

Appendix D

Special Status Species Lists

**SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL FOR AND/OR OCCURRENCE OF
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES FOR
ENDURING RESOURCES' BIG PACK PROJECT AREA (BPPA)**

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
Wildlife Species				
Bonytail <i>Gila elegans</i>	FE	Is endemic to the Colorado River system within main channels of large rivers, and favor swift currents.	Moderate: This species occurs in the Green River downstream of the BPPA. Water depletion to the Colorado River Basin would result from the project as water would be trucked to drilling locations from the White River (via Permit #49-2279[T77865]).	No
Colorado pikeminnow <i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	FE	Known from the Colorado River system. Uses large swift rivers.	Moderate: This species occurs in the White and Green rivers downstream of the BPPA. Water depletion to the Colorado River Basin would result from the project as water would be trucked to drilling locations from the White River (via Permit #49-2279[T77865]).	No
Humpback chub <i>Gila cypha</i>	FE	Is endemic to the Colorado River System within deep, swift-running rivers, with canyon shaded environments.	Moderate: This species occurs in the Green River downstream of the BPPA. Water depletion to the Colorado River Basin would result from the project as water would be trucked to drilling locations from the White River (via Permit #49-2279[T77865]).	No
Razorback sucker <i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	FE	Endemic to large rivers of the Colorado River system.	Moderate: This species occurs in the White and Green rivers downstream of the BPPA. Water depletion to the	No

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			Colorado River Basin would result from the project as water would be trucked to drilling locations from the White River (via Permit #49-2279[T77865]).	
Black-footed ferret <i>Mustela nigripes</i>	FE	Semi-arid grasslands and mountain basins. It is found primarily in association with active prairie dog colonies that contain suitable burrow densities and colonies that are of sufficient size.	None: The distribution of this species is limited to a nonessential, experimental population reintroduced into Coyote Basin, Uintah County starting in 1999. Habitat is not present within the BPPA.	Yes
Canada lynx <i>Lynx lynx canadensis</i>	FT	Primarily occurs in Douglas-fir, Spruce-fir, and subalpine forests at elevations above 7,800 feet amsl. The lynx uses large woody debris, such as downed logs and windfalls.	None: If extant in Utah, this species most likely occurs in montane forests in the Uinta Mountains. Habitat is not present within the BPPA.	Yes
Mexican spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	FT; PIF	In Utah, found primarily in rocky canyons. Nests in caves or crevices. Roosts on ledges or in trees in canyons. The species prefers mesic (moister/cooler) canyons with mixed conifer or riparian components. Breeding and nesting season: March through August.	None: The Final Assessment of Potential Mexican Spotted Owl Nesting Habitat on BLM-Administered Lands in Northeastern Utah identified areas of fair MSO habitat in the northern and central portions of the BPPA (SWCA 2005). However, after Buys & Associates, Inc. completed surveys in 2006 and no MSO were observed (B&A 2006a), this habitat was re-evaluated by individuals from the BLM, USFWS, and UDWR. The habitat was subsequently downgraded to poor habitat following this re-evaluation. As a result, MSO would not likely be present in the BPPA.	Yes

