. Elevation: 7,000-9,400 feet. Flowering period: May through June.	None.	Yes. Endemic to Utah in Duchesne County (outside the project area).	Atwood et al. 1991.
Goodrich stickleaf	<i>Mentzelia goodrichii</i>	USFS- R4S	This species is found on steep, white, marly calciferous shales of the Green River Formation. Elevation: 8,100-8,800 feet. Flowering period: July through August.	None.	Yes. Endemic to southern Duchesne County, Utah (outside the project area).	Atwood et al. 1991.
Arctic poppy	<i>Papaver radicatum</i> var. <i>pygmaeum</i>	USFS- R4S	This species is found in rock outcrops in alpine tundra communities. Elevation: 11,100-12,800 feet. Flowering period: July through August.	None.	Yes. Elevational range of this species exceeds those present within the project area.	Atwood et al. 1991.
State Status						
Mammals						
Northern pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	CO-SOC	Found in different habitat types including agricultural and pasture lands, semidesert shrublands, and grasslands at lower elevations upwards into alpine tundra. This species is common in a variety of habitats above about 1,525 m (5,000 feet) in elevation.	Low. No known occurrence of this species within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	CNHP 2006; CDOW no date, 2006; Derby et al. 2006; NatureServe 2006.
Franklin's ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>	KS-SINC	Young born between March and mid-June. Associated with the zone where tallgrass prairie and deciduous forest come into contact. It prefers the sheltered cover of dense grasses, weedy fields and wastelands, and shrubby forest edges.	Low. No known occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, limited suitable habitat is present.	No.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; NatureServe 2006.
Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	WY-NSS2	Young are born in May or June. Found in conifer and deciduous forests. Roosts include tree and rock crevices, snags and buildings. Pups born between May and August.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	No.	WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Cerovski et al. 2004; WGFD 2005c; Ellison 2003.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	WY-NSS2; KS-SINC	Generally found in desert and grassland habitats. Roosts in small crevices in buildings, rocks and other open places. Pups born between May and July.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.	No.	WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Cervoski et al. 2004; KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; WGFD 2005c; KSNHD 2005; Ellison 2003.
Eastern spotted skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	KS-T w/CH	This species prefer forest edge and upland grassland prairie, especially if rock outcrops and shrubs are present. Their dens are located below ground in grassy banks, rocky crevices or along fence rows, as well as above ground in hay stacks, woodpiles, brushy heaps, hollow logs, and abandoned buildings or outbuildings. Young are born in May or June.	Moderate. The species is known to occur along the proposed project route in Kansas. Designated critical habitat occurs in three counties crossed by the proposed route.	No.	KDWP 2005, 2006; KSNHD 2005.
Northern myotis	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	WY-NSS2	The northern myotis primarily inhabits forested regions. In Wyoming, it can be found in wooded riparian zones in badlands and prairies to higher elevation conifer and deciduous woodlands. During summer, it roosts in crevices and cavities of trees, under loose bark, and occasionally in buildings. During winter, it usually hibernates in caves and abandoned mines. This species does not reproduce within or near the proposed project route.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Wyoming.	Yes. The proposed project route does not occur within the geographic range of this species.	WGFD 2005b,c; WYNDD 2005; Derby et al. 2006; Cervoski et al 2004.
Kit fox	<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>	CO-SOC	This species inhabits semidesert shrubland and margins of pinon-juniper woodlands, saltbrush, shadscale, sagebrush, and greasewood are commonly found. Appears to rely heavily on lagomorphs as a staple diet but also will feed on ground-nesting birds, reptiles, and insects. Only one small population is known to occur in Colorado, near Delta, Colorado. Pups are born in February or March.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	Yes. The proposed project route does not occur within the geographic range of this species.	CNHP 2006; Derby et al. 2006; CDOW no date, 2005.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Birds						
Snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	KS-T; CO-SOC	This species inhabits open alkaline flats, mudflats, sandy shorelines, sandbars with little vegetation along rivers, lakes, ponds, and marshlands. Nesting often occurs on white saline flats. Breeding season: May 1 through August 15.	Low. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Colorado or Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.	No.	CNHP 2006; CDOW 2006; Derby et al. 2006; KDWP 2005; Kingery 1998.
