Bureau of Land Management/Forest Service
Oregon and Washington

March 2019

Interagency Special Status and Sensitive Species Program

Interagency Special Status and Sensitive Species Program Update – March 2019

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Adaptive Management Changes

We are amazed that ISSSSP has been in existence since 2005. Over that time we've had turnover in the program managers and in our supervisors, but the core team of interagency personnel have not changed. After almost 15 years of this Program, our managers asked us to conduct a review of the Program, looking at what is working and where improvements can be made. Our supervisors have given us their "leader's intent" moving forward, wanting the Program to focus our energies on a smaller group of priority species where we can have a greater impact on species conservation. Specifically, what species, what actions, and in which locations can we have the greatest probability of making a difference towards species conservation?

To implement this new direction, ISSSSP will request updated priority species from field units next fall. We'll be asking field units to identify Sensitive species where we can accomplish habitat restoration, enhancement, protection, and maintenance, as well as implementation of actions identified in Conservation Assessments, Strategies, and Site Management Plans.

In the past ISSSSP has funded a great deal of basic inventory, particularly for species newly added as Sensitive. We'll still fund inventories, but mainly for projects that tier to larger-scale efforts (see PNW Bumble Bee Atlas and NABat below). Monitoring the effects of management actions on Sensitive species' populations will also be rated more highly than basic population monitoring.

More changes to our Program are likely, as we've only initiated our review of ISSSSP. Expect other changes to how we've historically done our work. We'll keep you informed as we move to implement them!

Our goal will still be to provide tools and service in support of the R6 USFS and OR/WA BLM botanists, wildlife, and fish biologists. We appreciate your feedback and your patience as we proceed.

What's inside?

The main purpose of this update is to share with you in further detail some of the specifics of the changes that we are currently implementing, including sections on:

- New Special Status and Sensitive species list transmitted, with Strategic species removed;
- Priority species, how they were determined for FY19/FY20 and how they will be determined in the future;
- Request for project proposals from FS and BLM units, including examples of the types of projects that we're asking you to focus on in FY20 proposal submissions;
- The current status of our ISSSSP website;
- Conservation planning documents that have been competed but not yet posted, and;
- Information about data management.

Key Points in this issue:

- We no longer have a Strategic species category
- Priority species will be those needing conservation actions, larger-scale surveys, or monitoring of management effects
- Approximately 90 inventory and conservation planning documents completed but not posted on website
- New Blanket Purchase Authorization in place at end of this month for use by any federal agency for botanical survey needs

ISSSSP species list updated—no more Strategic species

On March 8 official correspondence for the new USFS R6 Regional Forester's Special Status Species (SSS) list was transmitted with the new list. As of this writing, the OR/WA BLM's list update is currently going through routing at the State Director's office. The updated list reflects comments received from the field units in response to the spring 2018 review of the draft updated list. There are more than 880 botanical, wildlife, and fish species that are Sensitive for USFS R6 and OR/WA BLM.

A big change with this new list transmittal, is that as of this SSSS list update, Strategic species are removed from the ISSSSP. There will no longer be a category of Strategic for list or program management purposes. ISSSSP personnel will no longer identify or track Strategic species and no resources (funding and time) will be expended on them. Managers want ISSSSP personnel to focus on Sensitive species and focus efforts where actions provide the most conservation benefit to the species and their habitats.

We value our partnerships with Oregon Biodiversity Information Center (ORBIC) and Washington Natural Heritage Programs (WNHP), the state organizations/agencies under the NatureServe umbrella who assess species' rarity and threats. To this end, we request that field units record survey and locality information in the agency's corporate databases, as possible, for species that are tracked by ORBIC or WNHP, but are not our Sensitive species.

Priority species

Over the years, we've asked field unit personnel to identify the Sensitive species they feel are a priority for them or us on the ISSSSP team to work on and address important information gaps or conservation needs. Traditionally we've asked field unit personnel to identify 10% of their Sensitive species that then receive greater focus in the activities that we fund, including scoring higher points when project proposals are evaluated. In the past, the request for the top 10% species has resulted in 200+ Sensitive species out of the approximately 880 Sensitive species as a priority.

Our managers have asked us to pare down the species we focus on, to provide greater efforts to a smaller sub-set of Sensitive species. They have asked us to focus our energies on species and projects that can significantly contribute to the overall conservation of the species. As such, we've modified how we'll be determining priority species for the outyears.