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Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FC; PIF	Riparian obligate and usually occurs in large tracts of cottonwood/willow habitats. However, this species also has been documented in lowland deciduous woodlands, alder thickets, deserted farmlands, and orchards. Breeding season: late June through July.	None: Suitable habitat does not occur in the BPPA. No western yellow-billed cuckoo nests have been identified within the BPPA.	Yes
Bluehead sucker <i>Catostomus discobolus</i>	CAS	Occupies a wide range of aquatic habitats ranging from cold, clear mountain streams to warm, turbid rivers.	Moderate: This species occurs in the Green River downstream of the BPPA.	No
Flannelmouth sucker <i>Catostomus latipinnis</i>	CAS	Adults occur in riffles, runs, and pools in streams and large rivers, with the highest densities usually in pool habitat. Young live in slow to moderately swift waters near the shoreline areas.	Moderate: This species occurs in the Green River downstream of the BPPA.	No
Roundtail chub <i>Gila robusta</i>	CAS	Adults inhabit low to high flow areas in the Green River; young occur in shallow areas with minimal flow.	Moderate: This species occurs in the Green River downstream of the BPPA.	No
Colorado River cutthroat trout <i>Oncorhynchus clarkii pleuriticus</i>	CAS	Requires cool, clear water and well-vegetated streambanks for cover and bank stability; instream cover in the form of deep pools and boulders and logs also is important; adapted to relatively cold water, thrives at high elevations. Most remaining populations are fluvial or resident. Occurs also in lakes.	None: No potential habitat for this species is found downstream of the BPPA.	Yes
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	CAS	Generally found in a wide variety of forest types including deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forests. Typically mature and old growth forests and generally selects larger tracts of forest over smaller tracts. In the western U.S., characteristically nests in coniferous forests including those dominated by ponderosa pine, lodgepole, or in mixed forests dominated by various coniferous species including, Douglas-fir, cedar, hemlock, spruce, and larch. Western birds also nest in deciduous forests dominated by aspen, paper birch, or willow.	None: Suitable habitat does not occur in the BPPA. No northern goshawk nests have been identified within the BPPA.	Yes
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	WSC; BGEPA	In Utah, breeding occurrences are limited to 10 locations within four counties (Carbon, Daggett, Duchesne, Grand, and Salt Lake counties). Winter habitat typically includes	Moderate to High: Bald eagles utilize ungulate winter ranges that provide carrion. Bald eagles are known to roost	No

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		areas of open water, adequate food sources, and sufficient diurnal perches and night roosts.	along the Green River, to the west of the BPPA.	
American white pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	WSC; PIF	Inhabits areas of open water including large rivers, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs with surrounding habitats ranging from barren to heavily vegetated sites. Typically nests on isolated islands in lakes or reservoirs.	None: In Utah, the species is known to nest on islands associated with Great Salt and Utah lakes. In northeastern Utah, the species occurs as a transient on larger water bodies.	Yes
Greater sage-grouse <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	WSC; PIF	Inhabits upland sagebrush habitat in rolling hills and benches. Breeding occurs on open leks (or strutting grounds) and nesting and brooding occurs in upland areas and meadows in proximity to water and generally within a 2-mile radius of the lek. During winter, sagebrush habitats at submontane elevations commonly are used.	High: The species is widespread, but declining, with extant populations in Uintah and Daggett counties. Both leks and brooding habitat occur in the BPPA.	No
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	WSC; PIF	Resides mainly in lowland open desert terrain characterized by barren cliffs and bluffs, pinon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush-rabbit brush, and cold desert shrub. Nesting habitat includes promontory points and rocky outcrops.	Moderate to High: This species is known to occur in the Uinta Basin as a summer resident and a common migrant. Although no ferruginous hawk nests have been identified, there is potential nesting habitat throughout the BPPA.	No
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	WSC	Inhabits desert, semi-desert shrubland, grasslands, and agriculture areas. Nesting habitat primarily consists of flat, dry, and relatively open terrain; short vegetation; and abandoned mammal burrows (within northeastern Utah primarily in association with prairie dog complexes) for nesting and shelter.	Low: Burrowing owls nest in desert/grassland habitats and are found in close association with prairie dog colonies in northeastern Utah. Although no burrowing owl nests or prairie dog colonies have been identified, potential habitat exists within the BPPA.	No
Mountain plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i>	WSC; PIF	In the Uintah Basin, small Mountain plover populations breed in shrub-steppe habitat where vegetation is sparse and sagebrush communities are dominated by Artemisia spp. with components of black sage and grasses. Nest	None: The only known breeding population of mountain plover in Utah is located on Myton Bench. Habitat is not present within the BPPA.	Yes