Black Rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	KS-SINC	Wet meadows or meadows near marshes. While it may use cattails and similar habitats, shallow wetlands with short dense vegetation is preferred. The major threat to the Black Rail is the disappearance of small shallow wetlands. Breeding Season: April 1 through May 31.	Low. No known occurrences within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.	No.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; Eddleman 1994.
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	KS-SINC	Short-eared owls nest in prairies, marshes, fallow fields, and grain fields. Nests are often in wheat fields or alfalfa fields. They are shallow scrapes lined with vegetation and feathers and are often placed at the base of a tall weed. These nests are often destroyed either by farming operations or by predators. Breeding Season: This species is not known to breed in the proposed project vicinity.	Moderate. No known occurrences within the vicinity of the proposed project route; however, suitable wintering habitat is present. It is a transient and an irregular or local winter resident throughout Kansas. Most records of occurrence are from October 16 to April 15, but a few may occur at any time in proper habitat.	No.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; Kingery 1998.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	KS-SINC	The Bobolink prefers tall grasslands such as wet meadows, hayfields, and moist tallgrass prairie. Migrants frequently visit alfalfa fields. They nest on the ground in a shallow depression made of grasses and weed stems. Breeding Season: May 1 through July 31.	Low. No known occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present. This species casually occurs in western Kansas, where it may possibly breed very locally. Nesting has been confirmed from Barton, Cloud, and Stafford counties.	No.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; Kingery 1998; Martin and Gavin 1995.
Plains sharp-tailed grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus jamesii</i>	CO-E	Occurs in Gambel oak and other shrublands lacking conifers. Croplands and riparian areas also are used, especially in fall and winter. Leks are located in wet meadows, ridges and knolls, or recently burned areas. Rare to uncommon resident in Douglas County. Breeding Season: March 1 through July 31.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Yes. The proposed project route occurs outside of the known geographic range for this species.	CDOW no date, 2005; CNHP 2006; Mitchell et al. 2002; Kingery 1998.
Greater sandhill crane	<i>Grus Canadensis tabida</i>	CO-SOC	Migrants occur on mudflats around reservoirs, in moist meadows, and in agricultural areas. Breeding birds are found in parks with grassy hummocks and watercourses, beaver ponds, and natural ponds lined with willows or aspens. In Colorado, abundant spring and fall migrant in the San Luis Valley. Abundant in fall Route County. Migrant, primarily in spring, in western valleys from Montrose County northward and east to Eagle and Gunnison counties. Breeding Season: May 1 through July 31.	Low. Occurrence would be limited to accidental migrants in Colorado.	Yes. Known distribution outside the vicinity of proposed project route in Colorado. Occurrence would be limited to accidental migrants.	CNHP 2006; CDOW no date, 2006; Derby et al. 2006; Kingery 1998.
Whip-poor-will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	KS-SINC	Woodlands. The Whip-poor-will is a locally common transient and summer resident in the eastern part of the state. They have been recorded to occur from April 3 to October 14. Breeding Season: June 1 through July 31.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas.	Yes. Breeding is limited to the eastern part of Kansas. Occurrence would be limited to accidental migrants.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; Kingery 1998.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Chihuahuan raven	<i>Corvus cryptoleucus</i>	KS-SINC	Arid areas, particularly desert and scrubby grasslands. In Kansas, their breeding range formerly encompassed the western part of Kansas along the Colorado border eastward to as far as Ford, Kearny, Finney, and Gray counties. Breeding Season: April 1 through July 31.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas.	Yes. Breeding is limited to the eastern part of Kansas. Occurrence would be limited to accidental migrants.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; Kingery 1998; Bernatz and Raitt 2002.
Curve-billed Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma curvirostre</i>	KS-SINC	During the Summer, restricted to arid parts of the southwest, usually in sandstone grasslands and usually near a cholla cactus. In the winter, they wander and have been reported in barnyards, windbreaks, cemeteries, and brushy ravines. Breeding Season: May 1 through July 31.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas.	Yes.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; Kingery 1998; Tweit 1996.
Cerulean warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulean</i>	KS-SINC	The Cerulean Warbler can be found in mature, deciduous trees along rivers. Breeding Season: This species is not known to breed within the vicinity of the proposed project route.	Low. No known occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route; however, suitable foraging habitat is present. In the western part of Kansas, they might be found in shelter belts, along rivers, or in towns mainly in the canopies of trees.	Yes. Occurrence would be limited to accidental migrants.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; Kingery 1998; Hammel 2000.
