

---

## **CHAPTER 4 - CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION**

---

The preparation of this EA required communication and consultation with various federal, state, and local agencies; tribes; and citizens. The general public and agencies will continue to be consulted throughout the EA process.

The following list summarizes the agencies and individuals contacted during the preparation of the Yavapai to Chino Valley 69kV Subtransmission Line Project EA.

### **FEDERAL AGENCIES**

#### **U.S. Department of Agriculture**

##### **Prescott National Forest – Chino Valley Ranger District**

Linda Jackson	District Ranger
Elaine Zamaro	District Archaeologist
Dave Evans	Range Specialist

##### **Prescott National Forest – Verde Ranger District**

Albert Sillas	District Wildlife Biologist
Larry Bright	Forest Wildlife Biologist

##### **Prescott National Forest – Supervisor’s Office**

Vicki Clay	Minerals Administrator
Christine Dawe	Natural Resources Planner
James McKie	Forest Archaeologist
Ann May	Forest Landscape Architect

#### **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

#### **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**

### **STATE AGENCIES**

Arizona Department of Economic Security  
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality  
Arizona Department of Transportation  
Arizona Department of Water Resources  
Arizona Game and Fish Department  
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office  
Arizona State Land Department

Arizona State Museum

## **LOCAL AGENCIES**

### **Yavapai County**

Assessor's Office  
Board of Supervisors  
Development Services Department  
Public Works Department

### **Town of Chino Valley**

Mayor  
Town Manager  
Town Council  
Town Planner

## **TRIBES**

Hopi Tribe  
Hualapai Tribe  
Navajo Nation  
Tonto Apache Tribe  
Yavapai-Apache Nation  
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe

## **CHAPTER 5 - LIST OF PREPARERS AND REVIEWERS**

---

### **U.S. FOREST SERVICE**

#### **Prescott National Forest – Chino Valley Ranger District**

Linda Jackson                      District Ranger  
Elaine Zamaro                     District Archaeologist

#### **Prescott National Forest – Verde Ranger District**

Albert Sillas                        District Wildlife Biologist

#### **Prescott National Forest – Supervisor’s Office**

Vicki Clay                            Minerals Administrator  
Mike Leonard, PhD                Planning, NEPA, Wildlife, Fish and Rare Plants Staff Officer  
Christine Dawe                     Natural Resources Planner  
James McKie                        Forest Archaeologist

### **ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE**

Paul Herndon                        Siting Project Manager  
James Looney                        Land Services Section Leader  
David Rausch                        Land Services - Government Agencies Agent  
Michael Bouche                     Land Services - Private Lands Agent  
Daniel Froetscher                 General Manager, Northern Arizona Operations  
Robert Pitts                         Transmission and Distribution Construction Section Leader  
David Jenkins                        Survey & Right-of-Way Representative  
Craig Stegmeier                     Overhead System Design Engineering Supervisor  
Steven Deming                        Transmission Construction Engineering Senior Engineer  
Damon Gross                        Media Relations  
Stan Sierra                         Transmission & Distribution Asset Management Manager  
Michael McElmury                 Prescott Division Manager  
Richard Taft                         Survey & Right-of-Way Representative  
Michael Blair                        Overhead System Design Senior Customer Service Representative  
Jim Orr                                Northern Arizona Subtransmission Planner

## **ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING GROUP**

Paul Trenter	Project Manager
Nancy Favour	Project Coordinator, Land Use, Recreation
Robert Pape	Biological Resources
Kris Dobschuetz	Cultural Resources
Marc Schwartz	Visual Resources
Ben Lively	Earth and Water Resources
Matt Krueger	Socioeconomic Resources, Environmental Justice
Joe Dickinson	Geographic Information Systems
Jeff Barber	Geographic Information Systems

## CHAPTER 6 - REFERENCES

---

### LAND USE AND RECREATION RESOURCES

- Arizona Game and Fish Department. 2006. Hunting. [http://www.azgfd.gov/h\\_f/hunting.shtml](http://www.azgfd.gov/h_f/hunting.shtml). October.
- Arizona State Land Department. 2006. Arizona State Trust Parcel Viewer: <http://sco.az.gov/website/parcels/viewer.htm>. October 2006.
- Evans, Dave. 2006. Range Staff, Prescott National Forest Chino Valley Ranger District. Personal communication with N. Favour. October.
- Kelly, Mike. 2006. Planner, Yavapai County. Personal communication with N. Favour. October.
- Nicolella, David. 2006. Associate Town Planner, Town of Chino Valley. Personal communication with N. Favour. June, October.
- Pupo, Bill. 2004. Town Manager, Town of Chino Valley. Project Meeting. December.
- Town of Chino Valley. 2003. *General Plan*. Chino Valley, Arizona.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2004-2006. <http://www.chinoaz.net/>. Accessed multiple times.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1986. Prescott National Forest Plan. Washington, D.C.: Forest Service.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Prescott National Forest. 2004-2006. <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/prescott/>. Accessed multiple times.
- Yavapai College. 2005-2006. <http://www2.yc.edu/content/CAS/chinovalley/>. August 2005 and October 2006.
- Yavapai County. 2004-2006. <http://www.co.yavapai.az.us/>. Accessed multiple times.
- Yavapai County. *Yavapai County General Plan*. Adopted April 7, 2003. Yavapai County, Arizona.