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		locations also vary with respect to topography (nests were located on flat, open ground; on the top or at the base of slopes; or very close to large rocky outcroppings).		
White-tailed prairie dog <i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	WSC	Inhabits grasslands, plateaus, plains and desert shrub habitats. White-tailed prairie dogs form colonies or “towns” and spend much of their time in underground burrows and hibernating during the winter months.	Moderate: Although no prairie dog colonies have been identified within the BPPA, it is likely that sporadic populations may exist.	No
Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	WSC	Inhabits arid grasslands, agricultural areas, marshes, and occasionally open woodlands. In Utah, cold desert shrub and sagebrush-rabbit brush habitats also are utilized. Typically a ground nester.	Low: The species breeds in northern Utah and occurs as a migrant potentially throughout the state. It is known to occur in Uintah County, with occurrence also probable in Duchesne County. Although no short-eared owl nests have been identified in the BPPA, potential habitat exists.	No
Lewis’s Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	WSC; PIF	Inhabits open habitats including pine forests, riparian areas, and pinion-juniper woodlands. Breeding habitat typically includes ponderosa pines and cottonwoods in stream bottoms and farm areas. The species inhabits agricultural lands and urban parks, montane and desert riparian woodlands, and submontane shrub habitats.	None: In Utah, the species occurs primarily in the northeastern and southeastern part of the State, with small numbers in the northwestern corner. No potential habitat occurs in the BPPA.	Yes
Three-toed Woodpecker <i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	WSC; PIF	Prefers coniferous forest, primarily spruce and balsam fir. It inhabits areas where dead timber remains after fires or logging. It is found less frequently in mixed forest, and occasionally in Willow thickets along streams. Also found in high elevation aspen groves, bogs, and swamps.	None: The species occurs in the northern portion of Uintah County, outside of the BPPA.	Yes
Grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	WSC; PIF	Prefers grasslands of intermediate height and are often associated with clumped vegetation interspersed with patches of bare ground. Other habitat requirements include moderately deep litter and sparse coverage of woody vegetation.	None: In Utah, breeding populations have only been found in the northern portion of the state (in Uintah, Duchesnes, and Daggett counties). Habitat is not present within the BPPA.	Yes

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Long-billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i>	WSC; PIF	Inhabits shortgrass prairies, alpine meadows, riparian woodlands, and reservoir habitats. Breeding habitat includes upland areas of shortgrass prairie or grassy meadows with bare ground components, usually near water.	None: A widespread migrant in Utah, breeding birds are fairly common but localized, primarily in central and northwestern Utah. Potential nesting has been reported in Uintah County, but has not been confirmed. Habitat does not occur in the BPPA.	Yes
Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	WSC; PIF	Inhabits mesic and irrigated meadows, riparian woodlands, and subalpine marshes at lower elevations (2,800 to 5,000 feet amsl). Suitable breeding habitat for this ground nester includes tall grass, flooded meadows, prairies, and agricultural fields; forbs and perch sites also are required.	None: The species breeds in isolated areas of Utah, primarily in the northern half of the state. No breeding by this species has been documented within the BPPA.	Yes
Big free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	WSC	Rocky areas in rugged country. The species has been observed in lowlands of river floodplain-arroyo association; also in shrub desert and woodland habitats. Roosts in rock crevices (vertical or horizontal) in cliffs; also in buildings caves, and occasionally tree holes. Winter habits unknown.	Low: The species primarily occurs in the southern portion of Utah and is not expected to be present in the BPPA. However, marginal roosting habitat does occur in the BPPA and thus the species may be present.	No
Fringed myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	WSC	The species is widely distributed throughout Utah, but is not very common in the state. The Fringed myotis inhabits caves, mines, and buildings, most often in desert and woodland areas.	None: An uncommon resident in Utah, this species primarily occurs in the southern portion of Utah and is not expected to be present in the BPPA.	Yes
Spotted bat <i>Euderma maculatum</i>	WSC	Inhabits desert shrub, sagebrush-rabbit brush, pinion-juniper woodland, and ponderosa pine and montane forest habitats. The species also uses lowland riparian and montane grassland habitats. Suitable cliff habitat typically appears to be necessary for roosts/hibernacula. Spotted bats typically do not migrate and use hibernacula that maintain a constant temperature above freezing from September through May.	Low: The species potentially occurs throughout Utah; however, no occurrence records exist for the extreme northern or western parts of the state. Known occurrences have been reported in northeastern Uintah County. Roosting habitat could occur in areas with cliff habitats.	No
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	WSC	Inhabits a wide range of habitats from semidesert shrublands and pinion-juniper woodlands to open montane	Low: The species may potentially occur in the BPPA where juniper trees are	No