Yellow-throated warbler	<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	KS-SINC	The Yellow-throated Warbler is confined mostly to riverine forests, particularly in southeastern Kansas. It prefers tall sycamores for nesting and foraging. Breeding Season: This species does not breed within the vicinity of the proposed project route.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas.	Yes. Occurrence would be limited to accidental migrants.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; Kingery 1998; Hall 1996.
Reptiles						
Glossy snake	<i>Arizona elegans</i>	KS-SINC	Dry, open, sandy areas. The range of the Glossy Snake is in western Kansas, southwest of a line from Cheyenne, Rice, and Harvey counties. Eggs hatch in late summer or early fall. Not all adult females are reproductive every year; perhaps female reproduction is biennial at most.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; NatureServe 2006.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Western hognose snake	<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	KS-SINC	Grassland or sand prairie in the western two-thirds of Kansas reaching its peak abundance on the High Plains. Lays clutch in June through July. Females may oviposit in alternate years. Sexually mature in second year.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; NatureServe 2006.
Common garter snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	CO-SOC	In Colorado, the common garter snake inhabits marshes, ponds, and the edges of streams. For the most part, it is restricted to aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitats along the floodplains of streams. Occurs in northeastern Colorado along the South Platte River and its tributaries at elevations below 6,000 feet (1,830 m) and in the North Fork Republican River drainage in Yuma County at about 3,500–3,600 feet (1,065–1,100 m). Gives birth in July or August. Sexually mature in 1-2 years.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	Derby et al. 2006; CNHP 2006; CDOW no date, 2006; NatureServe 2006.
Eastern hognose snake	<i>Heterodon platirhinos</i>	KS-SINC	Forested areas of eastern Kansas to the open prairies along the Colorado border. It prefers sandy areas and is most common along valleys of rivers and in the eastern tier of counties. Most of Kansas is not optimal habitat for this snake and populations of this species in Kansas are probably somewhat isolated. Lays clutch in May-August. Eggs hatch in 39-65 days. Usually sexually mature in 2nd year.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005; NatureServe 2006.
Yellow mud turtle	<i>Kinosternon flavescens</i>	CO-SOC	Typical habitat in Colorado includes permanent and intermittent streams, permanent ponds, isolated temporary ponds and rain pools far from permanent water, irrigation ditches, soggy fields, and the surrounding grasslands and sandhills. Occurs in eastern Colorado in the Republican, Arkansas, and Cimarron River drainages at elevations below 5,000 feet (1,525 m). Known to occur in southeastern Colorado at about 3,800–5,000 feet (1,160–1,525 m). Young are born early-June to mid-July.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Colorado.	No.	Derby et al. 2006; CNHP 2006; CDOW no date, 2006; NatureServe 2006.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence ³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Amphibians						
Northern cricket frog	<i>Aeris crepitans</i>	CO-SOC	In Colorado, the northern cricket frog occurs along the sunny, muddy, or marshy gently sloping edges of permanent or semi-permanent ponds, reservoirs, and streams, and along irrigation ditches, in pastures, and in sand-hill country. It is known from the North Fork and South Fork of the Republican River in Yuma County (about 3,500–3,600 feet [1,070–1,100 m]) and perhaps also from the South Platte River drainage in Weld and Morgan counties. Lays clutch of up to a few hundred eggs in spring or summer.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	Derby et al. 2006; CNHP 2006; CDOW no date, 2006; NatureServe 2006.
Plains leopard frog	<i>Rana blairi</i>	CO-SOC	The plains leopard frog inhabits the margins of streams, natural and artificial ponds, reservoirs, creek pools, irrigation ditches, and other bodies of water in plains grassland, sandhills, stream valleys, or canyon bottoms. Occurs in the Great Plains portion of the Arkansas River drainage in southeastern Colorado and in the Republican River drainage in northeastern Colorado at elevations principally below 5,000 feet (1,525 m) but reaching 6,000 feet (1,830 m) in the southwestern portions of Las Animas and Pueblo counties. Clutch of up to a few thousand eggs in spring, summer, or early fall, often after heavy rains. Larvae from early clutches metamorphose in summer; those from late clutches may overwinter and metamorphose the following spring.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	No.	Derby et al. 2006; CNHP 2006; CDOW no date, 2006; NatureServe 2006.
Fish						
Plains minnow	<i>Hybognathus placitus</i>	CO-E; KS-SINC	This species is most commonly associated with shallow areas in intermittent and perennial streams. They are able to tolerate variable habitat conditions including dewatered reaches. Spawn May through July.	Moderate to high. Potential occurrence in the South Platte and Republican rivers in Colorado and Republican River in Kansas.	No	Woodling 1985.

