



APPENDIX B

Environmental Scan

WEST ROUTE 66 OPERATIONAL ASSESMENT

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INTRODUCTION

As part of the W. Route 66 Operational Assessment, MetroPlan Staff has conducted an environmental scan of W. Route 66. This document is set up to assist in future Planning and Environmental Linkages Study (PEL) or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) processes. Once project(s) are identified for the corridor local agencies can use this information to further the study of environmental impacts to the study area.

There are three questions to be addressed in the Environmental Scan regarding the status of each resource in the W. Route 66 Study Area with a yes, no, unknown, or not applicable answer. The three questions are:

1. Is the resource or issue present in the area?
2. Are impacts to the resource or issue involvement possible?
3. Are the impacts mitigatable?

Additional discussion as to the level and method of review, previous studies, or records, and if additional supplementation during NEPA may be required.

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

A. Sensitive Biological Resources

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) IPaC tool and the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) Environmental On-line Tool (USFWS, 2023; AGFD, 2023; Appendix A) were accessed regarding the presence of federally protected species or species for which there is an agreement in place such as the Bald Eagle Management Plan with the State of Arizona on public lands. All the species in Table 1 are known to have populations in northern Arizona. The California Condor has been reintroduced in Arizona as an experimental population near the Vermillion Cliffs. Each species has well-documented habitat requirements and locational information is available on public lands. The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

TABLE 1: SPECIES IDENTIFIED BY THE USFWS AND AGFD AS POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT REGION

Species	USFWS Federal	AZGFD State
Mexican spotted owl, <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	Threatened	
Mexican Wolf, <i>Canis lupus baileyi</i>	Endangered	
Monarch Butterfly, <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Candidate	
Yellow-billed Cuckoo, <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Threatened	
Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> Wintering population	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	Bald Eagle Management Agreement

B. Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

Most bird nests are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). This law says: “No person may take (kill), possess, import, export, transport, sell, purchase, barter, or offer for sale, any migratory bird, or the parts, nests, or eggs of such bird except as may be permitted under the terms of a valid permit...” Under the MBTA it is illegal to destroy a nest that has eggs or chicks in it or if there are young birds that are still dependent on the nest for survival. It is also illegal for anyone to keep a nest they take out of a tree or find on the ground unless they have a permit to do so issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS, 2023a). The MTBA has undergone much litigation surrounding the definition and enforcement of the MTBA in recent years however the USFWS promotes Best Practices under the MBTA for the protection of migratory birds for transportation construction projects (USFWS, 2023b).

Mitigation:

- *Avoid construction and vegetation removal during the nesting season, typically early April to July 15.*
- *If construction cannot be avoided, then surveys for nesting migratory birds should be conducted and if located then establishment of a buffer should be put in place. There is no clear direction on the size of the buffers, however, buffers are typically a 90-foot perimeter. This is especially important for vegetation removal.*
- *During construction, noise attenuation barriers can be put in place to minimize disturbance to nesting migratory birds with a buffer of approximately 50 feet.*

C. Wildlife Corridors

There are numerous wildlife corridors in and around Flagstaff and the entire state (ADOT, 2023; Appendix B). Bow and Arrow Wash that bisects the PEL Study Area is such a corridor. It provides access to the northeast, east, and southwest of Flagstaff along with numerous other such corridors in Flagstaff and on public lands surrounding the city.

The corridor is adjacent to I-40 which is an identified network used by north-south migrating ungulates in the region. The future infrastructure will not affect the continued use of the corridor from its present use. Traffic calming techniques that may be planned in the W. Route 66 Study Area, may limit the incidents of vehicle–wildlife collisions. No mitigation is required.

According to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, there are no National Wildlife Refuge Island at this location. (USFWS, 2023)

D. Invasive Species

To be further explored by the project sponsor.

Invasives such as knapweed species, Dalmatian toadflax, and Scotch thistle, among others, are known to occur within the Flagstaff Region.

Mitigation:

- *General Noxious Weed Best Management Practices will be followed including ensuring construction equipment is free of soil, weeds, vegetative matter, or debris that could harbor seeds prior to entering the project area; reseed disturbed areas with certified weed-free native seeds; and construction equipment and crews would not deviate outside of project footprint.*

E. Wetlands Areas

The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)¹ database was accessed and System Riverine was identified for this area (USFWS, 2023bc; Appendix C). The Riverine System includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained within a channel, with two exceptions: (1) wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses, or lichens, and (2) habitats with water containing ocean-derived salts of 0.5 ppt or greater. A channel is an open conduit either naturally or artificially created that periodically or continuously contains moving water, or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of standing water.

The Riverine bisects the following area along W. Route 66:

- To the west of Flagstaff Ranch Road. This is a north-to-south running riverine with multiple freshwater ponds identified along its path. Particularly to the north.
- On the south side of W. Route 66 near Railroad Springs Blvd. This Riverine moves south just past Interstate 40 and ends at a freshwater pond.

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

Mitigation

- *To be further explored by the project sponsor and/or environmental planner.*

F. Riparian Areas

Riparian zones or areas are defined as lands that occur along the edges of rivers, streams, lakes, and other water bodies. Examples include streambanks, riverbanks, and floodplains. They differ from the surrounding uplands because their soils and vegetation are shaped by the presence of water (National Park Service, 2023).

Mitigation

- *If the Riverine is considered a riparian area it is to be further explored by the project sponsor and/or environmental planner.*

G. 100-year Floodplain

Floodplain Management (Executive Order 11988) under the Clean Water Act, Section 404 is to avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains. There are a total of 3 areas along W. Route 66 that fall into the floodplain, 2 are within the City of Flagstaff at Milton Rd. and Rail Road Springs Blvd, 1 within Coconino County to the north of Flagstaff Ranch Rd.

Mitigation:

- *A Floodplain Management Plan will be required to mitigate any impacts to floodplains within the W. Route 66 study area.*

¹ Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. NWI is currently working to update its data set. It is recommended you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

H. Clean Water Act Sections 404/401 Waters of the United States (WOTUS)
To be further explored by the project sponsor and/or environmental planner.