During this transition year, we've taken the feedback on priority species that field unit personnel provided in early 2018 and identified species in which multiple field units said the species was a priority, or where the species occurred only on one National Forest or BLM District. We then reviewed the feedback provided about each of those species, and identified those species where habitat management, restoration, maintenance, or protection was identified. There were 80 species that met these criteria, and for FY19 and FY20, these species will be the ones that we focus our efforts on.

This fall, we'll provide field unit personnel with a list of our Sensitive species that are also considered a priority by other entities. Species on this list will include those that are ODFW and WDFW Species of Greatest Conservation Need, USFWS Species of Concern, USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern, ODA State listed T&E flora species, and species ranked as Extremely or Highly Vulnerable to climate change from assessments made using the NatureServe Climate Change Vulnerability Index. From this list of species, we'll ask field unit personnel to identify their priority species, with the focus on species where threats can be ameliorated or conservation enhanced, species with Conservation Assessments, Strategies, or Site Management Plans that have actions that need to be implemented, species where unit personnel can participate in large-scale inventory efforts, or species in need of monitoring management effects. After that feedback, ISSSSP will identify those species where multiple Forests or BLM Districts have identified the species as priority, or the species only occurs on one National Forest or BLM District. This list will then be the priority species list, and be used for FY21 and near-future project proposals. Of course since this is all new, we'll modify this process as needed.

FY20 request for proposals

One of the key goals of the ISSSSP is to try to be responsive to Forests' and BLM Districts' information and conservation needs for priority species. The annual ISSSSP request for project proposals is our main way of addressing National Forest or BLM District-specific needs, by allowing Forests and BLM Districts to submit project proposals for competitive funding. The bulk of ISSSSP funding is distributed to the field through these proposals.

For FY20 funding, project proposals are due April 25th. The FY20 project proposal process represents a transition year, as we move to give more focus to conservation actions, large-scale survey efforts, and monitoring of management actions in our evaluation criteria. We've also increased the funding amount for proposals to $50,000, because we recognize that on-the-ground conservation actions can be expensive. This means that we'll likely be funding fewer proposals. We do recognize it takes a lot of effort to put together a proposal so we highly encourage FS/BLM employees to run their ideas by us first; consider it a "pre-proposal" process.

We have asked that contractors or partners not write-up specific project proposals, as given rules on contracting and agreements, conflict of interest issues could arise.

We'll see how this year goes, and modify the process for FY21 funding, if needed.

Larger-scale survey efforts

PNW Bumble Bee Atlas

The PNW Bumble Bee Atlas is a collaborative effort between the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, Oregon State University, and the Oregon Department of Agriculture to track and conserve the bumble bees of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Through training sessions, a grid, and citizen scientists, the goal is to recruit an army of volunteers armed with cameras and vials. These folks will then cover all three states quickly, collect scientific quality data, and contribute to the global understanding of bumble bee distributions. It began in 2018 with a USFWS State Wildlife Grant to Washington and Idaho and a Foundation for Food and Agricultural Research grant to Oregon.

This is the type of large-scale survey effort that ISSSSP supports. Through a Forest Service Challenge Cost Share agreement, and potentially through another agreement with the BLM, ISSSSP is providing funding to The Xerces Society to supplement trainings and help fill in unadopted grid cells. We're also encouraging FS and BLM biologists and botanists to participate by adopting a grid cell. You can put in a project proposal to ISSSSP that asks for funding for your participation in the grid surveys, including any training, if needed. The minimum effort is to visit a location within your adopted grid cell two times, which can be visiting two different locations within the grid on the same day. Many of you have already had ISSSSP-sponsored training by Rich Hatfield from The Xerces Society. You can keep up your bumble bee survey and ID skills by participating in the PNW Bumble Bee Atlas. Check out their website and adopt a grid cell - https://www.pnwbumblebeeatlas.org/

Photos from ISSSSP-funded bumblebee trainings put on by Rich Hatfield (top photo) of The Xerces Society