Table I-1 Analysis of Special Status Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status^{1,2}	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence³	Eliminate from Detailed Analysis	Reference
Brassy minnow	<i>Hybognathus hankinsoni</i>	CO-T; KS-SINC	This species occurs in a variety of habitats including shallow streams and pools. Spawn in the spring.	Moderate to high. Potential occurrence in the South Platte, Republican, and Arikaree rivers in Colorado and Republican River in Kansas.	No.	Woodling 1985.
Orangethroat darter	<i>Etheostoma spectabile</i>	CO SOC	This species is found in shallow riffles or runs over sand-gravel substrates. Spawning probably occurs in March through May.	Moderate. Known occurrence in the North Fork Republican River and Chief Creek.	No.	Swigle 2006; Woodling 1985.
Stonecat	<i>Noturus flavus</i>	CO SOC	This species is found in swift portions of riffles and runs near woody debris, cobbles, or sand-gravel substrates. Spawns in June through August.	Low. Known occurrence in the Republican River drainage.	No	Swigle 2006; Woodling 1985.
Suckermouth minnow	<i>Phenacobius mirabilis</i>	CO-E	Species is usually found in riffle areas of warm prairie streams of all sizes. Spawning suspected to occur in April through August.	Moderate. Potential occurrence in the South Platte and Republican rivers.	No.	Woodling 1985.
Arkansas River speckled cub	<i>Macrhybopsis tetranema</i>	KS-E	This species prefers shallow channels of permanently flowing streams with clean fine sand.	None. Present distribution restricted to lower portions of Arkansas River basin in Kansas.	Yes.	KDWP website.
Flathead chub	<i>Platygobio gracilis</i>	KS-T	This species occurs from the Rio Grande to the Arctic Circle in small creeks and the largest rivers that have turbid fluctuating water levels and unstable sand bottoms. This species relies on flood flows to spawn successfully. Spawning occurs after water levels have subsided after peak flows, when water temperatures are warmer and substrate is more stable. Spawning period: March 15 through June 15.	None. In Colorado, existing populations occur in the Arkansas River Basin. Occurrence in Kansas restricted to the Republican and Cimarron rivers.	Yes.	GPNC 2005b; KWPD website.
Invertebrates						
Cylindrical papershell	<i>Anodonta ferussacianus</i>	KS-SINC	These mussels can occur in impoundments and streams and can utilize a wide range of substrates from silt to rubble. In Kansas, known only from the Smoky Hill River. They may occur in the lower Republican and lower Solomon rivers.	Moderate. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable habitat is crossed.	No.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005.
Wabash pigtoe mussel	<i>Fusconaia flava</i>	KS-SINC	This mussel is an obligate riverine species that prefers gravel substrates and moderate currents. Fish hosts include crappies and bluegill.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.	Yes. The proposed project route occurs outside of the known geographic range for this species.	KDWP 2005; KSNHD 2005.