I. Sole Source Aquifers

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) online tool was accessed for the location of sole source aquifers in or near the W. Route Study Area. There are no sole source aquifers in the PEL Study Area or region (EPA, 2023; Appendix E).

No mitigation is required.

J. Wild and Scenic Rivers

There are no Wild and Scenic Rivers in the W. Route 66 Study Area (National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 2023; Appendix F).

No mitigation is required.

K. Designated Scenic Road/Byway

Historic Route 66 is state-designated “Historic” and federally designated as an “All-American Road”. (ADOT, 2023b; Appendix G).

To be further explored by the project sponsor and/or environmental planner.

L. Archaeological Resources and Historic resources

Historic Places: There are 2 known historic places located within the vicinity of the W. Route 66 Study Area. These historic sites (City of Flagstaff, 2023; Appendix H) are located at the east end of the corridor and include the Arizona Lumber and Timber Company Office (1 Riordan Rd.) and Koch, I.B., House (7 Riordan Rd.) These historic places are not located directly on W. Route 66 and should not impact transportation investments along the corridor.

Archaeological Resources: Unknown.

To be further explored by the project sponsor and/or environmental planner and permitted archaeologist.

Cultural Resources: MetroPlan utilized the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) online toolkit to conduct informal tribal consultation regarding the W. Route 66 Study Area (SHPO, 2023). A letter dated (X), was sent to Tribes claiming affinity to the study area and requesting a consultation. (# of response and summary – forthcoming)

Mitigation:

Formal Tribal Consultation may be required if the project receives state or federal funding.

M. Section 4(f) Wildlife and/or Waterfowl, Section 4(f) Historic Site, Section 4(f) Recreational Site, Section 4(f) Park

According to Title 23 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 774.17, a property afforded protection under Section 4(f) is defined as “publicly owned land of a park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, state, or local significance, or land of a historic site of national, state, or local significance.”

Section 4(f) requirements stipulate that the federal agencies may not approve the use of Section 4(f) property unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of that land, and the proposed action includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the property resulting from such use, OR it is determined that the use of the property, including any measures to minimize harm committed by the applicant, will have a *de minimis* impact on the property.

It is assumed that in areas where W. Route 66 connects with the Flagstaff Urban Trail System (FUTS) trail which is under Section (4f) jurisdiction, any associated parking area(s) may be impacted by any road expansion and upgrades. (City of Flagstaff, 2023; Appendix I)

Mitigation:

- *If the City of Flagstaff owns adequate land to move and reconfigure the FUTS trailhead and parking area(s) to mitigate any potential effects relating to expansion or upgrades to Section 4(f) property, then De Minimis Impact would be considered.*

- *De Minimis Impact involves the use of Section 4(f) property that is generally minor in nature. A de minimis impact is one that, after taking into account avoidance, minimization, mitigation, and enhancement measures, results in no adverse effect to the activities, features, or attributes qualifying a park, recreation area, or refuge for protection under Section 4(f). A determination of de minimis impact on parks, and recreation areas, may be made when all three criteria are satisfied:*
 1. *The transportation use of Section 4(f) resource, together with any impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation or enhancement measures incorporated into the project, does not adversely affect the activities, features, and attributes that qualify the resource for protection under Section 4(f);*
 2. *The public has been afforded an opportunity to review and comment on the effects of the project on the protected activities, features, and attributes of the Section 4(f) resource: and*
 3. *The official(s) with jurisdiction over the property are informed of U.S. DOT's intent to make the de minimis impact determination based on their written concurrence that the project will not adversely affect the activities, features, and attributes that qualify the property for protection under Section 4(f).*

N. Section 6(f) Resources

Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act is included in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF) of 1965. The LWCF is a federal program that was established by Congress in 1964 to provide funds and matching grants to federal, state, and local governments for the acquisition of land and water, and easements on land and water, for the benefit of all recreating Americans. The W. Route 66 Study Area is not located in or near Section 6(f) acquired lands under the LWCF (LWCF, 2023. Appendix J).

No mitigation is required.

SOURCES

There is no centralized database or website that all State resource agencies may use to share resource data during the study; however, the following is a list of databases accessed for resource identification in the project study corridor:

ADOT, 2023. <https://azdot.gov/sites/default/files/2019/06/awlw-section-vi-figure-6-1-arizonas-wildlife-linkages.pdf>

ADOT, 2023b. <https://azdot.gov/about/historic-and-scenic-roads/designating-state-scenic-road>

City of Flagstaff, 2023.

<https://gis.flagstaffaz.gov/portal/apps/sites/#/opendata/datasets/06f276c16968493fa8ba13dc40895a71/explore?location=35.189578%2C-111.668303%2C14.89>

Coconino County, 2023. <https://www.coconino.az.gov/1638/Floodplain-Management>

EPA, 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/dwssa/map-sole-source-aquifer-locations>

Land and Water Conservation Fund, 2023. <https://lwcfcollection.org/map>

National Park Service, 2023. NRCA 2023: CONDITION OF GLEN CANYON'S TRIBUTARY RIVERS AND ASSOCIATED RESOURCES; https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/nrca_glca_2021_riparian.htm

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 2023. <https://www.rivers.gov/arizona.php>

SHPO, 2023. <https://azstateparks.com/shpo-consultation-on-historic-preservation-compliance>

USFWS, 2023a. <https://www.fws.gov/story/incidental-take-beneficial-practices-transportation>

USFWS, 2023b. <https://www.fws.gov/story/bird-nests>

USFWS, 2023c. <https://www.fws.gov/program/national-wetlands-inventory>

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Project information

NAME

W. Route 66 Operational Assessment

LOCATION

Coconino County, Arizona



DESCRIPTION

Some(Flagstaff Az, Coconino County, 4 miles of West Route 66 from I-40 to Milton Rd. Conducting an environmental scan of 300 ft from the centerline of the roadway. The project is anticipated to be completed in Dec. 2024.)

