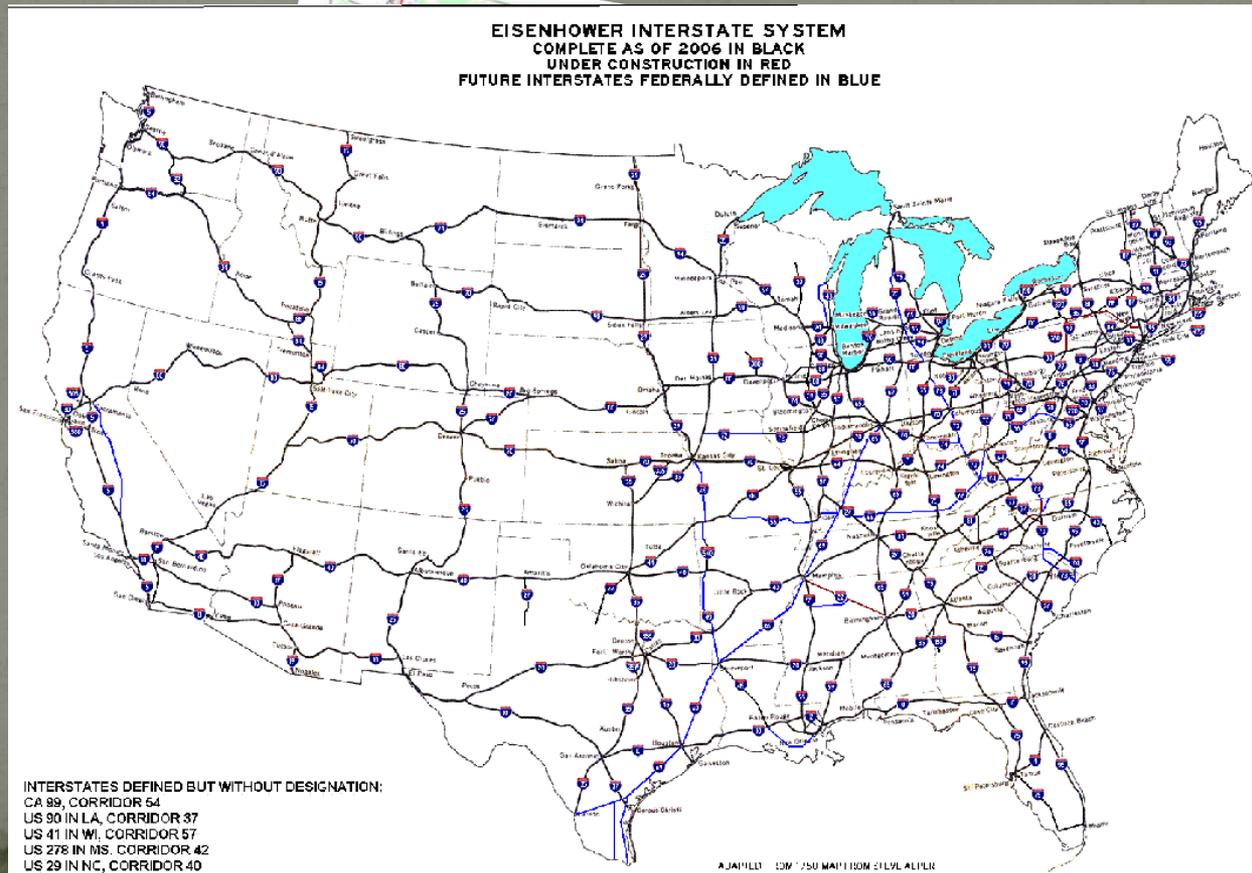


Information, Planning and Conservation System

<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>

Section 7 Consultations

- More than 70,000 Federal actions are reviewed annually just under section 7.



Needs

- Quicker access to natural resource information
- Timelier Service input
- Faster decision-making
- Streamlined consultation process





U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC - Information, Planning, and Conservation System

Environmental Conservation Online System

Search

- [IPaC Home Page](#)
- [Initial Project Scoping](#)
- [Project Builder](#)
- [FAQs](#)

IPaC features

- ➔ [Initial Project Scoping »](#)
Find out if any threatened or endangered species, designated critical habitat, or other natural resources of concern may be affected by your proposed project and then receive a list of conservation measures (or best management practices) designed specifically for your activity types. Enter here to request an official Fish and Wildlife Service species list.
- [Project Builder »](#)
Refine your project design and construct the environmental review documents you'll need.
- [Conservation Measure Search »](#)
Create a custom query against the conservation measure database.
- [FAQs »](#)
Read more about how IPaC works and the type of information you can retrieve from IPaC.