¹Status Definitions:

FE= Federal Endangered
FT= Federal Threatened
FTw/CH= Federal Threatened with Critical Habitat
FC= Federal Candidate
CO-E= Colorado Endangered
CO-T= Colorado Threatened
CO-SOC= Colorado Species of Concern
KS-E= Kansas Endangered

KS-T= Kansas Threatened
KS-T w/CH= Kansas Threatened with Critical Habitat
KS-SINC= Kansas Species in Need of Conservation
WY-NSS1= Wyoming Critically Imperiled Species
WY-NSS2= Wyoming Imperiled Species
BLM-WY = Wyoming BLM sensitive.
USFS-R2S = USFS Region 2/Pawnee National Grassland sensitive species
USFS-R4S = USFS Region 4/Ashley National Forest sensitive species
PNG- Pawnee National Grassland

²Ashley National Forest (USFS-R4S) is only analyzing BLM Wyoming sensitive species for this project.

³Species occurrence analyzed for states where they have status.

Table I-2 Special Status Species Potential for Occurrence by State for the Overland Pass Pipeline Project

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence		
			Wyoming	Colorado	Kansas
Federal					
Mammals					
Black-footed ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	FE; USFS-R4S; CO-E; WY-NSS1; KS-E	Low. Historic occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route. Prairie dog towns in WY counties	Low. Historic occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route. Prairie dog towns in Morgan, Washington, and Weld counties, Colorado.	Low. Historic occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route; no known occurrence in Kansas since 1957.
Preble's meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i>	FT; CO-T	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route. Riparian habitats in Albany and Laramie counties Wyoming. Designated critical habitat occurs outside of the proposed project vicinity.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route. Riparian habitats in Morgan and Weld counties, Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Birds					
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	FC; BLM-WY; WY-NSS2; USFS-R4S	Low. This species has been documented within the vicinity of proposed project route in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	FE; CO-E; KS-E	Low. Affected by water depletions to the Platte River in Wyoming.	Low. Occurrence of this species along the proposed project route would be limited to migrating individuals from the Arkansas-Wood Buffalo population in eastern Colorado and Kansas. Affected by water depletions to the Platte River in Colorado.	Low. Occurrence of this species along the proposed project route would be limited to migrating individuals from the Arkansas-Wood Buffalo population in Kansas. Also affected by proposed project activities occurring during migration in Barton, McPherson, Rice, Russell, Sheridan, and Trego County, Kansas.
Interior least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	FE; KS-E; CO-E	None. Affected by water depletions to the Platte River in Wyoming and Colorado	Low. In Colorado: Adobe Creek and Nee Noshe Reservoirs, Kiowa Co., and Horse Creek Reservoir, Otero Co. Affected by water depletions to the Platte River in Wyoming and Colorado	None. In Kansas: Quivira National Wildlife Refuge (Stafford Co.) and on Cimarron River in Meade Co.; none documented on Arkansas River or Missouri River in Kansas. Affected by proposed project activities occurring during migration in Barton and Rice County, Kansas.
Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus circumcinctus</i>	FT; CO-T; KS-T	Low. Affected by water depletions to the Platte River in Wyoming.	Low. Current breeding range occurs along the Platte River, the Arkansas River, reservoirs in eastern Colorado. Affected by water depletions to the Platte River Colorado.	Low. Affected by proposed project activities occurring during migration in Barton and Rice County, Kansas.
Lesser prairie chicken	<i>Tympanuchus pallidicinctus</i>	FC; CO-T	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado.	Low. No known occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, potential breeding habitat occurs in Kansas south of I-70 in Trego County and in Ellis County.

Table I-2 Special Status Species Potential for Occurrence by State for the Overland Pass Pipeline Project

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence		
			Wyoming	Kansas	
Amphibians					
Wyoming toad	<i>Bufo baxteri</i>	FE, WY-NSS1	Low. An historic observation of this species was documented along the proposed project route in Laramie River Valley in Albany County, Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Fish					
Bonytail	<i>Gilia elegans</i>	FE; CO E; USFS-R4S	Low. Critical habitat and historic occurrence in the Green River.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Colorado Pikeminnow	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	FE; CO-E	Low. Critical habitat and historic occurrence in the Green River.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Humpback chub	<i>Gilia cypha</i>	FE; CO E; USFS-R4S	Low. Critical habitat and historic occurrence in the Green River.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Razorback sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	FE; CO-E; USFS-R4S	Low. Critical habitat and historic occurrence in the Green River.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Pallid Sturgeon	<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	FE; E	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Wyoming. However, the North Platte River provides water to occupied habitat in the Platte River in Nebraska.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	Low. Known occurrence in the Platte River below the Elk River confluence.
Plants					
Colorado butterfly plant	<i>Gaura neomexicana</i> ssp. <i>coloradensis</i>	FT	High. Critical and Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area.	High. Critical and Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Blowout penstemon	<i>Penstemon haydenii</i>	FE	Low. Endemic to sand dunes south of Ferris Mountains in Carbon County, WY. Potential habitat may be present in the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Ute ladies tresses	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	FT ; USFS-R4S	Moderate. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area.	Moderate. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	FT	Moderate. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area.	Moderate. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.