Local office

Arizona Ecological Services Field Office

(602) 242-0210

(602) 242-2513

9828 North 31st Ave

#c3

Phoenix, AZ 85051-2517

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Log in to IPaC.
2. Go to your My Projects list.
3. Click PROJECT HOME for this project.
4. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Mexican Wolf <i>Canis lupus baileyi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3916	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Mexican Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8196	Threatened
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act¹ and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats³, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

There are bald and/or golden eagles in your project area.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Oct 15 to Jul 31
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

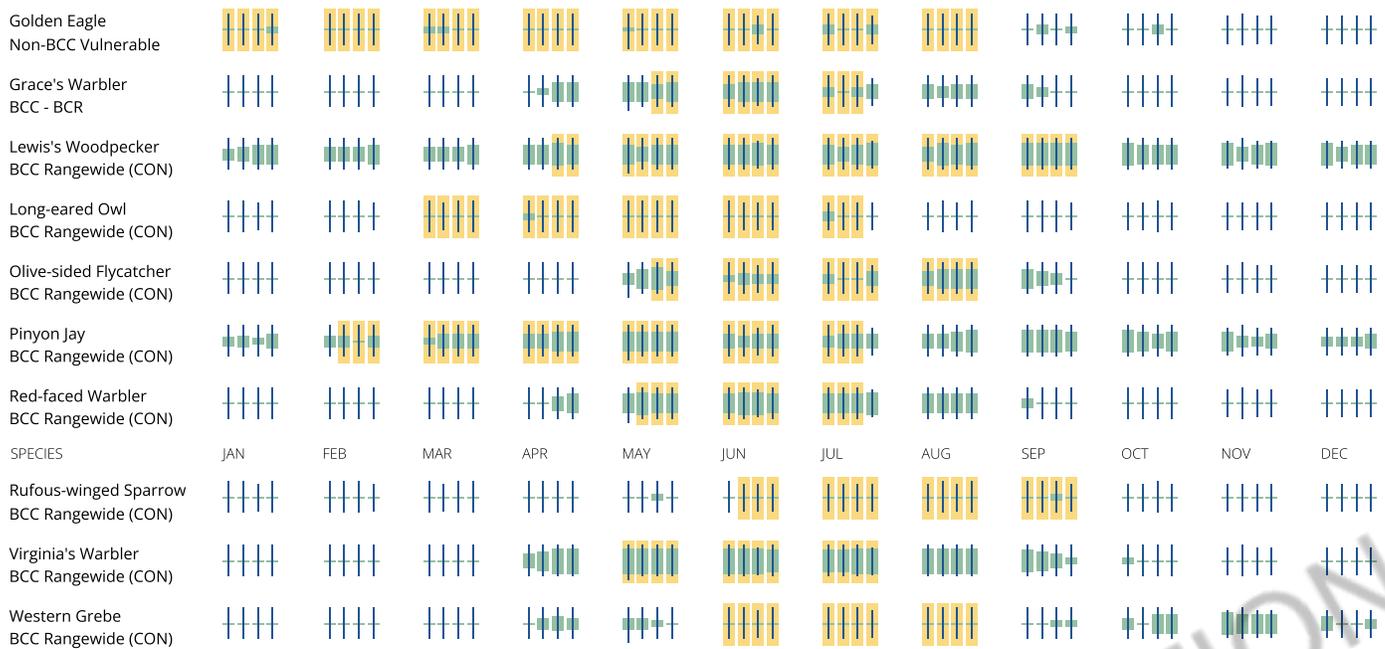
1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Oct 15 to Jul 31
Black-chinned Sparrow <i>Spizella atrogularis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31
Black-throated Gray Warbler <i>Dendroica nigrescens</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Jul 20
Evening Grosbeak <i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
Flammulated Owl <i>Otus flammeolus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7728	Breeds May 10 to Aug 15
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Grace's Warbler <i>Dendroica graciae</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 20 to Jul 20
Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408	Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30
Long-eared Owl <i>asio otus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Pinyon Jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9420	Breeds Feb 15 to Jul 15
Red-faced Warbler <i>Cardellina rubrifrons</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Jul 15



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

RIVERINE

[R4SBC](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

NAME

BREEDING SEASON

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Breeds Oct 15 to Jul 31

Black-chinned Sparrow *Spizella atrogularis*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447>

Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31

Black-throated Gray Warbler *Dendroica nigrescens*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds May 1 to Jul 20

Evening Grosbeak *Coccothraustes vespertinus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds May 15 to Aug 10

Flammulated Owl *Otus flammeolus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7728>

Breeds May 10 to Aug 15

Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680>

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Grace's Warbler *Dendroica graciae*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds May 20 to Jul 20

Lewis's Woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408>

Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30

Long-eared Owl *asio otus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631>

Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15

Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914>

Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

Pinyon Jay *Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9420>

Breeds Feb 15 to Jul 15

Red-faced Warbler *Cardellina rubrifrons*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
Breeds May 10 to Jul 15

Rufous-winged Sparrow *Aimophila carpalis*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 30