What is IPaC?

The Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) decision support system is a conservation planning tool for streamlining the environmental review process. It provides you, our partners, with the ability to explore the landscape and help you to site your projects in a way that minimizes conflicts with natural resources.

With IPaC's landscape explorer tool, you can view wetlands, GAP land cover, USFWS critical habitat, and other natural resource map layers.

Through IPaC, you can get a preliminary USFWS species list, and in many locations across the U.S., a USFWS Official Species list. Available, too, are links to species life history information, the USFWS Migratory Bird program, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act information, and more.

[\[read more at our FAQ page\]](#)

What's coming?

Soon you will have the capability to get USFWS-recommended project design measures that help you avoid anticipated effects on proposed and listed species.

With the upcoming IPaC Project Manager tool, you will have a way to enter the details of your projects, such as actions, locations, and timelines, and have IPaC provide a more narrowed and refined list of project design measures.

Based on this information and input from you, IPaC can then assist you in creating your Biological Assessment and other Environmental documents.

IPaC is a Partnership between:





U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC - Information, Planning, and Conservation System

Environmental Conservation Online System

Search

IPaC Home Page Initial Project Scoping Project Builder FAQs

Step 1

Location

Step 2

Activities

Step 3

Trust resources list

Step 4

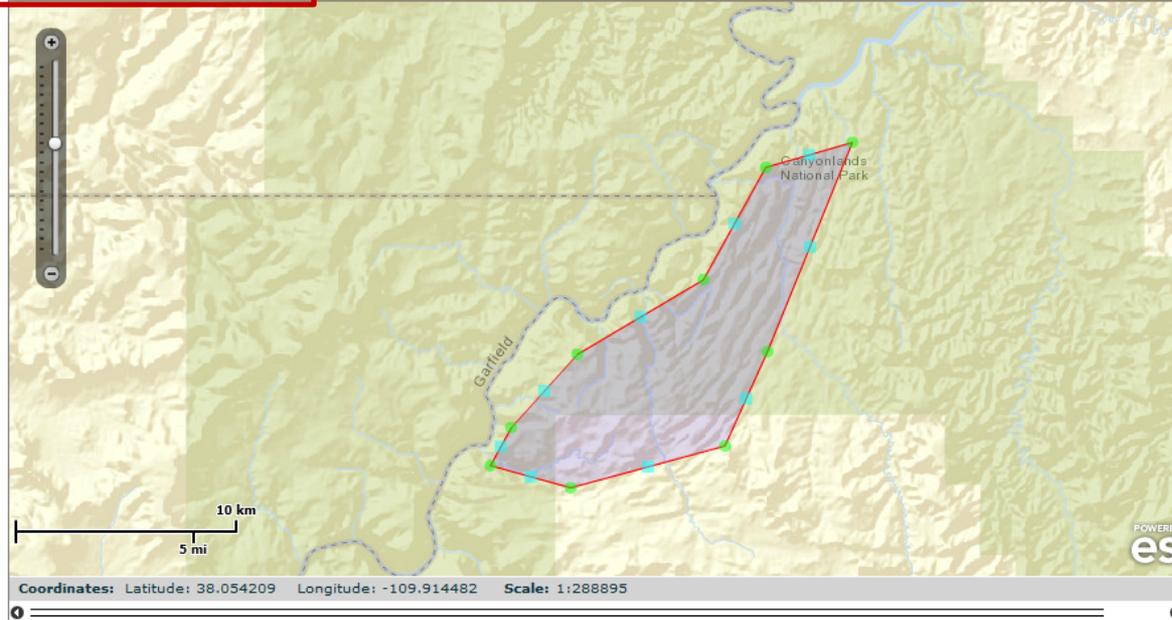
Conservation measures

Define your project location

Map (using toolbar buttons) State/county list

Note: After drawing or uploading your project location and clicking Continue, the map extent and layers selected below are displayed as a read-only map on the Trust Resources list (Step 3).

Map toolbar containing icons for zoom in, zoom out, pan, and drawing tools, along with buttons for Upload, Change Basemap, Find a place..., and Map Layers.



Map Help

[More info](#)

Tip: While zooming in or out, or while drawing or editing a shape, you can cancel any time by pressing [Esc].