## **SOCIOECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

Arizona Department of Commerce. 2005b. Community Profile for Chino Valley, Arizona. Phoenix, Arizona.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2005a. Profile: Yavapai County, Arizona. Phoenix, Arizona.

Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration. *July 1, 1997 to July 1, 2050 Arizona County Population Projections*. <http://www.workforce.az.gov/>. 1997a.

\_\_\_\_\_. *July 1, 1997 to July 1, 2050 Arizona Subcounty Population Projections*. <http://www.workforce.az.gov/>. 1997b.

Chino Valley Area Chamber of Commerce. 2005-2006. <http://www.chinovalley.org/>. August 2005 and October 2006.

Town of Chino Valley. 2003. *General Plan*. Chino Valley, Arizona.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2004-2006. <http://www.chinoaz.net/>. Accessed multiple times.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2000. Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) – Sample Data.

Yavapai County. 2004-2006. <http://www.co.yavapai.az.us/>. Accessed multiple times.

## **EARTH AND WATER RESOURCES**

### **Geology**

Arizona Department of Water Resources. [http://www.azwater.gov/dwr/Content/Find\\_by\\_Program/Rural\\_Programs/OutsideAMAs\\_PDFs\\_for\\_web/CentralHighlands/verde\\_river.pdf](http://www.azwater.gov/dwr/Content/Find_by_Program/Rural_Programs/OutsideAMAs_PDFs_for_web/CentralHighlands/verde_river.pdf). November 2005 and October 2006.

\_\_\_\_\_. [http://www.azwater.gov/dwr/Content/Find\\_by\\_Program/Rural\\_Programs/content/map/UppMidVerStu.htm](http://www.azwater.gov/dwr/Content/Find_by_Program/Rural_Programs/content/map/UppMidVerStu.htm). October 2006.

Chronic, Halka. 1983. *Roadside Geology of Arizona*. Mountain Press Publishing Company. Missoula.

### **Soils**

U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. 1976. *Soil Survey of Yavapai County, Arizona, Western part*. March.

## **Water**

Arizona Department of Water Resources. <http://www.water.az.gov/adwr>. August 2005.

\_\_\_\_\_. [http://www.azwater.gov/dwr/Content/Find\\_by\\_Program/Rural\\_Programs/Outside AMAs\\_PDFs\\_for\\_web/CentralHighlands/verde\\_river\\_watershed.pdf](http://www.azwater.gov/dwr/Content/Find_by_Program/Rural_Programs/Outside_AMAs_PDFs_for_web/CentralHighlands/verde_river_watershed.pdf) October 2006.

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. 2000. *Ambient Groundwater Quality of the Prescott Active Management Area: An ADEQ 1997-1998 Baseline Study*. Article at [www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/assessment/download/prescott.pdf](http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/assessment/download/prescott.pdf).

\_\_\_\_\_. 2004. <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/assessment/download/303-04/ch5.pdf>. November 2005.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2004. <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/assessment/download/2004imp.pdf>. November 2005.

## **AIR QUALITY AND NOISE**

### **Air**

Environmental Protection Agency. [www.epa.gov/region9/air/maps/maps\\_top.html](http://www.epa.gov/region9/air/maps/maps_top.html). March 2006.

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. [www.azdeq.gov/environ/air/index.html](http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/air/index.html). March 2006.

### **Noise**

Town of Chino Valley. [www.chinoaz.net/pdf/zoningbook2\\_article4.pdf](http://www.chinoaz.net/pdf/zoningbook2_article4.pdf). November 2005.

Yavapai County. [www.co.yavapai.az.us/departments/dev/unitspc/ordregs/zo/zoningordinance.pdf](http://www.co.yavapai.az.us/departments/dev/unitspc/ordregs/zo/zoningordinance.pdf). November 2005.

United States Forest Service. [www.fs.fed.us/r6/aq/natarm/r3/r3home.html](http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/aq/natarm/r3/r3home.html). November 2005.