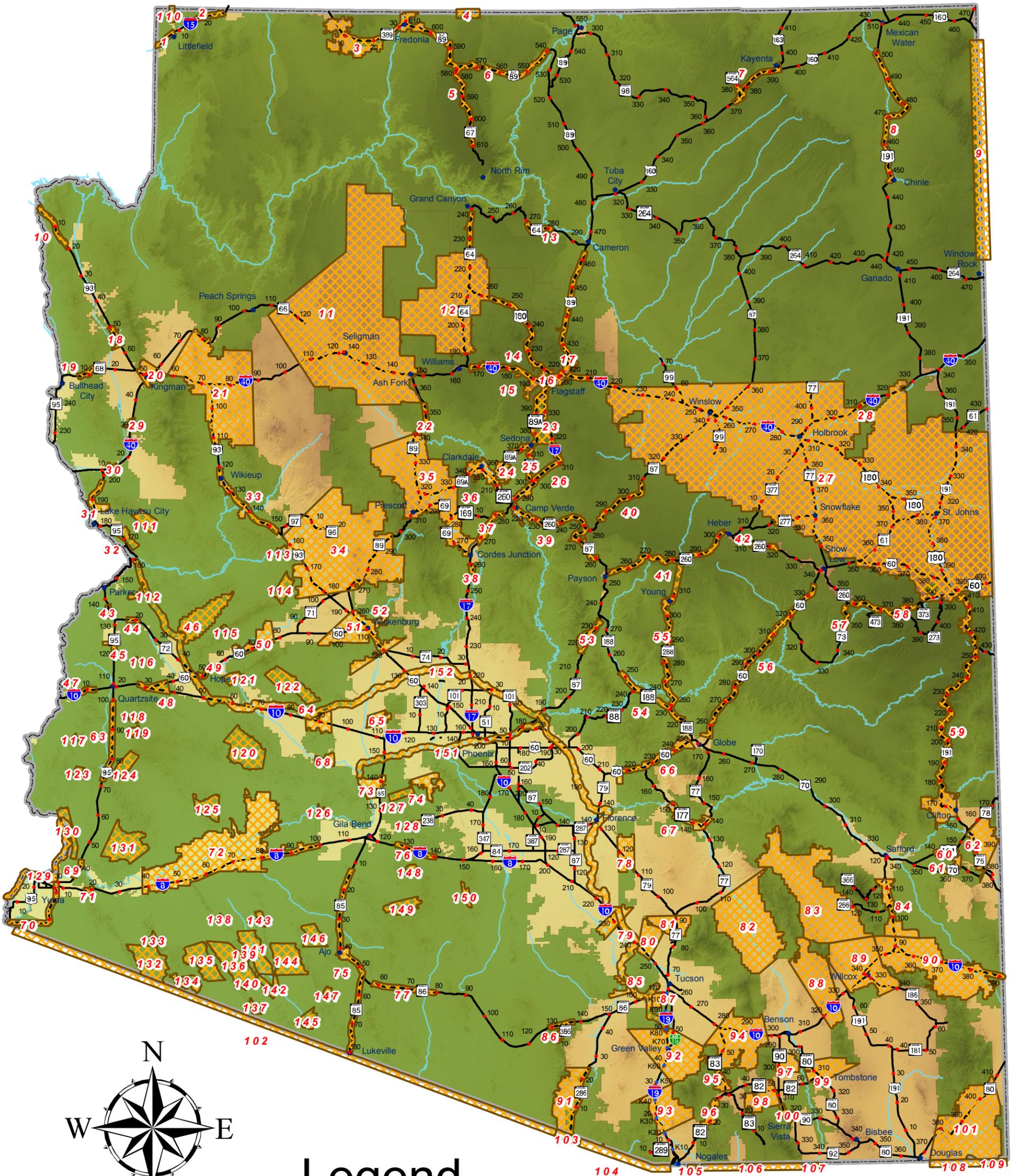
Virginia's Warbler *Vermivora virginiae*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9441>
Breeds May 1 to Jul 31

Western Grebe *aechmophorus occidentalis*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743>
Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

ARIZONA'S WILDLIFE LINKAGES



Legend

-  Potential Linkage Zone
-  Habitat Block
-  Fracture Zone

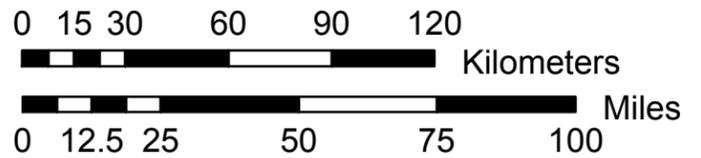
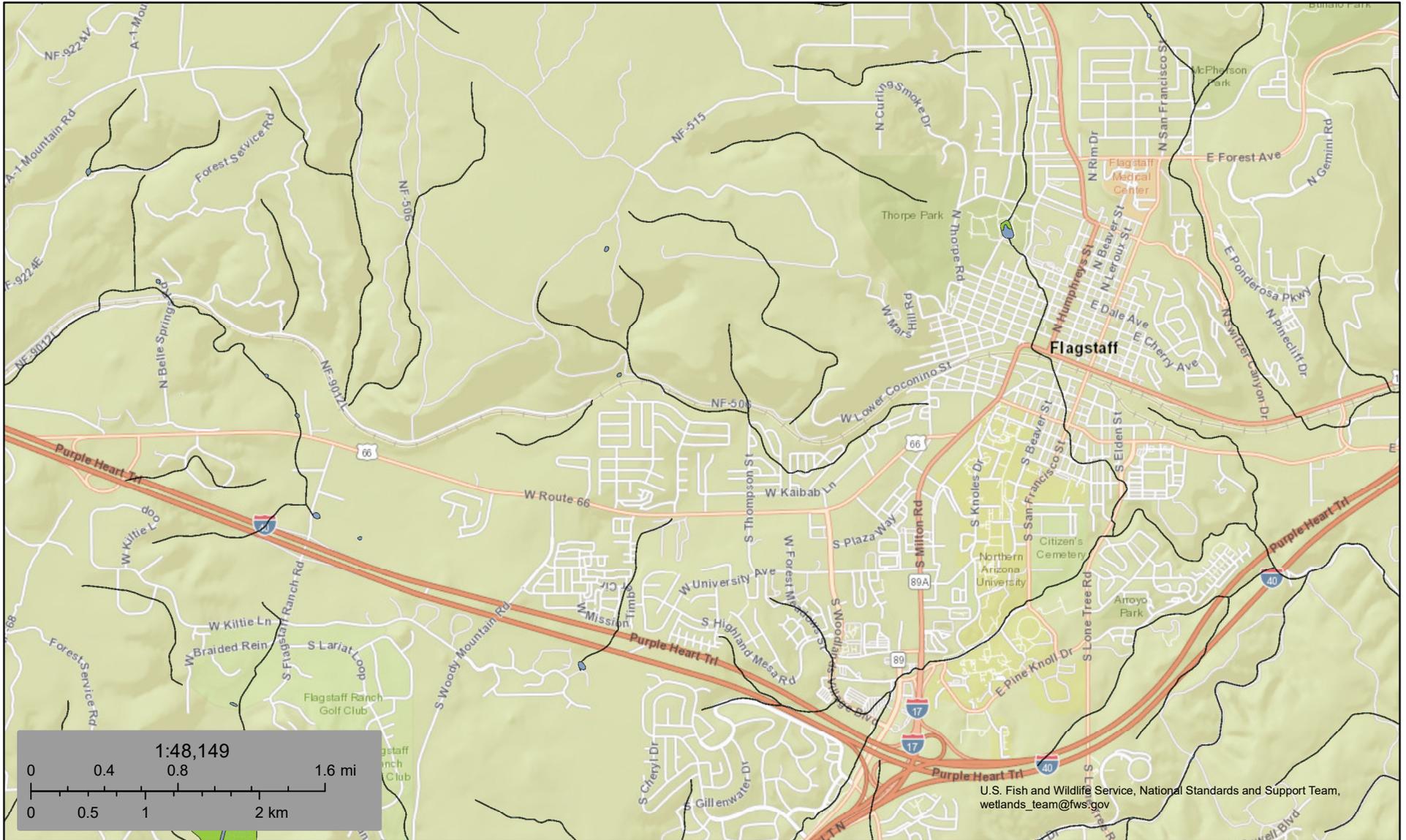