Zoom in by selecting the Zoom In tool, and then draw a rectangle on the map by clicking and dragging the mouse. Press Esc key or click another map button to leave zoom-in mode. [Show Me](#)

Zoom out by selecting the Zoom Out tool, and then draw a rectangle on the map by clicking and dragging the mouse. Press Esc key or click another map button to leave zoom-in mode. [Show Me](#)

Move the map up, down, or sideways by selecting the Pan tool, and then click and drag the map to the desired position. [Show Me](#)

Continue



Search

Step 1

Location

Step 2

Activities

Step 3

Trust resources list

Step 4

Conservation measures

Describe your project

Select your project type:

- Agriculture
- Animal Control
- Aquaculture
- Biological Control
- Bridge Construction / Maintenance
- Communications Tower
- Customs and Border Protection
- Dam
- Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Response
- Department of Energy Operations
- Development
- Dredge / Excavation
- Federal Grant / Loan Related
- Fill
- Fire
- Forestry
- Guidance
- Highway Safety and Maintenance
- Invasive Species Control
- Land - Acquisition
- Land - Clearing
- Land - Creation
- Land - Disposal / Transfer
- Land - Drainage
- Land - Easement / Right-Of-Way
- Landfill
- Land - Flooding
- Land - Management Plans
- Land - Preservation

Back Continue...

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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service IPaC - Information, Planning, and Conservation System

Environmental Conservation Online System

 Search

- IPaC Home Page
- Initial Project Scoping**
- Project Builder
- FAQs

- Step 1**
Location
- Step 2
Activities
- Step 3
Trust resources list
- Step 4
Conservation measures

Natural Resources of Concern

[Back](#) [Continue...](#)

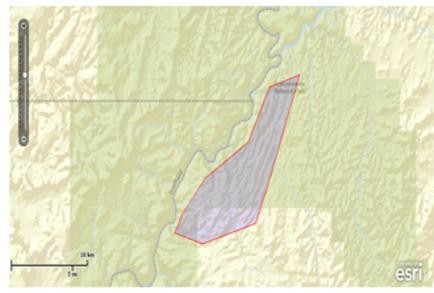
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[Save or Print the Preliminary Species List](#)
[Request an Official Species List](#)

The Endangered Species Act species list below is for planning purposes only -- it is not an official species list.
To request an official species list, click the [Request an Official Species List](#) link to the right and follow the instructions.

UTAH ECOLOGICAL SERVICES FIELD OFFICE
2369 WEST ORTON CIRCLE, SUITE 50
WEST VALLEY CITY, UT 84119
(801) 975-3330
<http://www.fws.gov>
<http://www.fws.gov/utahfieldoffice/>

Project Location Map:



Note: The map reflects the map extent and map layers selected on Step 1 Location page. To change what appears on this map, return to the Location page and adjust the map extent or map layers.

Project Counties:
San Juan, UT

Project type: Development

Endangered Species Act Species List ([USFWS Endangered Species Program](#)).

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Species that may be affected by your project: [View all critical habitat on one map](#)

Birds	Status	Species Profile	Contact
Gunnison sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus minimus</i>) Population: entire	Proposed Endangered ⓘ	species info	Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Mexican Spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened ⓘ	species info Final designated critical habitat	Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Southwestern Willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered ⓘ	species info	Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>) Population: Western U.S. DPS	Candidate ⓘ	species info	Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Fishes			
Bonytail chub (<i>Gila elegans</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered ⓘ	species info	Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Colorado pikeminnow (<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>) Population: except Salt and Verde R. drainages, AZ	Endangered ⓘ	species info	Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Greenback Cutthroat trout (<i>Oncorhynchus clarki ssp. stomias</i>) Population: Entire	Threatened ⓘ	species info	Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Humpback chub (<i>Gila cypha</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered ⓘ	species info	Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Razorback sucker (<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered ⓘ	species info	Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Flowering Plants			
Navajo sedge (<i>Carex specuicola</i>)	Threatened ⓘ	species info	Utah Ecological Services Field Office

Species that may be affected by your project, but only under certain conditions:

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California condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>) Population: U.S.A. (specific portions of Arizona, Nevada, and Utah)	Experimental Population, Non- Essential	species info condition info	Utah Ecological Services Field Office

[Don't see a species you expect to see?](#)

FWS National Wildlife Refuges (USFWS National Wildlife Refuges Program).