## **VISUAL RESOURCES**

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 1974. *National Forest Landscape Management, Volume 2. Agriculture Handbook Number 462. Chapter 1: The Visual Management System.*

\_\_\_\_\_. 1986. *Prescott National Forest Plan.*

## HERITAGE RESOURCES

Shepard, Kristopher S. and J. Simon Bruder

1996 Spanning Forgotten Moments: Archaeological Data Recovery and Archival Research for the Yavapai Substation and Transmission Line Facilities Project, Yavapai County, Arizona. Dames & Moore Intermountain Cultural Resources Services Research Paper 34. Phoenix.

## BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

American Ornithologists' Union (AOU). 1998. Check-list of North American Birds. 7<sup>th</sup> Edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D. C. 829 pp.

Arizona Department of Agriculture (ADA) 2004. Noxious Weed List. <http://www.azda.gov/PSD/quarantine5.htm>. October 18, 2006.

Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD). 2006. Heritage Data Management System (HDMS). Sensitive species list for Yavapai County. AGFD [http://www.azgfd.gov/w\\_c/edits/documents/countyallspecies\\_006.pdf](http://www.azgfd.gov/w_c/edits/documents/countyallspecies_006.pdf). June 1, 2006.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2005. Special Status Species Information Project Letter for Proposed Yavapai 69kV Transmission Line Project. August 29, 2005.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2004. Special Status Species Information Project Letter for Proposed Yavapai 69kV Transmission Line Project. June 24, 2004.

Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD). 2002. *Talinum validulum*. Unpublished abstract compiled and edited by the Heritage Data Management System, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, AZ. 6 p. [http://www.gf.state.az.us/pdfs/w\\_c/hdms/Plants/Talivali.fo.pdf](http://www.gf.state.az.us/pdfs/w_c/hdms/Plants/Talivali.fo.pdf). July 2004.

Arizona Rare Plant Committee (ARPC). 2001. Arizona Rare Plant Field Guide. A collaboration of agencies and organizations including USDA Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Tohono O'odham Nation, University of Arizona, Arizona Native Plant Society, The Nature Conservancy, Desert Botanical Garden, the Arboretum at Flagstaff, Navajo Natural Heritage Program, Arizona Game and Fish Department.

Barbour, R.W. and W.H. Davis. 1969. Bats of America. The University of Kentucky Press. 286 pp.

Bat Conservation International (BCI). 2002. <http://www.batcon.org/>. June 16, 2004.

- Benson, L. and R.A. Darrow. 1981. Trees and Shrubs of the Southwestern Deserts. The University of Arizona Press Tucson. 416 pp.
- Biota Information System of New Mexico (BISON). 2004. Desert Night Lizard (*Xantusia vigilis*). <http://www.bison-m.org/speciesbooklet>. Aspx. October 13, 2006.
- Brown, D.E. 1982a. 142.1 Plains and Great Basin grasslands. Pp. 115-121 *in* D.E. Brown, Ed. Biotic communities of the American southwest - United States and Mexico. Desert Plants Vol. 4, Nos. 1-4.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1982b. 122.4 Great Basin conifer woodland. Pp. 52-57 *in* D.E. Brown, Ed. Biotic communities of the American southwest-United States and Mexico. Desert Plants Vol. 4, Nos. 1-4.
- Brown, D.E., C.H. Lowe and C.P. Pase. 1979. A digitized classification system for the biotic communities of North America, with community (series) and association examples for the Southwest. Journal of the Arizona-Nevada Academy of Science 14 (Suppl. 1):1-16.
- Burt, W.H. and R.P. Grossenheider. 1980. A field guide to the mammals. Peterson Field Guide, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 289 pp.
- Chambers, N. and T.O. Hawkins. No date. Invasive Plants of the Sonoran Desert. The Sonoran Institute, the Environmental Education Exchange, and the National Fish and Wildlife foundation. 60 pp.
- Chronic, H. 1983. Roadside Geology of Arizona. Mountain Press Publishing Company, Missoula. 321 pp.
- Degenhardt, W.G., C.W. Painter and A.H. Price. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. University of New Mexico Press Albuquerque. 431 pp.
- Ehrlich, P.R., D.S. Dobkin and D. Wheye. 1988. The birder's handbook: a field guide to the natural history of North American birds. Simon and Schuster, Inc., New York. 785 pp.
- Harvey, M.J., J.S. Altenbach and T.L. Best. 1999. Bats of the United States. Arkansas Game & Fish Commission. 64 pp.
- Hershler, R. and J.J. Landye. 1988. Arizona Hydrobiidae (Prosobranchia: Rissoacea). Smithsonian Institution Press. Washington, D.C. 63 pp.
- Hoffmeister, D.F. 1986. Mammals of Arizona. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 602 pp.
- Integrated Taxonomic Information System (ITIS). 2003. <http://www.itis.usda.gov>. July 2003.