Figure 6-1. Arizona's Wildlife Linkages Map



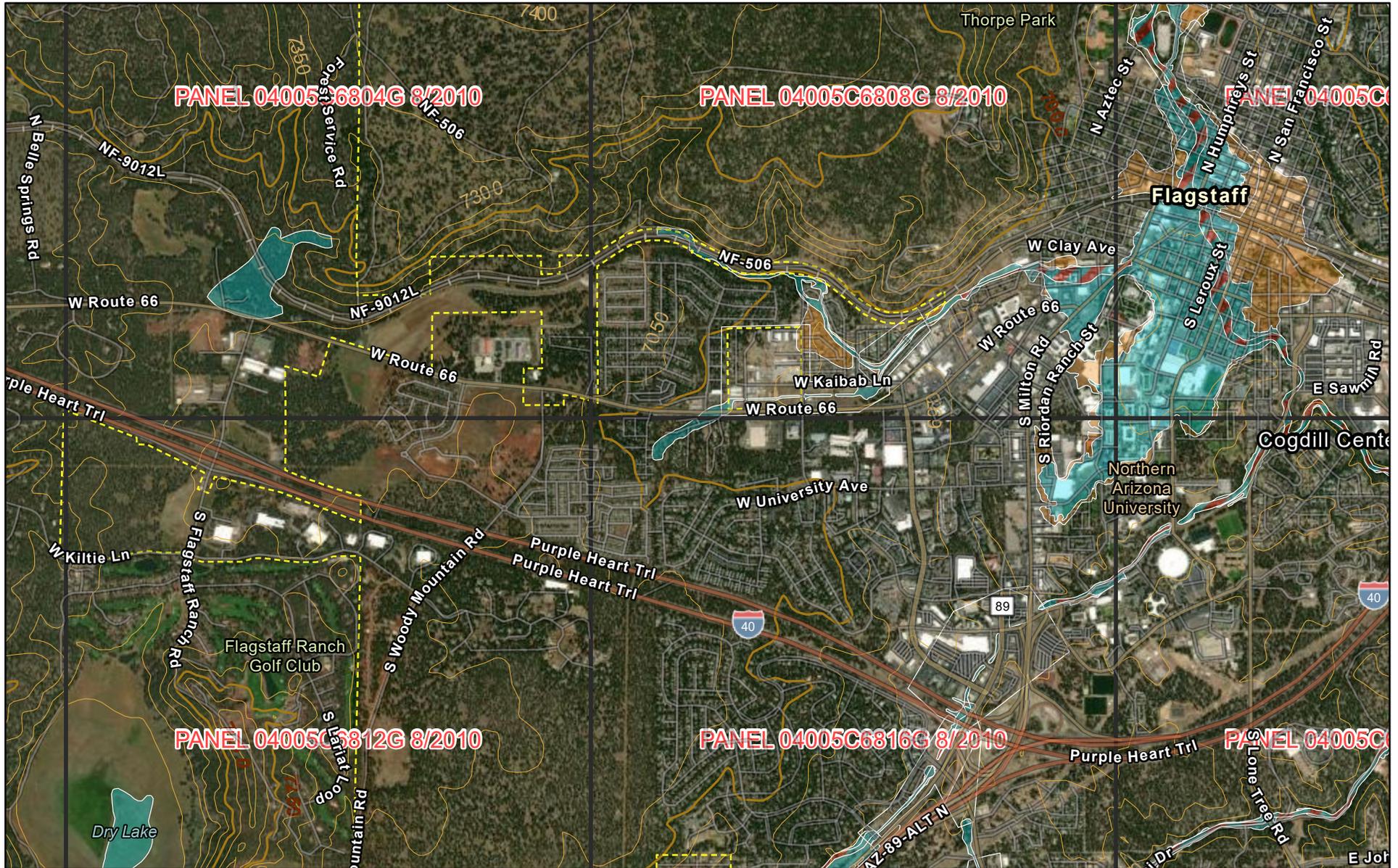
October 19, 2023

Wetlands

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
|  | Estuarine and Marine Deepwater |  | Freshwater Emergent Wetland |  | Lake |
|  | Estuarine and Marine Wetland
WR66 Environmental Appendices |  | Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland |  | Other |
| | |  | Freshwater Pond |  | Riverine |

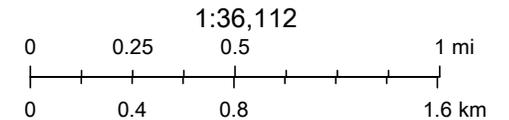
This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

WR66-Flood Plain Map



10/19/2023, 11:27:15 AM

NFHL FIRM Panels	Coconino County Municipal Boundaries	AE,
NFHL Flood Hazard Boundaries	Flood Zones	AE,FLOODWAY
County Boundary	A,	
WR66 Environmental Appendices		