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		forests. Roosting occurs in mines and caves, in abandoned buildings, on rock cliffs, and occasionally in tree cavities. Foraging occurs well after dark over water, along margins of vegetation, and over sagebrush.	present.	
Western (Boreal) toad <i>Bufo boreas</i>	WSC	Commonly found throughout most of Utah and can be found in a variety of habitats, including slow moving streams, wetlands, desert springs, ponds, lakes meadows, and woodlands.	None: The species is commonly spread throughout central and northern Utah. The only known occurrence in the Uinta Basin exists within the northwest portion of Uintah County, which contains substantial value habitat for the species. Habitat is not present within the BPPA.	Yes
Corn snake <i>Elaphe guttata</i>	WSC	Habitat includes pine woodlands, brushy fields, open hardwood forests, mangrove thickets, barnyards, and abandoned buildings, areas near springs, old trash dumps, and caves.	None: Habitat for this species does not occur in the BPPA.	Yes
Smooth green snake <i>Opheodrys vernalis</i>	WSC	Habitat includes meadows, grassy marshes, moist grassy fields at forest edges, mountain shrublands, stream borders, bogs, open moist woodland, abandoned farmland, and vacant lots.	None: Habitat for this species does not occur in the Project Area	Yes
Prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	PIF	Habitat includes alpine, cliff, cropland/hedgegrow, desert, and grassland/herbaceous areas.	None: Habitat is not present within the BPPA.	Yes
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsonii</i>	PIF	Inhabits grasslands, deserts, agricultural areas, shrublands, marshlands, and riparian forests. Nest in trees in or near open areas. Breeding season: April 1 – July 15.	Low: The species could potentially nest in solitary juniper trees within the BPPA.	No
Black-chinned hummingbird <i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	PIF	Habitat includes dry lowlands and foothills with pinion-juniper woodlands.	Low: The species could potentially occur in pinyon-juniper woodland areas within the BPPA, near or over streams.	No
Broad-tailed hummingbird <i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>	PIF	Habitat includes open woodland, especially pinion-juniper, pine-oak, and conifer-aspen association; brushy hillsides; montane scrub and thickets.	Low: The species could potentially occur in pinyon-juniper woodland areas within the BPPA, near or over	No

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			streams.	
Brewer's sparrow <i>Spizella breweri</i>	PIF	Habitat includes desert and shrubland/chaparral.	Low to Moderate: In the BPPA, the species may occupy patches of tall, dense sagebrush with more bare ground and less herbaceous cover than the surrounding habitat.	No
Cassin's finch <i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	PIF	Habitat includes open coniferous forest; in migration and winter also in deciduous woodland, secondary growth, scrub, brushy areas, partly open situations with scattered trees.	None: Habitat is not present within the BPPA.	Yes
Cassin's kingbird <i>Tyrannus vociferan</i>	PIF	Habitat includes sparse woods and dry scrub areas.	None: The species is a common summer resident in southern Utah; however, no occurrence records exist for Uintah County.	Yes
Clark's nutcracker <i>Nucifraga Columbiana</i>	PIF	Habitat includes open coniferous forest, forest edge and clearings, primarily in mountains, but wandering into various habitats; in winter also in lowlands.	Low: This non-migratory species is found in mountainous areas throughout Utah, descending to lower elevations (e.g., pinyon-juniper woodlands) during the winter. As such, the species could winter in pinyon-juniper woodland areas within the BPPA.	No
Gray flycatcher <i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	PIF	Habitat includes arid areas of sagebrush or pinion-juniper woodlands.	Low to Moderate: The species may construct nests low in shrubs or small trees within the BPPA.	No
Gray vireo <i>Vireo vicinior</i>	PIF	Habitat includes dry shrubby areas, chaparral, and sparse woodlands.	Low: to Moderate: The species may occupy pinyon-juniper woodlands, with a moderate to steep slope and a relatively open shrub understory, in the BPPA.	No
Green-tailed towhee	PIF	Habitat is usually low shrubs, sometimes interspersed with	Low: A common breeder in	No