- Kearney, T.H. and R.H. Peebles. 1960. Arizona Flora. Second Edition with supplement by J.T. Howell and E. McClintock. University of California Press, Berkeley. 1085 pp.
- Minckley, W.L. 1973. Fishes of Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 293 p.
- National Geographic Society. 2002. Field Guide to Birds of North America. Fourth edition. National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. 480 pp.
- Northern Arizona Flora (NAZ). 2004. <http://www.nazflora.org/>. August 9, 2004.
- Pavek, D.S. 1993. *Fremontodendron californicum*. In: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory (2003, March). Fire Effects Information System, <http://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/shrub/frecal/all.html>. October 16, 2006.
- Schmidly, D.J. 1991. The Bats of Texas. Texas A & M University Press, College Station, Texas. 188 p.
- Southwest Botanical Research (SWBR). 1996. A botanical survey of the Antelope Hills, Horseshoe, China Dam, and Perkinsville grazing allotments of the Chino Valley Ranger District, Prescott National Forest, Arizona. 121 pp.
- Southwest Botanical Research (SWBR). 1995. A botanical survey of the Limestone Grazing Allotment, Chino Valley Ranger District, Prescott National Forest, Arizona. 89 pp.
- Stebbins, R.C. 2003. Western reptiles and amphibians. Third Edition. Peterson Field Guide Series. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York. 533 pp.
- Stewart, B., P. Brodtkin and H. Brodtkin. 2001. Butterflies of Arizona. West Coast Lady Press, Arcata. 415 pp.
- Tomoff, C.S. 2000. Birds of Prescott, Arizona. Annotated checklist of the relative abundance and seasonal status of Prescott-area birds. Prescott College, Prescott. 12 pp.
- United States Department of Agriculture – United States Forest Service (USFS). 2004. Prescott National Forest, Chino Valley Ranger District, personal communication with Schuhardt, S., June 14, 2004.
- United States Forest Service (USFS). 2005. Chino Valley Ranger District-Prescott National Forest. APS 69kV Transmission Line Project-Wildlife Specialist Report & Biological Assessment & Evaluation. August 1, 2005. 22 pp.
- Western Bat Working Group (WBWG). 2004. Checklist of Bats of Nevada. <http://www.wbwg.org/>. June 16, 2004.

Wheeler, B.K. 2003. Raptors of Western North America. Princeton University Press, Princeton. 544 pp.

Whitson, T.D., L.C. Burrill, S.A. Dewey, D.W. Cudney, B.E. Nelson, R.D. Lee and R. Parker. 1999. Weeds of the West. Western Society of Weed Science. The University of Wyoming. 628 pp.

**APPENDIX A**  
**BIOLOGY TABLES**

---

---

## APPENDIX A

<b>TABLE A-1 SPECIES OF MAMMALS THAT COULD BE PRESENT WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA FOR THE PROPOSED YAVAPAI TO CHINO VALLEY 69KV POWER LINE.</b>		
<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>HABITAT</b>
Desert Shrew	<i>Notiosorex crawfordi</i>	Any area with ample ground cover, including plant debris, trash and lumber.
Yuma Myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Found in a variety of habitats generally below 6,890 feet, and almost always associated with some kind of open water source, typically rivers or streams. Roosts in crevices, cliffs, bridges and buildings.
Cave Myotis	<i>Myotis velifer</i>	Roosts primarily in mines or caves in xeric habitats such as creosote bush or palo verde mixed scrub plant associations. Requires a permanent water source within a few miles of roost.
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Utilizes a variety of roost types, typically in oak and piñon elevations.
Long-legged Myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>	Utilizes a variety of roost types, generally above 4,000 feet in pine, juniper, or oak habitat.
California Myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>	Sonoran desertscrub with caves or mines.
Small-footed Bat	<i>Myotis leibii</i>	Utilizes a variety of roost types, usually above 3,500 feet.
Western Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i>	Found in areas with canyon walls or cliff faces for roosting, and streambeds or tanks for foraging.
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Wooded areas, desertscrub.
Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	Roosts in foliage of large shrubs and trees, primarily in riparian areas with cottonwood, sycamore, walnut, or oak trees present.
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Forests with medium- to large-size trees and dense foliage during the breeding season; during migration males are found in foothills, deserts and mountains; females in lowlands. Hoary Bats have been recorded from sea level to 13,200 feet.
Spotted Bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Typically found in higher elevation habitats such as pine forest. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, often in harsh, rocky desert.
Allen's Big-eared Bat	<i>Idionycteris phyllotis</i>	Roosts in mines, caves and snags in mid-elevation forests.
Townsend's Big-eared Bat	<i>Plecotus townsendii</i>	Roosts in mines, caves, or structures from low desert up into pines.
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Desertscrub with caves, mines, cliffs, bridges, or other structures for roosts.
Brazilian Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Desertscrub and foothills with mines, caves, bridges, or old buildings.
Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Inland chaparral, piñon-juniper woodland, or in encinal or Mexican oak-pine woodlands.