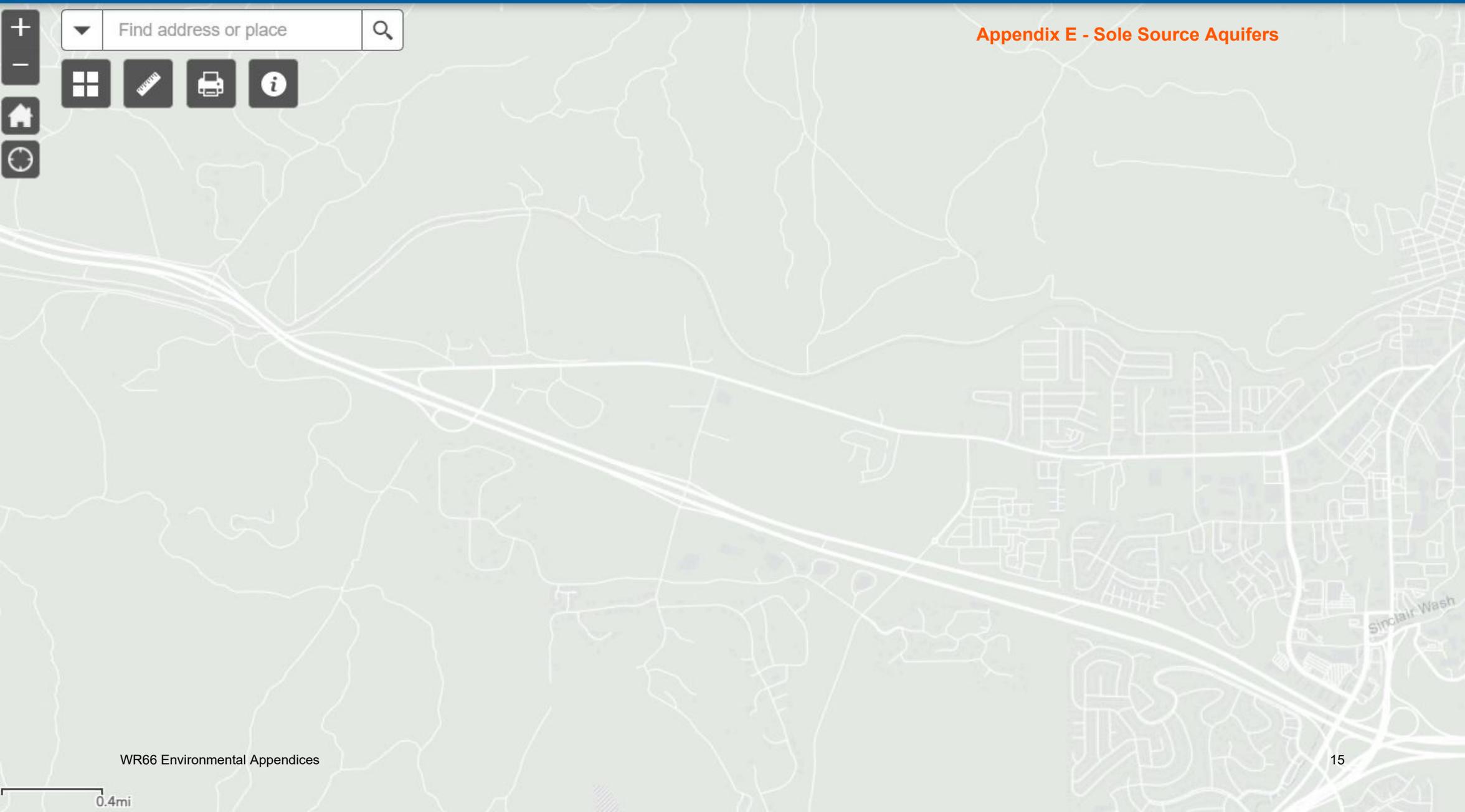


County of Yavapai, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS, US Census