More is happening with all species of bees in Oregon too through the Oregon Bee Project, which was initiated in 2017. Their mission is "Bringing together Oregonians around a science-based strategy for protecting and promoting wild and managed bees through education, pollinator-friendly practices, and research." Part of this is the Oregon Bee Atlas whose four year mission (2018-2021) is to train volunteers to explore Oregon Counties and to seek out new native bee records for the state. These new specimen records will be added to newly digitized historic records from the Oregon State Arthropod Collection to build the first comprehensive account of the native bee fauna of Oregon. - https://www.oregonbeeproject.org/

North American Bat Monitoring (NABat) and the Bat Hub

NABat partners across the US and Canada gather monitoring information to assess changes in bat populations using standardized monitoring protocols. It actually grew out of the Bat Grid that our interagency bat expert, Pat Ormsbee, started first in Oregon and then in Washington in the early 2000's. An NABat "plan" was published in 2015 (Loeb et al., GTR-SRS-208). Then, ODFW received a USFWS State Wildlife Grant to establish the framework and implement NABat beginning in 2016 through which they hired Roger Rodriguez as a contractor. Since that time, OSU-Cascades has established a "Bat Hub" where Roger was hired as the coordinator.

A range of partners have been implementing NABat in Oregon since 2016 and in Washington since the effort began last year, 2018. Grid cells have been randomly selected. These are adopted and monitored every year, including by BLM and FS wildlife biologists. Each grid cell is divided in four. Acoustic detectors are set out for several nights during the summer, retrieved, and the bat call files are downloaded and sent to the Bat Hub for analysis to determine which bat species were present. The Bat Hub also submits data to and coordinates with the national USGS NABat Coordinator. We already have enough data for broad-scale bat population analyses, which is particularly important as White-Nose Syndrome spreads across Washington and beyond, impacting our bat populations.

NABat location on Lakeview BLM; acoustic recorder is in foreground, on pole. Photo by Kate Yates.

NABat is really only a monitoring framework. The summer point data collection is just a start. Our broader goal is to develop a better understanding of what habitats different bat species are using at different times of year. For example, where are the little brown bat hotspots in the fall? What general areas are they using (hibernating in?) in the winter? Following bat work that has been done in Montana and Alaska, ISSSSP and the R6 Wildlife program are planning to work with the Bat Hub and our interested field units to set out acoustic detectors year-round. With this data we're hoping to better understand bat use of the landscapes so we can better manage their habitat.

For additional information about ISSSSP Inventory and Monitoring Work, contact Kelli Van Norman.

Conservation Planning

ISSSSP Conservation Planning includes the creation of informational documents such as species fact sheets for the little known SSSS (fungi, lichens, bryophytes, invertebrates), as well as more detailed conservation and management oriented documents (Conservation Assessments, Conservation Strategies, Conservation Agreements, Site Management Plans) for higher-priority species or species with more information known about them. Conservation Planning also includes planning and implementation of habitat restoration, enhancement, protection, and maintenance projects.

Completed but not yet posted documents

The backlog for posting items on the ISSSSP website is now over10 months from when a document gets completed to when it gets posted. If you have an immediate need for any of these documents, please contact Rob Huff.

Species Fact Sheets

Bryophytes: Anastrophyllum minutum, Anthelia julacea, Barbilophozia barbata, Barbilophozia lycopodioides, Blepharostoma arachnoideum, Cephaloziella spinigera, Cryptomitrium tenerum, Didymodon norrisii, Gymnomitrion concinnatum, Herbertus aduncus, Jamesoniella autumnalis heterostipa, Jungermannia polaris, Kurzia makinoana, Lophozia gillmannii, Lophozia laxa, Marsupella condensata, Marsupella marginata var aquatica, Marsupella sparsifolia, Nardia japonica, Orthotrichum hallii, Peltolepis quadrata, Phymatoceros phymatodes, Porella bolanderi, Preissia quadrata, Ptilidium pulcherrimum, Radula brunnea, Scapania gymnostomophila, Scapania obscura, Schofieldia monticola, Tritomaria quinquedentata

Lichens: Bryoria bicolor, Calicium adspersum, Cladidium bolanderi, Dermatocarpon meiophyllizum, Heterodermia japonica, Heterodermia sitchensis, Hypogymnia pulverata, Hypotrachyna riparia, Leptogium cyanescens, Microcalicium arenarium, Pseudocyphellaria hawaiiensis (Pseudocyphellaria perpetua), Solorina saccata, Texosporium sancti-jacobi, Thelomma mammosum, Usnea lambii, Usnea nidulans