**TABLE A-1  
SPECIES OF MAMMALS THAT COULD BE PRESENT WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA FOR  
THE PROPOSED YAVAPAI TO CHINO VALLEY 69KV POWER LINE.**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>HABITAT</b>
Desert Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desertscrub or semi-desert grassland.
Black-Tailed Jack Rabbit	<i>Lepus californicus texianus</i>	Desertscrub or other areas with open ground cover.
Cliff Chipmunk	<i>Tamias dorsalis</i>	Areas with large rocks or cliffs from juniper and chaparral up into pine and fir elevations.
Rock Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus variegatus</i>	Rocky canyons and boulder-strewn slopes.
Gunnison's Prairie Dog	<i>Cynomys gunnisoni</i>	Plains and desert grassland habitats.
Botta's Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae fulvus</i>	Wide variety of habitats, any area with soil suitable for digging burrows.
Silky Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus flavus bimaculatus</i>	Areas with grassy cover in plains or desert grassland, up into juniper habitat.
Rock Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus intermedius umbrosus</i>	Rocky desertscrub habitats.
Ord's Kangaroo Rat	<i>Dipodomys ordii chapmani</i>	A variety of habitats at or below juniper-piñon elevation.
Plains Harvest Mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>	Found in dry habitats of desertscrub or chaparral, usually in the presence of mesquite or creosote bush with some grass species.
Western Harvest Mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis aztecus</i>	Wide variety of habitats, including desertscrub and semidesert grassland. Require adequate cover, preferably grasses.
Cactus Mouse	<i>Peromyscus eremicus</i>	Found among cactus or in rocky areas from low desert up into chaparral where they will use animal burrows, wood rat houses, and manmade structures.
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus sonoriensis</i>	Coniferous or riparian woodland, desertscrub, often adjacent to canals or along intermittent creeks.
White-Footed Mouse	<i>Peromyscus leucopus arizonae</i>	A variety of habitats, typically in thick grasses or other dense vegetation.
Brush Mouse	<i>Peromyscus boylii rowleyi</i>	In a wide variety of situations, usually associated with dense brush.
Piñon Mouse	<i>Peromyscus truei truei</i>	Piñon-juniper habitat associated with rocky substrate.
Northern Grasshopper Mouse	<i>Onychomys leucogaster fuliginosus</i>	Sparsely vegetated plains and desert grassland habitats in areas of friable soils.
White-throated Woodrat	<i>Neotoma albigula albigula</i>	Most habitats below, and including the piñon-juniper. Areas with rocky outcrops that provide incipient midden structure have higher densities of woodrats. Common in areas with abundant cholla or prickly-pear cacti.
Stephen's Woodrat	<i>Neotoma stephensi stephensi</i>	Rocky areas primarily in piñon-juniper habitat.
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	Cosmopolitan, low desert to spruce forest.
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Open desertscrub, chaparral, or lower elevation woodland, occasionally in ponderosa pine or Douglas fir.

**TABLE A-1  
SPECIES OF MAMMALS THAT COULD BE PRESENT WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA FOR  
THE PROPOSED YAVAPAI TO CHINO VALLEY 69KV POWER LINE.**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>HABITAT</b>
Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Rocky areas of canyons and mountains where they shelter in cliffs, rocks, caves, or mines. Manmade structures also are utilized.
Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus berlandieri</i>	Flats and drainages adjacent to mountains, or in grasslands.
Spotted Skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	Low and middle elevations, often in rocky areas or around human habitation.
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Found in vegetation thickets, animal burrows, rock piles, or crevices. Manmade structures are often utilized. They are almost always associated with a permanent water source.
Mountain Lion	<i>Puma concolor azteca</i>	Usually in mountainous, forested areas, but also in desertscrub and semidesert grassland.
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Rocky upland areas interspersed with open desert, grassland or woodland.
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Upland desert, chaparral, oak woodland, or pine forest.
Pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>	Meadows and plains of short grass with good visibility, sometimes with thinly scattered shrubs. Pronghorn were observed on the project site in the Great Basin/Plains habitat.
Sources: Harvey et al. (1999); Hoffmeister (1986); ITIS (2003)		