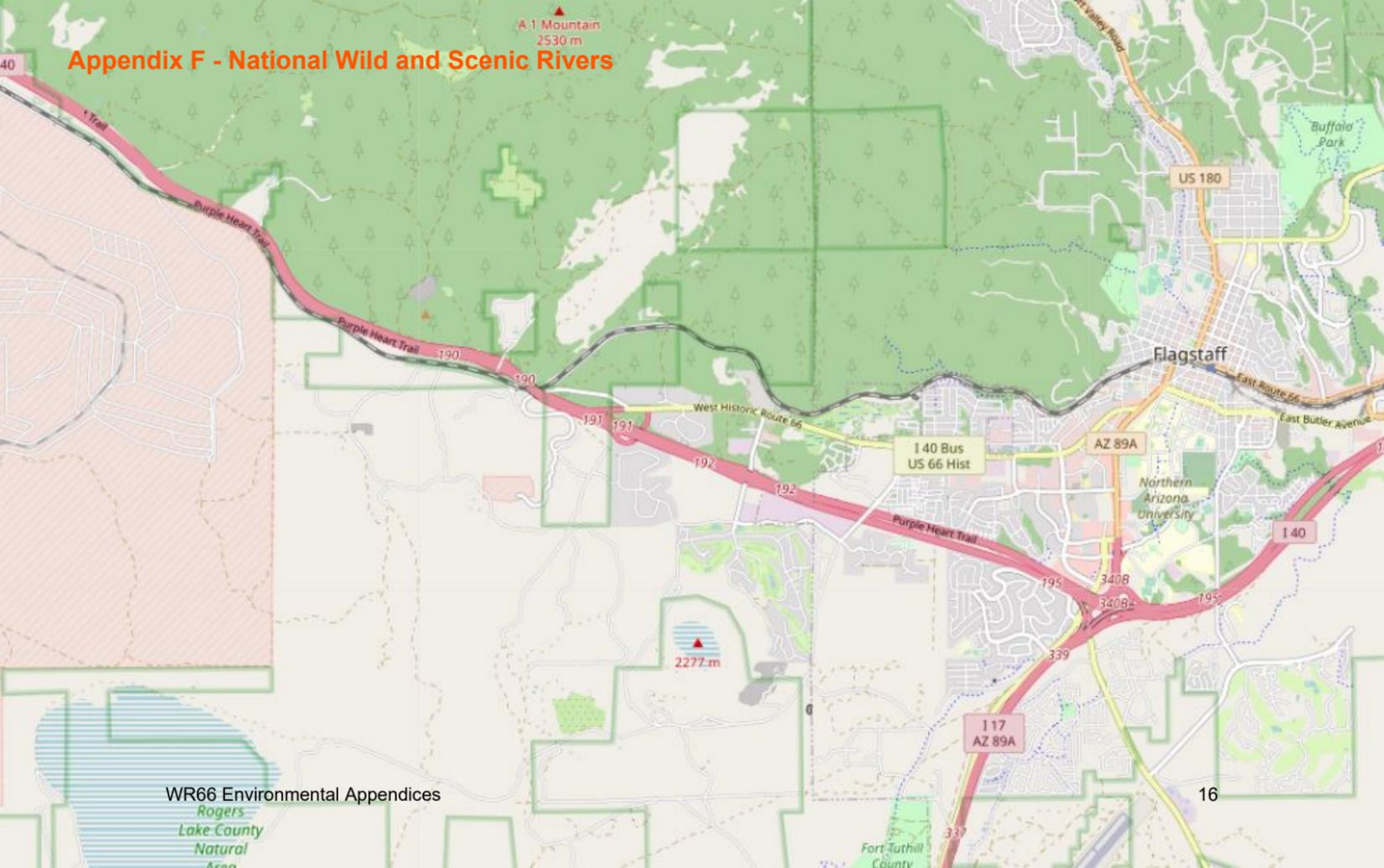


Map navigation controls including zoom in (+), zoom out (-), home, and refresh buttons. A search bar contains the text "Find address or place" with a search icon. Below the search bar are icons for a grid, a pencil, a printer, and an information symbol.

Appendix E - Sole Source Aquifers



Appendix F - National Wild and Scenic Rivers



WR66 Environmental Appendices

Rogers
Lake County
Natural
Area



Appendix G - Historic and Scenic Roads

Arizona Parkways, Historic and Scenic Roads



Northern Region *Includes the counties of Coconino, Navajo and Apache*

Name of Scenic Road	Route	Milepost (MP)	State Designation	Date of Designation	Federal Designation	Date of Designation
Diné Tah "Among the People" Scenic Road	Navajo Routes 12 and 64	0.0 to 100.3	Scenic	6/15/01	---	---
Fredonia – Vermillion Cliffs Scenic Road	U.S. 89	MP 525.0 to MP 607.0	Scenic	6/28/96	---	---
Historic Route 66	B-40 - Williams	162.1 to MP 165.98 (Williams)	Historic	12/16/94	All-American Road	10/16/09
	U.S. 89, B-40, U.S. 180 - Flagstaff	MP 191.44 to MP 200.95 (Flagstaff)				
		MP 418.59 to MP 420.87 (Flagstaff)				
	Flagstaff City Highway - Walnut Canyon Road	Jct. U.S. 89 at MP 418.59 East to I-40 Exit 204				
	Coconino County Highway - Winona Road	Jct. U.S. 89 at MP 420.87 East to I-40 Exit 211				
	B-40 - Winslow	MP 251.9 to MP 257.41 (Winslow)				
	B-40 - Joseph City	MP 274.6 to MP 277.33 (Joseph City)				
	B-40 - Holbrook	MP 285.04 to MP 289.93 (Holbrook)				

National Register Historic Places



Flagstaff GIS

City of Flagstaff GIS Portal

Summary

National Register of Historic Places layer on Map 14 of Flagstaff Regional Plan 2030. Service URL - https://gis.flagstaffaz.gov/arcgisserver/rest/services/National_Register_of_Historic_Places/FeatureServer

[View Full Details](#)