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<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>		trees; avoids typical forest, other than open pinion-juniper woodlands. In pinion-juniper, associated with sagebrush (<i>Artemisia</i> spp.) dominated openings with high shrub species richness.	northeastern Utah, the species may occupy shrubland and pinyon-juniper woodland areas in the BPPA.	
Juniper titmouse <i>Parus inornatus</i>	PIF	Habitat includes sparse pinion-juniper and oak woodlands.	Low: A common and widespread bird in Utah, the species may occupy pinyon-juniper woodland areas in the BPPA.	No
Mountain bluebird <i>Sialia currucoides</i>	PIF	Habitat includes subalpine meadows, grasslands, shrub-steppe, savanna, and pinion-juniper woodlands; in south usually at elevations above 1500 m (4900 ft.). In winter and migration also inhabits desert, brushy areas and agricultural lands.	Low: Less common in Utah than in previous years, the species may sporadically occupy pinyon-juniper woodland areas in the BPPA; however, breeding in Utah typically occurs in high mountain valleys.	No
Pinyon jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	PIF	Habitat includes semi-arid foothills with pinion-juniper woodlands.	Low: Common to pinyon-juniper forests of Utah, the species may occupy pinyon-juniper woodland areas in the BPPA.	No
Sage sparrow <i>Amphispiza belli</i>	PIF	Habitat includes dry sagebrush/scrublands with sparse vegetation.	Low to Moderate: Occurs locally throughout Utah during the spring and summer, and occurs primarily in the southwestern portion of the State during the winter. Although an uncommon permanent resident in Utah, summer breeders may nest within the BPPA in shrubland vegetation or in depressions beneath shrubs.	No
Sage thrasher <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	PIF	Habitat includes desert and shrubland/chaparral.	Moderate: The species may nest in greasewood and sagebrush communities in the BPPA.	No
Virginia's warbler <i>Vermivora virginiae</i>	PIF	Habitat includes dry woodlands, scrub oak brushlands, canyons and ravines.	Low: Preferred habitat for the species is not present in the BPPA; however,	No

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			pinyon-juniper woodlands with shrubby understories could be utilized for breeding in the BPPA.	
White-throated swift <i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	PIF	Habitat includes cliffs and canyons.	None: Habitat is not present within the BPPA.	Yes
Wilson's phalarope <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	PIF	Habitat includes grassland/herbaceous riparian and wetlands.	None: Habitat is not present within the BPPA.	Yes
Golden eagle ² <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BGEPA	Found in mountainous areas, canyons, shrub-land, and grassland, and in shrub-steppe habitats in winter.	High: Buys & Associates, Inc. conducted a raptor nest inventory that identified two active golden eagle nests within the BPPA (B&A 2006b).	No
Utah milk snake ² <i>Lampropeltis triangulum taylori</i>	None	Active from April to October, the species occurs only in the central and eastern portions of Utah. Habitats include open forests, mountain shrub, and sagebrush-dominated habitats, often where the understory contains a well-developed grass component.	Low: Although an uncommon resident in Utah, habitat for this species occurs within the BPPA in shrubland-dominated communities.	No
Plant Species				
<i>Arabis vivariensis</i> Park rock cress	S	Webber Sandstone- Sandstone and limestone outcrops in mixed desert shrub and pinyon-juniper communities. 5000-6000ft.	None: No suitable habitat. The geological formation and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Astragalus equisolensis</i> Horseshoe milkvetch	0	Uintah County. East of Green River, Horseshoe Bend. Duchesne River Formation soils in sagebrush, shadscale, horsebrush and mixed desert shrub communities. 4790-5185ft.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations occur north and outside of the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Astragalus hamiltonii</i> Hamilton milkvetch	S	Lapoint and Dry Gulch members of the Duchesne River Formation, Mowry Shale, Dakota Sandstone and the Wasatch Formation soils in pinyon-juniper and desert shrub communities. 5240-5800ft	None: No suitable habitat. The Project Area is within the Uinta Formation. Exposures of the Brennan Basin member of the Duchesne River Formation occur as horizontal bands in the badlands erosion areas. The soils associated with this species do not	Yes