There are no National Wildlife Refuges found within the vicinity of your project.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service IPaC - Information, Planning, and Conservation System

Environmental Conservation Online System

 Search

IPaC Species Information

 **Looking for more Species Information?:**
Please visit the [TESS Species Profile](#) page for additional information.

Life History for Mexican Spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis*)

Habitat Requirements

Spotted owls are residents of old-growth or mature forests that possess complex structural components (uneven aged stands, high canopy closure, multi-storied levels, high tree density). Canyons with riparian or conifer communities are also important components. In southern Arizona and New Mexico, the mixed conifer, Madrean pine-oak, Arizona cypress, encinal oak woodlands, and associated riparian forests provide habitat in the small mountain ranges (Sky Islands) distributed across the landscape. Owls are also found in canyon habitat dominated by vertical-walled rocky cliffs within complex watersheds, including tributary side canyons. Rock walls with caves, ledges, and other areas provide protected nest and roost sites. Canyon habitat may include small isolated patches or stringers of forested vegetation including stands of mixed-conifer, ponderosa pine, pine-oak, pinyon-juniper, and/or riparian vegetation in which owls regularly roost and forage. Owls are usually found in areas with some type of water source (i.e., perennial stream, creeks, and springs, ephemeral water, small pools from runoff, reservoir emissions). Even small sources of water such as small pools or puddles create humid conditions. Roosting and nesting habitats exhibit certain identifiable features, including large trees (those with a trunk diameter of 12 inches (in) (30.5 centimeters (cm)) or more (i.e., high tree basal area)), uneven aged tree stands, multi-storied canopy, a tree canopy creating shade over 40 percent or more of the ground (i.e., moderate to high canopy closure), and decadence in the form of downed logs and snags (standing dead trees). Canopy closure is typically greater than 40 percent. Owl foraging habitat includes a wide variety of forest conditions, canyon bottoms, cliff faces, tops of canyon rims, and riparian areas. Juvenile owls disperse into a variety of habitats ranging from high-elevation forests to pinyon-juniper woodlands and riparian areas surrounded by desert grasslands. Observations of long-distance dispersal by juveniles provide evidence that they use widely spaced islands of suitable habitat which are connected at lower elevations by pinyon-juniper and riparian forests.

Food Habits

Owls feed on small mammals, particularly mice, voles, and woodrats. They will also take birds, bats, reptiles and arthropods. The Mexican spotted owl is a "perch and pounce" predator, using elevated perches to find prey items using sight and sound. They can take prey on the wing, particularly birds. Most hunting is at night, however, there are some reports of diurnal foraging.

Movement / Home Range

Mated pairs are territorial. The breeding season activity centers tend to be smaller than the non-breeding season activity centers, with considerable overlap between the two. Adults may or may not leave the territory during the winter. Most adults remain on the same territory year after year. Juveniles leave their natal territory in September, and while they are capable of moving long distances, many successfully establish themselves nearby. Some juveniles will travel through a variety of vegetation communities until they settle down. Distribution: The owl occupies a broad geographical area, but does not occur uniformly throughout its range. Instead, the owl occurs in disjunct localities that correspond to isolated mountain systems and canyons. The owl is frequently associated with mature mixed-conifer (Douglas-fir (*Psuedotsuga menziesii*)), white fir (*Abies concolor*), limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*) or blue spruce (*Picea pungens*)), pine-oak (ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Gambel oak (*Quercus gambellii*)), and riparian forests (various species of broadleaved deciduous trees and shrubs). Ninety-one percent of known owls existing in the United States between 1990 and 1993 occurred on land administered by the U.S. Forest Service, the primary administrator of lands supporting owls. Most owls have been found within the 11 National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico. It is unknown why Colorado and Utah support fewer owls.

Reproductive Strategy

Mated pairs of owls defend a breeding territory at least during the nesting season (March through August). Clutch size is small (generally 1 to 3 eggs), and eggs hatch in early May. A second clutch may be laid if the first fails. The females brood the young owlets almost constantly the first couple of weeks, then may be gone hunting for several hours a day. Owlets fledge at 4 to 5 weeks old (early to mid June), and leave the nest before they can fly, moving to the tree branches or the ground while still under parental care. Dispersal from the nest area usually occurs from mid-September to early October. Mexican spotted owls breed sporadically, and not all birds nest every year. Local conditions, particularly for the prey base, may govern nesting success.