Table I-2 Special Status Species Potential for Occurrence by State for the Overland Pass Pipeline Project

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence		
			Wyoming	Colorado	Kansas
BLM					
Mammals					
Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	BLM-WY; WY-NSS2; USFS-R2S	Low. This species has been documented in the vicinity of the proposed project route.	Low. No roosts or maternity colonies are known to occur on the PNG; however, suitable habitat is present on the PNG.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>	BLM-WY; WY-NSS2	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route.	Low. No known occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R4S; WY-NSS2	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming; however, suitable habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R4S WY-NSS2; CO-SOC; KS-SINC	Low. This species has been documented within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Low. No known occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable habitat is present.
Pygmy rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R4S	Moderate. This species has been documented within the vicinity of the proposed project route.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Swift fox	<i>Vulpes velox</i>	CO-SOC; USFS-R2S; BLM-WY	Moderate. This species has been documented within the vicinity of the proposed project route.	High. This species has been documented within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado. This species has been documented and is widespread on the PNG.	Moderate. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.
White-tailed prairie dog	<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	BLM-WY	Moderate. This species has been documented within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Moderate. This species has been documented within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Black-tailed prairie dog	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R2S; CO-SOC	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	High. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Colorado. Numerous active colonies have been documented on the PNG.	Moderate. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.
Idaho pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys idahoensis</i>	BLM-WY	Low. No known occurrence of this species within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming; however, suitable habitat is present.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Wyoming pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys clusius</i>	BLM-WY	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.

Table I-2 Special Status Species Potential for Occurrence by State for the Overland Pass Pipeline Project

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence		
			Wyoming	Colorado	
Birds					
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R4S; CO-T; WY-NSS2; KS-T	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Colorado.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cucularia</i>	USFS-R2S; BLM-WY; CO-T	High. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	High. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Colorado. This species has been documented on all Breeding Bird Survey routes on the PNG.	Moderate. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.
Mountain plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	BLM-WY; CO-SOC; USFS-R2; USFS-R4S; KS-SINC	High. This species was documented within the proposed project corridor in Wyoming.	High. This species was documented within the proposed project corridor in Colorado. Occurrence surveys conducted on the PNG in the mid 1990's show widespread use of the PNG by this species for both nesting and foraging.	Moderate. No known occurrences along the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.
Brewer's sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R2S	High. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	High. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Colorado. This species has been documented on all Breeding Bird Survey routes on the PNG.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	CO-SOC; BLM-WY; USFS-R2S; KS-SINC	High. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	High. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Colorado. Known nesting and occurrence on the PNG.	Moderate. No known occurrences along the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R2S	High. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming. The BLM identified this species for detailed analysis.	High. This species has been documented on the PNG on all Breeding Bird Survey routes.	Moderate. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	CO-SOC; BLM-WY; USFS-R2S; KS-SINC	Moderate. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Low. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Colorado. Incidental observations on the PNG.	Low. No known occurrences along the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.
Northern goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentiles</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R4S	Moderate. This species was documented within the proposed project are in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas.
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BLM-WY; KS-SINC	High. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Moderate. No known occurrences along the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable foraging habitat is present.
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	KS-E; BLM-WY; USFS-R4S	Moderate. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable foraging habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable foraging habitat is present.

Table I-2 Special Status Species Potential for Occurrence by State for the Overland Pass Pipeline Project

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence		
			Wyoming	Colorado	Kansas
Sage sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>	BLM-WY	Moderate. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Sage thrasher	<i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	BLM-WY	Moderate. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Low. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Trumpeter swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R4S; WY-NSS2	Low. Limited to migrant habitat use on the FGNRA.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas.
White-faced ibis	<i>Plegadis chihii</i>	BLM-WY	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.
Greater sage-grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	CO-SOC; BLM-WY; WY-NSS2; USFS-R4S	High. This species has been documented within the vicinity of the proposed project route. 18 leks have been documented within 1 mile of the proposed project route.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas.
Reptiles					
Midget faded rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis concolor</i>	BLM-WY; CO-SOC	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Amphibians					
Western boreal toad	<i>Bufo boreas boreas</i>	CO-E; BLM-WY; WY-NSS2	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Great Basin spadefoot toad	<i>Spea intermontana</i>	BLM-WY	High. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Spotted frog	<i>Rana pretiosa</i>	BLM-WY	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming; however, suitable habitat is present.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Northern leopard frog	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	BLM-WY; USFS-R2S; CO-SOC.	High. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Fish					
Bluehead sucker	<i>Catostomus discobolus</i>	BLM-WY; WYGF-NSS1	High. Known occurrence in Hams Fork River, Blacks Fork River, and Green River in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.