Invertebrates: Agonum belleri, Agriades podarce klamathensis, Bombus franklini, Cicindela hirticollis couleensis, Cicindela hirticollis siuslawensis, Colligyrus greggi, Driloleirus macelfreshi, Eanus hatchi, Erpetogomphus compositus, Farula constricta, Leucorrhinia borealis, Ochlodes yuma, Ogaridiscus subrupicola, Phanogomphus kurilis, Physella columbiana, Pyrgulopsis fresti, Somatochlora franklini, Somatochlora whitehousei, Stygobromus oregonensis, Vespericola depressus, Vorticifex neritoides

Mammals: Thomomys talpoides limosus

Conservation Assessments for Pannaria rubiginosa, Progne subis; and Suksdorfia violacea

Conservation Strategy: Serpentine-Wetland-Conservation-Strategy

Other Conservation Documents

Mardon skipper restoration on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

Fungi effects annotated bibliography (3 attachments)

Documents posted since last ISSSSP update

Conservation assessments for Callophrys johnsoni, Corydalis aquae-gelidae, Histrionicus histrionicus, and Rorippa columbiae

Species Fact Sheets:

Fungi: Cortinarius pavelekii, Gastrolactarius camphoratus, Gymnomyces nondistincta, Leptonia occidentalis var. occidentalis, Otidea smithii, Rhizopogon alexsmithii, Rhizopogon clavitisporus, Rhizopogon masoniae

Bryophytes: Bartramiopsis lescurii, Calliergon richardsonii, Campylium stellatum, Elodium blandowii, Encalypta brevicollis, Fissidens fontanus, Haplomitrium hookeri,Herbertus dicranus, Iwatsukiella leucotricha, Orthodontium gracile, Orthtrichum praemorsum, Polytrichastrum sexangulare var. sexangulare, Racomitrium depressum, Racomitrium ryszardii, Rivulariella gemmipara, Schistostega pennata, Scouleria marginata, Sphaerocarpos hians, Splachnum sphaericum, Tetraphis geniculata, Tritomaria exsecta

Lichens: Alectoria ochroleuca, Bunodophoron melanocarpum, Dermatocarpon moulinsii, Fuscopannaria laceratula, Kaernefeltia californica, Pannaria rubiginella, Stereocaulon spathuliferum, Umbilicaria lyngei, Umbilicaria rigida, Umbilicaria scholanderi, Vulpicida tilesii

Invertebrates: Acetropis americana, Allogona ptychophora solida, Ashmeadiella sculleni, Bombus suckleyi, Chloealtis aspasma, Dumontia oregonensis, Euphydryas colon colon, Fossaria perplexa, Lanx alta, Magnipelta mycophaga, Oreohelix junii, Oreohelix variabilis spp.1, Radiodiscus abietum, Rhyacophila haddocki, Vorticifex effusa diagonalis

Vascular Plants: Ribes divaricatum var. pubiflorum, Streptanthus glandulosus ssp. josephinensis

Other conservation planning tools: Updated bibliography and associated tables on effects to fungi

For additional information about ISSSSP Conservation Planning contact Rob Huff.

Conservation Planning-continued

FY19 work in progress

Conservation Strategies: 1 vascular plant species
Conservation Assessments for fungi
Species Fact Sheets for 15 fungi, 1 bryophyte, 12 lichens, 24 invertebrates
Habitat restoration/enhancement projects for western pond turtle, mardon skipper, whitebark pine, and a number of vascular plant species on a variety of Forests and BLM Districts. Project work at Sensitive species sites includes fencing, prescribed fire, seed collection, or invasive species removal and other proactive measures.
Site Management Plans: 2 bat roost sites on the Willamette NF

Conservation highlight-Okanogan/Wenatchee National Forest

For years now the ISSSSP has been funding habitat restoration projects for the mardon skipper (Polites mardon) on a number of Forests and BLM Districts. Projects have addressed a variety of threats such as off-road vehicle use, invasive plant species, conifer encroachment, and grazing, On the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, wildlife biologist Joan St.Hilare has been leading the charge, completing a number of projects over the years to benefit the skipper. Highlighted below are some of the examples of the work she has been doing on the Forest. Photos by Joan.