Other

Actions that open up or remove mature or old-growth forests (logging, wildfire, road or site construction that results in fragmentation of the forest) are detrimental to the local owl population. Human activity (hiking, shooting, off-road vehicle activity) in or near nesting, roosting, or foraging sites may result in abandonment of an area, and indirectly may affect habitat parameters from trampling, vegetation removal, or increased fire risk.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Species Profile

Environmental Conservation Online System

Search

Mexican Spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*)

Kingdom: Animalia Class: Aves Order: Strigiformes Family: Strigidae

Listing Status: **Threatened**Where Listed: **WHEREVER FOUND**Quick links: [Federal Register](#) [Recovery](#) [Critical Habitat](#) [Conservation Plans](#) [Petitions](#) [Life History](#) [Other Resources](#)

General Information

Unlike most owls, Mexican spotted owls have dark eyes. They are an ashy-chestnut brown color with white and brown spots on their abdomen, back and head. Their brown tails are marked with thin white bands. Young owls less than 5 months old have a downy appearance. Females are larger than males.

This species is listed wherever it is found, but

States/US Territories in which the Mexican Spotted owl, Entire is known to or is believed to occur:

[Arizona](#) , [Colorado](#) , [New Mexico](#) , [Texas](#) , [Utah](#)

US Counties in which the Mexican Spotted owl, Entire is known to or is believed to occur: [View All](#)

Countries in which the Mexican Spotted owl, Entire is known to occur: Mexico

For more information: <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/MSO.htm>

Map of Species occurrence



This map represents our best available information about where a species is currently known to or is believed to occur; however, it should NOT be used as an official species list for Section 7 Consultation purposes. To obtain an official species list for this purpose, please visit the Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) System (click

Project type: Development

Endangered Species Act Species List (USFWS Endangered Species Program).

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Flowering Plants			
Navajo sedge (<i>Carex specuicola</i>)	Threatened ?	species info	Utah Ecological Services Field Office

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Birds	Status	Species Profile	Contact
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[Don't see a species you expect to see?](#)



FWS National Wildlife Refuges (USFWS National Wildlife Refuges Program).

There are no National Wildlife Refuges found within the vicinity of your project.

Humpback chub (<i>Gila cypha</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered ⓘ species info	Utah Ecological Services Field Office
Razorback sucker (<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered ⓘ species info	Utah Ecological Services Field Office
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FWS Migratory Birds (USFWS Migratory Bird Program).

Most species of birds, including eagles and other raptors, are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703). Bald eagles and golden eagles receive additional protection under the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) (16 U.S.C. 668). The Service's [Birds of Conservation Concern \(2008\)](#) report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory nongame birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become listed under the Endangered Species Act as amended (16 U.S.C 1531 et seq.).

NWI Wetlands (USFWS National Wetlands Inventory).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency that provides information on the extent and status of wetlands in the U.S., via the National Wetlands Inventory Program (NWI). In addition to impacts to wetlands within your immediate project area, wetlands outside of your project area may need to be considered in any evaluation of project impacts, due to the hydrologic nature of wetlands (for example, project activities may affect local hydrology within, and outside of, your immediate project area). It may be helpful to refer to the USFWS National Wetland Inventory website. The designated FWS office can also assist you. Impacts to wetlands and other aquatic habitats from your project may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal Statutes. Project Proponents should discuss the relationship of these requirements to their project with the Regulatory Program of the appropriate [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

The following wetlands intersect your project area:

Wetland Types	NWI Classification Code	Approximate Acres
Riverine	R4SBJ	39.423828
Riverine	R4SBJ	4.161187

Last updated: March 12, 2013

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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service IPaC - Information, Planning, and Conservation System

Environmental Conservation Online System

 Search

- IPaC Home Page
- Initial Project Scoping**
- Project Builder
- FAQs

- Step 1**
Location
- Step 2
Activities
- Step 3
Trust resources list
- Step 4
Conservation measures

Natural Resources of Concern

Back Continue...

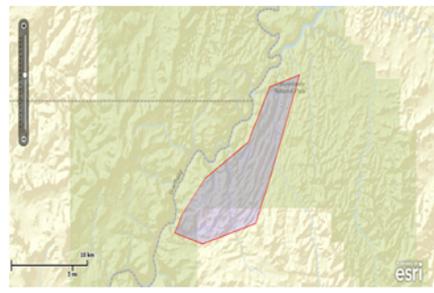
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Project Location Map:



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Project Counties:
San Juan, UT

Project type: Development

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