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In Reply Refer To:

AESO/SE  
22410-2008-F-0452

June 20, 2011

Memorandum

To: Field Office Manager, Yuma Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, Yuma, Arizona (Attn: 6840/2800)

From: Field Supervisor

Subject: Biological Opinion for the Hidden Shores Village RV Park Expansion, Yuma County, Arizona

Thank you for your request for formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544), as amended (Act). Your request was dated March 14, 2011, and received by us on March 16. At issue are impacts that may result from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) approval of an expansion of the existing Hidden Shores Village Recreational Vehicle Park (Hidden Shores Park) in Yuma County, Arizona. The proposed action may affect the endangered razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*) and its designated critical habitat on the Colorado River, and Yuma clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*).

This biological opinion is based on information provided in the March, 2011, biological assessment (BA), other information provided during meetings and discussions on the proposed action, and other sources of information. Literature cited in this biological opinion is not a complete bibliography of all literature available on the species of concern, the potential effects of increased recreational use of the area on these species, or on other subjects considered in this opinion. A complete administrative record of this consultation is on file at this office.

**Consultation History**

We provided information on species of concern in the vicinity of the proposed action in a letter to a contractor on August 13, 2008. We received your BA on March 16, 2011, and initiated formal consultation on April 19, 2011.

April 28, 2011: Draft biological opinion provided to BLM

May 26, 2011: Comments were provided on the draft BO from BLM

## **BIOLOGICAL OPINION**

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION**

The proposed action is to expand the lease area for the existing Hidden Shores Park, a concession area on BLM lands in Yuma County, Arizona, above Imperial Dam. The concession was established in 1963 as Imperial Oasis and was transferred to Hidden Shores RV Village LLC in 1993. Some improvements, including two boat docks, were made. In 1999, the current owners (the project proponent) obtained the concession and further developed the area to include a marina, more boat docks, a clubhouse and other facilities currently present. The current use is at approximately 410,250 visitor-use-days per year, with occupancy occurring throughout the year.

The proposed expansion is needed to address capacity issues at the facility and would occur in two phases; Phase 1 would expand off the existing development area with 196 RV and vacation home sites on 48 acres. Phase 2 would extend north of the existing area via a new roadway and create 290 new RV and vacation home sites on 60 acres. The total new affected area is 110 acres and would also include construction of clubhouse and small pool facilities, pocket parks, and cabana-type shade structures. There will also be three new trailhead locations (two locations in Phase 1 and one location in Phase 2) to provide hiking and off-highway vehicle (OHV) access to the desert areas surrounding the facility. The expansion would increase the number of RV hook-ups by 85 percent, and based on existing visitor-use-days, provide an additional 348,000 visitor-use-days per year.

The new roadway for Phase 2 parallels the eastern shore of Imperial Reservoir where there is a backwater connected to the Arizona Channel. The new facilities constructed in Phase 2 would be at least 200 feet from the existing shoreline of Imperial Reservoir and the backwater. As a conservation measure for the Yuma clapper rail, construction along the new roadway to Phase 2 will avoid the breeding and molting season (March 15-September 1).

**STATUS OF THE SPECIES AND CRITICAL HABITAT (rangewide and/or recovery unit)**

#### **Razorback Sucker**

The information provided below is a summary of relevant information on the razorback sucker. Further information on the status of this species is summarized on our web page ([www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona](http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona)) under Document Library, Documents by Species. If you do not have access to the Internet or cannot otherwise access the information, please contact this office.

### Listing History

The razorback sucker was first proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act (Act) on April 24, 1978, as a threatened species. The proposed rule was withdrawn on May 27, 1980, due to changes to the listing process included in the 1978 amendments to the Act. In March 1989, the Fish and Wildlife Service was petitioned by a consortium of environmental groups to list the razorback sucker as an endangered species. The Fish and Wildlife Service made a positive finding on the petition in June 1989, which was published in the Federal Register on August 15, 1989. The finding stated that a status review was in progress and provided for submission of additional information through December 15, 1989. The proposed rule to list the species as endangered was published on May 22, 1990, and the final rule was published on October 23, 1991, with an effective date of November 22, 1991. The Razorback Sucker Recovery Plan was released in 1998 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1998). Recovery Goals were approved in 2002 (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] 2002).