Table I-2 Special Status Species Potential for Occurrence by State for the Overland Pass Pipeline Project

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	
			Wyoming	Kansas
Flannelmouth sucker	<i>Catostomus latipinnis</i>	BLM-WY; WYGF-NSS1	High. Known occurrence in Hams Fork River, Blacks Fork River, Green River, and Bitter Creek in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.
Leatherside chub	<i>Gila copei</i>	BLM-WY; WYGF-NSS1	Moderate. Potential occurrence in the Green River and Bear Creek in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.
Roundtail chub	<i>Gila robusta</i>	BLM-WY; WY-NSS1	Moderate. Known occurrence in Hams Fork and Blacks Fork rivers in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.
Plants				
Laramie columbine	<i>Aquilegia laramiensis</i>	BLM -WY	Moderate. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.
Nelson's milkvetch	<i>Astragalus nelsonianus</i>	BLM-WY	High. Potential habitat present. Known from basins and foothills of Carbon, Natrona, and Sweetwater counties, Wyoming, with one population in Colorado. This species has been documented within the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.
Trelease's racemose milkvetch	<i>Astragalus racemosus</i> var. <i>treleasei</i>	BLM-WY	Moderate. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.
Cedar Rim thistle	<i>Cirsium aridum</i>	BLM -WY	Low. One area of potential habitat within project area based on WYNND model.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.
Ownbey's thistle	<i>Cirsium ownbeyi</i>	BLM-WY	Moderate. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Known occurrence adjacent to the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.
Large-fruited bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella macrocarpa</i>	BLM-WY	High. This species has been documented within the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.
Prostrate bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella prostrata</i>	BLM-WY	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present within the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.
Gibbens' beardtongue	<i>Penstemon gibbensii</i>	BLM-WY	Moderate. This species could occur within potentially suitable habitat along the project route in Sweetwater and Carbon Counties, Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.
Tufted twinpod	<i>Physaria condensata</i>	BLM-WY	High. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area. Known occurrence adjacent to the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.

Table I-2 Special Status Species Potential for Occurrence by State for the Overland Pass Pipeline Project

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence		
			Wyoming	Colorado	Kansas
Persistent sepal yellowcress	<i>Rorippa calycina</i>	BLM -WY	High. Known occurrences and suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Laramie false sagebrush	<i>Sphaeromeria symplex</i>	BLM -WY	Moderate. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Green River greenthread	<i>Thelesperma caespitosum</i>	USFS- R4S; BLM -WY	High. This species has been documented within the project corridor. Suitable habitat present within the project area.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Colorado.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
USFS					
Birds					
Cassin's sparrow	<i>Aimophila cassini</i>	USFS-R2S	Moderate. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Wyoming; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.	Moderate. This species has been documented on all Breeding Bird Survey routes on the PNG.	Moderate. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.
McCown's longspur	<i>Calcarius mccownii</i>	USFS-R2S	Moderate. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	High. This species has been documented within the proposed project corridor in Colorado. This species has been documented on all Breeding Bird Survey routes on the PNG.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Chestnut-collard longspur	<i>Calcarius ornatus</i>	USFS-R2S	Low. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Wyoming; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.	Moderate. This species was documented along the proposed project route in Colorado. This species has been documented on the PNG on four of the five Breeding Bird Survey routes.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	USFS-R2S	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming; however, suitable year round habitat is present.	Low. Common year- round residents on the PNG. Not known to nest on the PNG.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable year round habitat is present.
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	USFS-R2S	Low. This species has been documented within the vicinity of proposed project route in Wyoming.	Moderate. Fairly common summer resident on the PNG. This species has been documented on all Breeding Bird Survey routes on the PNG.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Black tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	USFS-R2S; KS-SINC.	Low. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Wyoming; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.	Moderate. Known to breed in isolated patches in Colorado. Fairly common summer resident with limited nesting habitat on the PNG.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, potential breeding habitat is present.