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			occur in the Project Area.	
<i>Cirsium ownbeyi</i> Ownbey thistle	S	East flank Uinta Mountains. In mesic sites within canyons in mixed sagebrush, juniper and riparian communities. 5500-6200ft.	None: No suitable habitat. The Project Area is within the Uinta Formation. The geological formations and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Cleomella Palmeriana</i> var. <i>goodrichii</i> Goodrich cleomella	S	Mancos Shale, Tropic Shale and Morrison formations. On eroded slopes of heavy clay in salt desert communities. 4000-6000ft.	None: No populations, potential or suitable habitat occurs for this species in this area. Appropriate geology does not occur in Project Area.	Yes
<i>Erigeron untermannii</i> Untermann fleabane	S	Calcareous shales and sandstones of the Uinta and Green River formations in pinyon-juniper, mountain mahogany, limber and bristlecone pine, and sagebrush communities. 7000-7810ft.	None: No populations, potential or suitable habitat occurs for this species in this area. Species occurs outside Uintah County, and therefore outside the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Habenaria Zothecina</i> Alcove bog-orchid	S	Seeps, hanging gardens and riparian areas. Surrounding habitat is mixed desert shrub, pinyon-juniper and oak brush. 4360-8690ft.	None: No populations, potential or suitable habitat occurs for this species in this area.	Yes
<i>Hymenoxys lapidicola</i> Rock bitterweed	S	Sandy soils on ledges and soil filled crevices in the Weber Formation associated with Blue Mountain. (5700-8100 ft).	None: No suitable habitat. The Project Area is within the Uinta Formation. The geological formation and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Lepidium barnebyanum</i> Barneby's pepperplant	FE	Tribal land, Duchesne County. West Tavaputs Plateau, Indian Canyon. Uinta Formation. Occurs on white shale outcrops and ridges. Barren inclusions in pinyon-juniper communities. 6200-63500ft.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations occur outside of Uintah County; therefore outside of the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Lepidium huberi</i> Huber's pepperplant	S	Uintah County. Uinta mountain foothills, Book Cliffs. Chinle, Park City, and Weber formations. Alluvial soils, eroding parent material (outcrop breaks, rock crevices).	None: No suitable habitat. The Project Area is within the Uinta Formation. The geological formation and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Project Area.	Yes

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<i>Mentzelia goodrichii</i> Goodrich blazingstar	S	Steep shale slopes of the Green River formation, with scattered juniper, pinyon, limber pine, and mountain mahogany. 8100-8800ft.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations occur outside of Uintah County; therefore outside of the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Penstemon acaulis</i> Stemless penstemon	S	Daggett County. Semi-barren substrates in the Browns Park Formation. Pinyon-juniper and sagebrush-grass communities. 5840-7285 ft.	None: No suitable habitat. The Project Area is within the Uinta Formation. The geological formation and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Penstemon gibbensii</i> Gibbens penstemon	S	Brown's Park in Daggett County. Sandy and shaley (Green River Shales) bluffs and slopes with juniper, thistle, Eriogonum, Elymus, serviceberry, rabbit brush & Thermopsis spp. 5500-6400 ft.	None: No suitable habitat. The Project Area is within the Uinta Formation. The White River shales and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Penstemon goodrichii</i> Goodrich penstemon	S	Lapoint-Tridell-Whiterocks area. Lapoint and Dry Gulch members of the Duchesne River Formation on blue gray to reddish bands of clay badlands. Elevations 5590 to 6215 ft.	None: No suitable habitat. The formations and soils associated with this species do not occur in the project area. This species is found within isolated geographic areas (Lapoint-Tridell-Whiterocks area) approximately 25 miles north of the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Penstemon grahamii</i> Graham beardtongue	S	East Duchesne and Uintah Counties. Evacuation Creek and Parachute Creek member of the Green River Shale. Shaley knolls in sparsely vegetated desert shrub and pinyon-juniper communities. 4600-6700 ft	High: Populations or potential habitat have been identified within the Project Area.	No
<i>Penstemon scariosus</i> var. <i>albifluvis</i> White River penstemon	FC	Evacuation Creek and Parachute Creek member of the Green River Shale on sparsely vegetated shale slopes in mixed desert shrub and pinyon-juniper communities. 5000-6000ft	None: No suitable habitat. The Project Area is within the Uinta Formation. The geological formations and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Schoenocrambe</i>	FT	Bookcliffs On the contact zone between the upper Uinta	None: Suitable habitat has not been	Yes