**TABLE A-2  
BREEDING BIRD SPECIES THAT COULD BE PRESENT WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA FOR  
THE PROPOSED YAVAPAI TO CHINO VALLEY 69KV POWER LINE.**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>HABITAT</b>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Open country, agricultural areas.
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Mountainous areas, also grasslands.
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	Broken woodlands or streamside groves.
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Plains, prairie groves, desert.
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Open country, cities.
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Open forest.
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	Bare areas of fields, pastures, and shores of ponds and streams.
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Wide variety of habitats.
Greater Roadrunner	<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	Desert scrub, chaparral, and arid open habitats with scattered brush.
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Open desert, grasslands, and farmlands. Nests in dark cavities in cliffs, trees, mines, or embankments.
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Common in wide variety of habitats.
Western Screech-owl	<i>Otus kennicottii</i>	Woodlands, including riparian.
Common Poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	Rocky and gravelly terrain in broken scrubland or chaparral, and openings in woodlands.
Black-Chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>	Lowlands and low mountains.
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	Open woodland, chaparral, or scrublands.
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>	Open woodland from piñon-juniper to pine elevations, brushy hillsides, montane scrub, and thickets.
Ladder-Backed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides scalaris</i>	Arid lowland or montane scrub, pine-oak and gallery forest habitats.
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Open woodlands, lowlands in winter.
Gray Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	Dry habitats in sagebrush, piñon-juniper, or sometimes in open pine-oak woodland.
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Dry, open areas, canyons, cliffs.
Ash-throated Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	Desertscrub, piñon-juniper, oak woodland, chaparral, and riparian habitats.
Cassin's Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Scrub, piñon-juniper-oak woodland, and riparian habitats.
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Dry, open lowlands.
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Open or brushy areas.
Plumbeous Vireo	<i>Vireo plumbeus</i>	Piñon-juniper woodland up into ponderosa pine, and in riparian habitat.
Western Scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Piñon-juniper and oak scrub, brushy areas, and riparian woodland.
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Mountains, deserts.
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Dirt fields, gravel ridges, grasslands.

**TABLE A-2  
BREEDING BIRD SPECIES THAT COULD BE PRESENT WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA FOR  
THE PROPOSED YAVAPAI TO CHINO VALLEY 69KV POWER LINE.**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>HABITAT</b>
Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Primarily a highland species of coniferous or deciduous forests.
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Near lakesides, streams, ponds, cliffs, and canals. Nest on buildings, under nearby bridges, and other overhangs.
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Open areas, especially near banks of streams and canals, ponds, and lakes.
Juniper Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus griseus</i>	Juniper or piñon-juniper woodland.
Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Piñon-juniper and pine-oak woodland and scrub.
White-Breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	Mature oak or mixed forest and woodland up to ponderosa woodland, and riparian woodland.
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Thickets and scrub of open woodland, rural areas and urban parks.
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Brushy slopes, piñon-juniper, live-oak, and mesquite associations
Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	Arid and semiarid habitats.
Canyon Wren	<i>Catherpes mexicanus</i>	Canyons and cliffs, often near water.
Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Thickets, woodlands, and chaparral.
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	Open pine, deciduous and mixed woodland, and riparian woodland.
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Variety of habitats up to oak-juniper zone.
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Prefers human-disturbed habitat. Not often found in natural or undisturbed areas.
Phainopepla	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	Desert and mesquite up into juniper and oak woodland in presence of fruiting mistletoe.
Virginia's Warbler	<i>Vermivora virginiae</i>	Brushy, arid montane woodland or coniferous scrub, and mountain mahogany stands.
Black-throated Gray Warbler	<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	Woodlands, brushlands and chaparral.
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Coniferous or mixed coniferous-deciduous woodlands.
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Chaparral, oak woodland, lowlands in winter.
Rufous-crowned Sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i>	Arid and hilly terrain, usually on rocky and grassy or brushy slopes.
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Open habitats with scattered bushes and trees.
Black-chinned Sparrow	<i>Spizella atrogularis</i>	Chaparral, arid scrub and brushy hillsides.
Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Piñon-juniper, pine-oak, or cottonwood riparian woodland. Migrant.
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Grasslands and open fields. Migrant.
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Grasslands and cultivated fields.
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	Second growth scrub, agricultural lands.