Buck and pole fence around Minnie Meadows exterior fence to discourage cattle use and reduce the amount of maintenance required compared to wire fencing.

Boulders were relocated along the edge of this meadow to prevent vehicle access at Bakeoven Flats mardon skipper site.

The WCC crew hand pulled invasive plants (bull thistle) from mardon skipper sites. Thistles were bagged and removed from the site.

Conifers less than 7" DBH were cut down at the Bakeoven Flats site. Cut conifers were carried and scattered outside the meadow sites. Trees were manually carried offsite to avoid disturbing habitat and harming mardon skipper larvae.

BLM Wildlife, Botany, and Fisheries Data Resources

GeoBOB - Wildlife & Botany Data Resources

GeoBOB (Geographic Biotic Observations) is the BLM Oregon/Washington's database for rare wildlife and botanical species. Species in GeoBOB include Bureau Sensitive Species, Federally listed and candidate species, District Priority species, and ORBIC/WNHP priority species. The database is also an excellent resource for Survey & Manage species locations and species that have historically been on the ISSSSP List. It is a fantastic resource for rare wildlife and botanical species observations, sites, and surveys on BLM lands.

How to Request GeoBOB Data

Please contact Chelsea Waddell, Regional Wildlife, Botany and Fisheries Data coordinator in the BLM Oregon State Office at cwaddell@blm.gov or 503-808-6302.

Rare Species Data Resources

We share and receive data from a wide variety of partners throughout the region! Partners include the US Forest Service, Oregon Biodiversity Information Center (ORBIC), Washington Natural Heritage Program (WNHP), Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW), Oregon Eagle Foundation, and many more! *Data resources from these important partner organizations are a vital part of all project analyses since these datasets may have records for species within your project areas that the GeoBOB database does not have!*

New GeoBOB SharePoint Site!

GeoBOB has a new SharePoint site that is available for BLM employees: http://teamspace/or/sites/GeoBOB/SitePages/Home.aspx

Upcoming GeoBOB Training Sessions - Due to the Government Shutdown, two 3-day GeoBOB trainings had to be cancelled (Grants Pass - Jan 15-17 and Prineville - Jan 29-31). These trainings provide crucial information to Wildlife Biologists, Botanists, and field staff in the Districts about how to collect and maintain records of Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species locations. The trainings include two days of desktop training, one day of mobile data collection methods. I am very happy to announce that these trainings have been rescheduled!

Prineville
Tuesday, March 19 - Botany Desktop
Wednesday, March 20 - Wildlife Desktop
Thursday, March 21 - GeoBOB Mobile

Grants Pass
Tuesday, April 2 - Botany Desktop
Wednesday, April 3 - Wildlife Desktop
Thursday, April 4 - GeoBOB Mobile

March 1st deadline to get all 2018 records into GeoBOB has been extended to April 15

Contact:
Program Support & Data Sharing
Chelsea Waddell, Regional Wildlife, Botany & Fisheries Data Coordinator, cwaddell@blm.gov, 503-808-6302
GIS Technical Support
Noah Layosa, GeoBOB GIS Specialist, nlayosa@blm.gov, 503-808-6206
Mobile GIS Technical Support
Paul Ferro, Mobile GIS Specialist, pferro@blm.gov, 503-808-6753

Aquatic Data & Tools - Fisheries Data Resources

A new BLM dataset called Aquatic Data & Tools is where fisheries location and distribution data can be entered and maintained. In 2017, BLM staff coordinated with partner agencies to integrate Fish Distribution data to improve data quality. The goal was to match BLM and other agency data across the landscape. Much of the data in the Resident, Anadromous, and Nonnative layers was updated as part of this process. BLM incorporated fish distribution information from other agencies, including: the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC) and others.

Forest Service, Wildlife data management

This is just a reminder as to your points of contact for NRM Wildlife. Lisa Lyon, Fremont-Winema NF, (llyon01@fs.fed.us), is the User Management Application Manager and will represent R6 FS on the National Wildlife User Group. Please contact her for user roles in NRM Wildlife. Catherine Serres, Mt. Hood NF, (cserres@fs.fed.us) is the contact for adding wildlife names to the NRM TAXA list. The internal website link for the Forest Service Wildlife database is: http://fsweb.r6.fs.fed.us/natural-resources/wildlife/nris.shtml

Program Information

ISSSSP Website

We have a public website where we post all of the tools, reports, and lists we create: https://www.fs.fed.us/r6/sfpnw/issssp/. Over the past 10 months, the website has not been updated, as the web manager for our website has had other priorities. At the moment, there are over 75 conservation planning documents not posted (see update on page 4) and 15 inventory and monitoring reports or other publications. We are looking into options for how to manage the website into the future, to provide timely updates of products that we create.