Species	Status	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area ¹	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)
<i>argillacea</i> Clay reed-mustard		and Green River Shale in mixed desert shrub of Indian ricegrass and pygmy sagebrush.5000-5650 ft.	identified within the Project Area.	
<i>Schoenocrambe suffrutescens</i> Shrubby reed-mustard	FE	Evacuation Creek and lower Parachute Creek Members of the White River Formation on calcareous shales in pygmy sagebrush, mountain mahogany, juniper and mixed desert shrub communities. 5400-6000ft.	None: No suitable habitat. The Project Area is within the Uinta and Green River Formations. The geological formations and soils associated with this species do not occur in the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Sclerocactus brevispinus</i> Pariette cactus	FT	Gravelly hills and terraces in desert-pavement surface soils derived from Wagonhound Member of Green River Formation, in cold desert shrub communities. 4700-6000ft.	None: No populations, potential or suitable habitat occurs for this species in this area. This species has only been identified on the western edge of Uintah County, outside of the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Sclerocactus wetlandicus</i> Uinta Basin hookless cactus	FT	Gravelly hills and terraces on Quaternary and tertiary bedrock soils in cold desert shrub communities. 4700-6000ft.	None: Suitable habitat has not been identified within the Project Area.	Yes
<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i> Ute ladies'-tresses	FT	Daggett, Duchesne, Uintah: Green River tributaries, Uinta Mts, Browns Park, Book Cliffs; unconsolidated alluvium; wetland meadow communities; 4400-6810 ft.; flowers late July - September	None: The Ute ladies'-tresses has not been identified in the Project Area, and has not been identified south of Highway 40 in the Uinta Basin.	Yes
<i>Thelesperma caespitosum</i> Uinta greenthread	S	White shale benches in sagebrush-grassland or mixed forb communities. 5000-6000ft.	None: No potential habitat. Known populations occur outside of Uintah County; therefore outside of the Project Area.	Yes

¹ Wildlife Source: (UNHP-UDWR 2003; UNHP-UDWR 2008); Plant Source: (UNHP-UDWR 2005; UNHP-UDWR 2008).

² Species analyzed in this EA prior to the release of Instruction Memorandum No. UT 2007-078 (BLM 2007) (i.e., those species previously considered to be BLM sensitive species) were retained for analysis purposes.

Federally Listed Species:

- FE = Federally listed as endangered;

- FT = Federally listed as threatened;
- FC = Federally listed as candidate

State Sensitive Wildlife Species:

- CAS = State Conservation Agreement Species;
- WSA = Wildlife Species of Concern

Other Status (Wildlife):

- BGEPA = Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- PIF = Partners in Flight species of concern, Colorado Plateau, Utah Mountains, potentially in the Vernal Field Office.

Other Status (Plants):

- S = Bureau-sensitive
- 0 = Non-status, removed from status, potential status

References

- Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2007. Updated Utah Bureau of Land Management (BLM) State Director's Sensitive Plant and Animal Species Lists. Instruction Memorandum No. UT 2007-078 (Expires: 09/30/2008). Dated: September 26, 2007.
- Buy's & Associates, Inc. (B&A). 2006a. Enduring Resource's 2006 Mexican Spotted Owl Survey Report. Prepared for the BLM, Vernal Field Office, and USFWS. 80 pages.
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- SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA). 2005. Assessment of Potential Mexican Spotted Owl Nesting Habitat on BLM-administered lands in Northeastern Utah. Report on file at the Bureau of Land Management, Vernal Field Office, Vernal, Utah. 52 pp.
- Utah Natural Heritage Program, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UNHP-UDWR). 2003. Vertebrate Information Compiled by the Utah Natural Heritage Program: A Progress Report. By W.R. Bosworth, III. Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. Publication Number 03-45. Salt Lake City, Utah.
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