Details



Dataset

Feature Layer



October 19, 2023

Info Updated

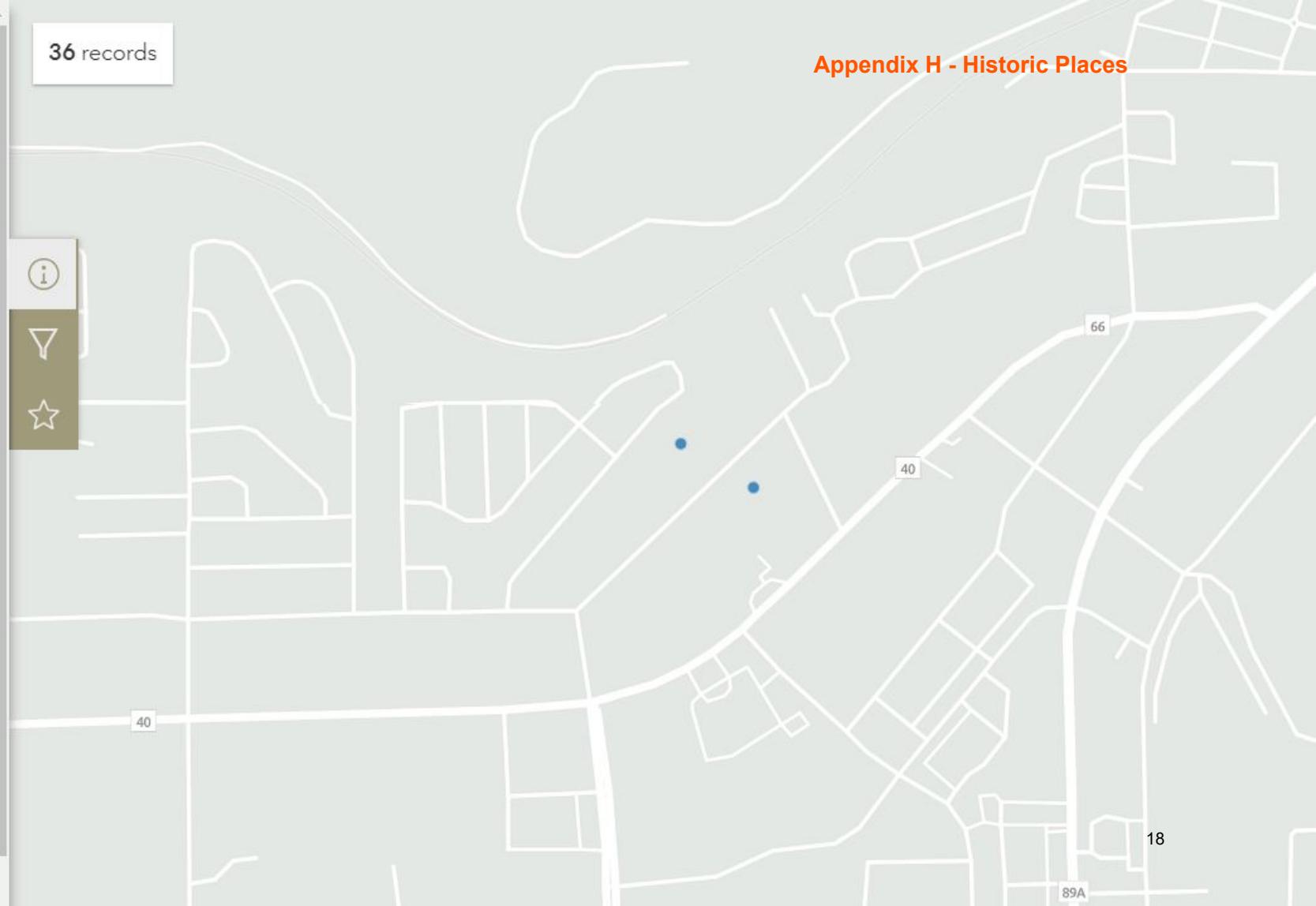


October 19, 2023

Data Updated

36 records

Appendix H - Historic Places



Trails



Flagstaff GIS

City of Flagstaff GIS Portal

Summary

Trails primarily in the City of Flagstaff for cartographic display in multiple public web apps, access to open space analysis, as well as decision making in planning and transportation.

Service URL -
<https://gis.flagstaffaz.gov/arcgisserver/rest/services/Trails/FeatureServer>

[View Full Details](#)

Details



Dataset

Feature Layer



October 19, 2023

Info Updated



October 19, 2023

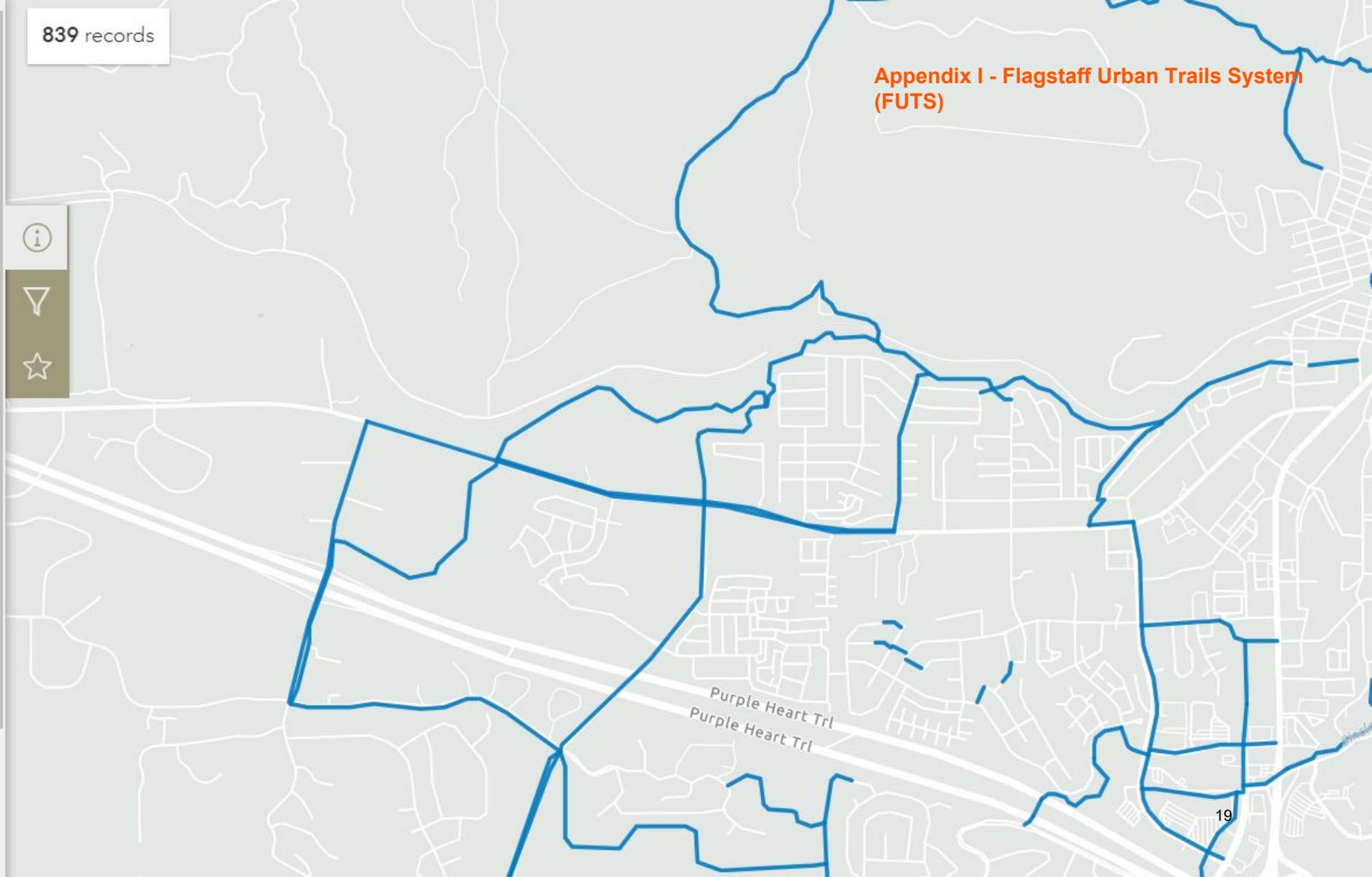
Data Updated

WR66 Environmental Appendices

839 records



Appendix I - Flagstaff Urban Trails System (FUTS)



Appendix J - Land and Water Conservation Act

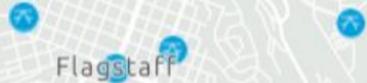
Search for place



- Highlands Conservation Act
- National Park Service
- Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership
- Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (Section 6)
- State and Local Assistance Program
- U.S. Forest Service
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Dry Lake



Flagstaff

Cogdill Center

20mi