Table I-2 Special Status Species Potential for Occurrence by State for the Overland Pass Pipeline Project

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	
			Wyoming	Kansas
Plants				
Dwarf milkweed	<i>Asclepias uncialis</i>	USFS-R2S	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Moderate. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area.
Prairie moonwort	<i>Botrychium campestre</i>	USFS-R2S	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Moderate. Suitable habitat present on PNG.
Wyoming feverfew	<i>Parthenium alpinum</i>	Former USFS-R2S	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	High. Potential habitat present. Known from occurrences in Weld County, Colorado. This species has been documented within the project area.
State Status				
Mammals				
Northern pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>	CO-SOC	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Low. No known occurrence of this species has been documented within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.
Franklin's ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>	KS-SINC	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Low. No known occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route; however, limited suitable habitat is present.
Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	WY-NSS2	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	WY-NSS2; KS-SINC	Moderate. This species has been documented within the vicinity of the proposed project route.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Eastern spotted skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	KS-T	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Moderate. The species is known to occur along the proposed project route in Kansas. Designated critical habitat occurs in three counties crossed by the proposed route.
Birds				
Snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	KS-T; CO-SOC	Low. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Wyoming; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Kansas; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.

Table I-2 Special Status Species Potential for Occurrence by State for the Overland Pass Pipeline Project

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence		
			Wyoming	Colorado	Kansas
Black Rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	KS-SINC	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado.	Low. No known occurrences within the vicinity of the proposed project route; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	KS-SINC	Low. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Wyoming; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrences in the proposed project vicinity in Colorado; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.	Moderate. No known occurrences within the vicinity of the proposed project route;; however, suitable wintering habitat is present. . It is a transient and an irregular or local winter resident throughout Kansas. Most records of occurrence are from October 16 to April 15, but a few may occur at any time in proper habitat.
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	KS-SINC	Low. No known occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable breeding habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence within the vicinity of the proposed project route; however, suitable breeding habitat is present. This species casually occurs in western Kansas, where it may possibly breed very locally. Nesting has been confirmed from Barton, Cloud, and Stafford counties.
Reptiles					
Glossy snake	<i>Arizona elegans</i>	KS-SINC	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable habitat is present.
Western hognose snake	<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	KS-SINC	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming; however, suitable habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable habitat is present.
Common garter snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	CO-SOC	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming; however, suitable habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable habitat is present.
Eastern hognose snake	<i>Heterodon platirhinos</i>	KS-SINC	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming; however, suitable habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable habitat is present.
Yellow mud turtle	<i>Kinosternon flavescens</i>	CO-SOC	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Moderate. This species has been documented along the proposed project route in Colorado.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable habitat is present.

Table I-2 Special Status Species Potential for Occurrence by State for the Overland Pass Pipeline Project

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Potential for Occurrence	
			Wyoming	Colorado
Amphibians				
Northern cricket frog	<i>Aeris crepitans</i>	CO-SOC	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Colorado; however, suitable habitat is present.
Plains leopard frog	<i>Rana blairi</i>	CO-SOC	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable habitat is present.
Fish				
Plains minnow	<i>Hybognathus placitus</i>	CO-E; KS-SINC	Low. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming; however, suitable habitat is present.	Moderate to High. Potential for occurrence in the Republican river in Kansas.
Brassy minnow	<i>Hybognathus hankinsoni</i>	CO-T; KS-SINC	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	Moderate to High. Potential for occurrence in the Republican river in Kansas.
Orangethroat darter	<i>Etheostoma spectabile</i>	CO-SOC	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Stonecat	<i>Noturus flavus</i>	CO-SOC	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Suckermouth minnow	<i>Phenacobius mirabilis</i>	CO-E	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the vicinity of the proposed project route in Wyoming.	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Kansas.
Invertebrates				
Cylindrical papershell	<i>Anodonta ferussacianus</i>	KS-SINC	None. This species and its required habitat are not found within the proposed project vicinity in Wyoming.	Moderate. No known occurrence in the vicinity of the proposed project route in Kansas; however, suitable habitat is crossed.

FE= Federal Endangered
 FT= Federal Threatened
 FC= Federal Candidate
 CO-E= Colorado Endangered
 CO-T= Colorado Threatened
 CO-SOC= Colorado Species of Concern
 KS-E= Kansas Endangered
 KS-T= Kansas Threatened

KS-SINC= Kansas Species in Need of Conservation
 WY-NSS1= Wyoming Critically Imperiled Species
 WY-NSS2= Wyoming Imperiled Species
 BLM-WY = Wyoming BLM sensitive.
 USFS-R2S = USFS Region 2 sensitive species
 USFS-R4S = USFS Region 4 sensitive species
 PNG- Pawnee National Grasslands