**TABLE A-2  
BREEDING BIRD SPECIES THAT COULD BE PRESENT WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA FOR  
THE PROPOSED YAVAPAI TO CHINO VALLEY 69KV POWER LINE.**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HABITAT
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Woodland, scrub and fields.
Scott's Oriole	<i>Icterus parisorum</i>	Arid and semiarid habitats.
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Arid scrub and brush, oak-juniper and pine-oak habitats, and in cultivated and urban areas.
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	Open areas with scattered trees, second growth, and around human habitations.
Sources: AOU (1998); Ehrlich et al. (1988); NGS (2002); Tomoff (2000); Wheeler (2003)		

<p align="center"><b>TABLE A-3</b>  <b>SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES THAT COULD BE PRESENT WITHIN THE</b>  <b>PROJECT AREA FOR THE PROPOSED YAVAPAI TO CHINO VALLEY 69KV POWER LINE</b></p>		
<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>HABITAT</b>
Tiger Salamander	<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>	Temporary rain pools, stock ponds, rocky crevices and associated karst features where standing water is available for breeding.
Mexican Spadefoot	<i>Spea multiplicata</i>	Desert grasslands up into piñon-juniper elevations, usually in sandy or gravelly soils.
Great Plains Toad	<i>Bufo cognatus</i>	Inhabits prairies or deserts, often breeding after heavy rains in summer in shallow temporary pools or quiet water of streams, marshes, irrigation ditches, and flooded fields. Also frequents creosote bush desert, mesquite woodland, and sagebrush plains.
Red-Spotted Toad	<i>Bufo punctatus</i>	Desert streams and oases, open grassland and scrubland, oak woodland, rocky canyons and arroyos, in crevices among rocks for shelter, breeds in rain pools, reservoirs, and temporary pools of intermittent streams.
Desert Night Lizard	<i>Xantusia vigilis</i>	Arid or semi-arid habitats beneath plant debris, typically yuccas or agave species; but also found beneath rocks.
Lesser Earless Lizard	<i>Holbrookia maculata</i>	Exposed patches of sand or gravel along washes, and in mesquite, short-grass prairie and piñon-juniper woodland.
Long-nosed Leopard Lizard	<i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>	Arid plains with bunchgrass or scattered shrubby vegetation.
Collared Lizard	<i>Crotaphytus collaris</i>	A rock-dwelling species of canyons, rocky arroyos, limestone ledges from desertscrub up into piñon-juniper elevations.
Desert Spiny Lizard	<i>Sceloporus magister</i>	Arid or semi-arid habitats from creosote desert up into piñon-juniper elevations, including riparian habitats.
Southern Plateau Lizard	<i>Sceloporus undulatus tristichus</i>	A wide variety of habitats where almost any shelter, preferably with trees present.
Ornate Tree Lizard	<i>Urosaurus ornatus</i>	Generally found where trees are present, but may occur in treeless areas, from low desert up to spruce-fir elevations.
Side-blotched Lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Primarily a ground dwelling lizard found in almost any habitat or soil type.
Greater Short-horned Lizard	<i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i>	Occurs from semi-arid plains up to spruce-fir elevations on a variety of soil types, but usually with loose soils being present.
Great Plains Skink	<i>Eumeces obsoletus</i>	Generally found on fine-grained loose soils in areas of grasses and low shrubby growth, particularly along arroyos. Occurs from grassland elevations up into mountain elevations.

**TABLE A-3  
SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES THAT COULD BE PRESENT WITHIN THE  
PROJECT AREA FOR THE PROPOSED YAVAPAI TO CHINO VALLEY 69KV POWER LINE**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>HABITAT</b>
Variable Skink	<i>Eumeces multivirgatus epipleurotus</i>	Found in a variety of soil conditions and vegetation associations from creosote bush to fir forest elevations.
Painted Desert Whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus tigris punctilinealis</i>	Prefers warm, dry areas in semi-arid habitats with sparse vegetation from desert to pine forest elevations.
Desert Grassland Whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus uniparens</i>	Normally a species of desert or mesquite grassland, but will get up into coniferous forest along drainages.
Gila Spotted Whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus flagellicaudus</i>	Found in brushy areas in desert grassland and chaparral up to piñon-juniper or oak woodland habitats.
Plateau Striped Whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus velox</i>	Primarily a montane species from chaparral and oak woodland up into piñon-juniper and lower edge of pine forests. Also at lower elevation along intermittent streams.
Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	Generally associated with springs or watercourses, but may descend to more arid habitat among rocks.
Coachwhip	<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>	Sparsely vegetated areas from low desert to juniper woodland.
Striped Whipsnake	<i>Masticophis taeniatus</i>	In both lowlands and mountains on flats and in canyons, in areas with grasses or shrubs
Sonoran Whipsnake	<i>Masticophis bilineatus</i>	Rocky streams from low desert up into pine-oak elevation.
Western Patch-nosed Snake	<i>Salvadora hexalepis</i>	From desertscrub up to piñon-juniper elevations; sandy or rocky, often dry habitats.
Gopher Snake	<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	Open areas in a variety of habitats, including desertscrub, grassland, chaparral, woodlands, and coniferous forest.
Glossy Snake	<i>Arizona elegans</i>	Usually in more finely textured soils of open areas from low desert up into woodlands.
Common Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	Wide variety of habitats, including desert, grassland, chaparral, woodlands, and coniferous forests.
Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis pyromelana</i>	A montane species, generally found in piñon or oak-juniper habitats, but may descend to lower elevations in moist canyons.
Long-nosed Snake	<i>Rhinocheilus lecontei</i>	Sandy soils of valleys and plains with grasses and shrubby vegetation.
Western Terrestrial Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats and over a wide elevation range from sea level up into the mountains. More commonly present where associated with a permanent water source.