Our intention of having a public website has been to provide not only our FS and BLM botanists and biologists with our latest tools, but to also make those tools available to interested publics, partners, and other agencies. We apologize for this issue; if there are products you are interested in seeing, please contact the appropriate ISSSSP personnel listed in the back of the update, and they can get you a copy.

Western pond turtle work group update

The Forest Service/BLM Western Pond Turtle (WPT) work group initially convened in March 2018. The work group identified information gaps and conservation needs to be addressed. In some areas, the extent of WPT is unknown so the group is working with Oregon's Institute for Natural Resources in developing an updated inductive species habitat model. The group identified the need to work cooperatively with ODFW on their 3-year visual encounter survey effort and over the next 10 years to visit and assess all FS/BLM WPT populations. The site assessment information is feeding into prioritizing sites and populations for developing site management plans so we can clearly identify what we want the site to look like in the future and identify steps/tasks to get there.

For additional information about the work group contact Rob Huff or Kelli Van Norman.

Fungi Work Group

With the change in focus of ISSSSP funding towards projects that provide on-the-ground benefit towards species conservation, we're putting our Fungi Work Group on an extended hiatus. The Work Group has been in existence since the beginning of ISSSSP, with it's origin before that, as a Survey and Manage taxa team from the early 2000's. The Work Group has provided a huge number of tools to help botanists effectively manage for and assess impacts to rare fungi species. Those tools may be found at: https://www.fs.fed.us/r6/sfpnw/issssp/species-index/flora-fungi.shtml . Some of the work groups' tasks will continue though: we'll keep species fact sheets for our 29 Sensitive fungi species updated, at least once every 5 years, and we'll keep the annotated bibliography of fungal literature updated annually. We're also hoping to have the Conservation Assessment for Fungi updated in the next year. Kelli and Rob would like to thank all of the field personnel who have worked with us on the ISSSSP Fungi Work Group over the years, for the passion, curiosity, knowledge, and humour they brought to the group: Kathy Ahlenslager, Johanna Blanchard, Kathy Cushman, Rick Dewey, Clint Emerson, Jenifer Ferriel, Russ Holmes, Helen Lau, Chesire Mayrsohn, Darci Rivers-Pankratz, Bryan Wender, Molly Widmer, and Marcia Wineteer. Special thanks to Jenny Lippert, who was on the Work Group for all 14 years!

New Region 6 Forest Service botanical surveys Blanket Purchase Authorization

In 2014 we initiated a botanical survey blanket purchase authorization (BPA) contract that could be used by any federal agency in Oregon and Washington for weeds, fungi, and vascular and non-vascular plants. Both Forest Service and BLM botanists used it numerous times over it's 5-year period, mostly for pre-project surveys. The 2014 BPA expires at the end of March, and the new BPA with 11 contractors will be in place by the end of the month. Once again, the BPA is divided by geographic areas: western Washington, eastern Washington, western Oregon, and eastern Oregon.

We're always looking for feed-back. Is this newsletter helpful? What other kind of information or topics would you like to hear about?

Please send any comments you have to Rob Huff.

Contact Information and Feedback

Interagency personnel:

Rob Huff, rhuff@blm.gov, 503-808-6479, Conservation Planning Coordinator

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Kelli Van Norman, kvannorm@blm.gov, 503-808-6606, Inventory Coordinator

Agency Program leads, others:

John Chatel, john.chatel@usda.gov, 503-808-2972, Region 6 TES Program Leader

Marcia Wineteer, mwineteer@blm.gov, 503-808-6592, Acting OR/WA BLM State Botanist (through June 28)

Kevin James, kevin.james@usda.gov, 503-808-2305, Acting Region 6 Botanist (through June 8)

Chelsea Waddell, cwaddell@blm.gov, 503-808-6302, BLM Regional Wildlife, Botany & Fisheries Data Coordinator