**TABLE A-3  
SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES THAT COULD BE PRESENT WITHIN THE  
PROJECT AREA FOR THE PROPOSED YAVAPAI TO CHINO VALLEY 69KV POWER LINE**

<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC NAME</b>	<b>HABITAT</b>
Southwestern Black-headed Snake	<i>Tantilla hobartsmithi</i>	Lives among dead plant debris, rocks, or other surface materials, usually in canyon bottoms, and often associated with streams through a wide elevational range.
Night Snake	<i>Hypsiglena torquata</i>	Wide range of habitats, including deserts, grassland, chaparral, woodlands, and mountain meadows.
Black-tailed Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus molossus</i>	Primarily a montane species, preferring rocky cliffs in canyons or slopes with rocky cover.
Western Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis</i>	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats from desert scrub up to timberline.
Western Diamond-backed Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus atrox</i>	Rock outcrops, washes, or among dense vegetation, usually in dry lowland habitats, but also occurs up into open pine forest.
Source: Degenhardt et al. (1996); Stebbins (2003)		

**APPENDIX B**  
**REGIONAL FORESTER'S SENSITIVE**  
**ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES LIST FOR**  
**THE PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST**

---

## APPENDIX B

### REGIONAL FORESTER'S SENSITIVE ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES LIST FOR THE PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST JULY 21, 1999

---

#### ANIMALS:

##### Amphibians

<i>Rana yavapaiensis</i>	Lowland Leopard Frog
<i>Bufo microscaphus microscaphus</i>	Toad, Southwestern (Arizona)

##### Birds

<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk
<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	Common Black Hawk
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	American Peregrine Falcon
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo

##### Fish

<i>Gila robusta</i>	Roundtail Chub
---------------------	----------------

##### Insects

<i>Cicindela oregona maricopa</i>	Maricopa Tiger Beetle
-----------------------------------	-----------------------

##### Reptiles

<i>Thamnophis eques megalops</i>	Mexican Garter Snake
<i>Thamnophis rufipunctatus</i>	Narrowheaded Garter Snake
<i>Xantusia vigilis arizonae</i>	Arizona Night Lizard

##### Snails

<i>Pyrgulopsis glandulosa</i>	Verde Rim Springsnail
-------------------------------	-----------------------

**PLANTS:**

<i>Agave delamateri</i>	Tonto Basin agave
<i>Chrysothamnus molestus</i>	Tusayan rabbitbrush
<i>Erigeron saxatalis</i>	Rock dwelling fleabane
<i>Eriogonum ericifolium var. ericifolium</i>	Heathleaf wild buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum ripleyi</i>	Ripley wild buckwheat
<i>Hedeoma diffusum</i>	Flagstaff pennyroyal
<i>Heuchera eastwoodiae</i>	Eastwood alum root
<i>Lupinus latifolius spp. leucanthus</i>	Broad-leafed lupine
<i>Phlox amabilis</i>	Arizona phlox
<i>Polygala rusbyi</i>	Hualapai milkwort
<i>Salvia dorii spp. mearnsii</i>	Mearns sage/Verde Valley sage
<i>Arenaria aberrans</i>	Mt. Dellenbaugh sandwort

**APPENDIX C**  
**PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST**  
**MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES**

---

## APPENDIX C

### PRESCOTT NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT INDICATOR SPECIES

<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Early Seral</b>	<b>Late Seral</b>	<b>Snag Component</b>
<b>Ponderosa Pine</b>	Abert's Squirrel	Goshawk Pygmy Nuthatch Turkey	Hairy Woodpecker
<b>Piñon Juniper</b>	Mule Deer	Plain Titmouse	Plain Titmouse
<b>Chaparral</b>	Mule Deer	Rufous-sided Towhee	N/A
<b>Grassland/Desert Shrub</b>	Antelope	Antelope	N/A
<b>Riparian</b>	--	Lucy's Warbler	N/A
<b>Aquatic</b>	--	Macroinvertebrates	N/A
Source: Table 28: Indicator Species, PNF Forest Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement, 1986.			