Critical habitat was designated in 15 river reaches in the historical range of the razorback sucker on March 21, 1994, with an effective date of April 20, 1994. Critical habitat included portions of the Colorado, Duchesne, Green, Gunnison, San Juan, White, and Yampa rivers in the Upper Colorado River Basin (Upper Basin), and the Colorado, Gila, Salt, and Verde rivers in the Lower Colorado River Basin (Lower Basin).

### Species Description

The razorback sucker is the only representative of the genus *Xyrauchen* and was described from specimens taken from the “Colorado and New Rivers” (Abbott 1861) and Gila River (Kirsch 1889) in Arizona. This native sucker is distinguished from all others by the sharp-edged, bony keel that rises abruptly behind the head. The body is robust with a short and deep caudal peduncle (Bestgen 1990). The razorback sucker may reach lengths of 3.3 feet and weigh 11 to 13 pounds (Minckley 1973). Adult fish in Lake Mohave reached about half this maximum size and weight (Minckley 1983). Razorback suckers are long-lived, reaching the age of at least the mid-40’s (McCarthy and Minckley 1987).

### Life History

The razorback sucker was once abundant in the Colorado River and its major tributaries throughout the Basin, occupying 3,500 miles of river in the United States and Mexico (USFWS 1993). Records from the late 1800’s and early 1900’s indicated the species was abundant in the lower Colorado and Gila River drainages (Kirsch 1889, Gilbert and Scofield 1898, Minckley 1983, Bestgen 1990).

Adult razorback suckers use most of the available riverine habitats, although there may be an avoidance of whitewater type habitats. Main channel habitats used tend to be low velocity ones such as pools, eddies, nearshore runs, and channels associated with sand or gravel bars (Bestgen 1990). Adjacent to the main channel, backwaters, oxbows, sloughs, and flooded bottomlands are also used by this species. From studies conducted in the Upper Basin, habitat selection by adult razorback suckers changes seasonally. They move into pools and slow eddies from November

through April, runs and pools from July through October, runs and backwaters during May, and backwaters, eddies, and flooded gravel pits during June. In early spring, adults move into flooded bottomlands. They use relatively shallow water (ca. three feet) during spring, and deeper water (five to six feet) during winter (McAda and Wydoski 1980, Tyus and Karp 1989, Osmundson and Kaeding 1989).

Data from radio-telemetered razorback suckers in the Verde River showed they used shallower depths and slower velocities than in the upper basin. They avoided depths <1.3 feet, but selected depths between 2.0 and 3.9 feet, which likely reflected a reduced availability of deeper waters compared to the larger upper basin rivers. However, use of slower velocities (mean = 0.1 foot/sec) may have been an influence of rearing in hatchery ponds. Similar to the upper basin, razorback suckers were found most often in pools or runs over silt substrates, and avoided substrates of larger material (Clarkson et al. 1993).

Razorback suckers also use reservoir habitat, where the adults may survive for many years. In reservoirs, they use all habitat types, but prefer backwaters and the main impoundment (USFWS 1998).

Razorback suckers achieve maturity in two to five years and produce viable gametes well into old age (Minckley 1983). Average fecundity recorded in studies ranges from 46,740-100,800 eggs per female (Bestgen 1990). With a varying age of maturity, and the fecundity of the species, it would be possible to quickly repopulate an area after a catastrophic loss of adults. Much of the information on spawning behavior and habitat comes from fishes in reservoirs where observations can readily be made. They typically spawn over mixed cobble and gravel bars on or adjacent to riffles or in shallow shorelines in reservoirs in water 3-10 feet deep (Minckley et al. 1991). Spawning takes place in the late winter to early summer depending upon local water temperatures. Various studies have presented a range of water temperatures at which spawning occurs. In general, temperatures from 10° to 20° C are appropriate (summarized in Bestgen 1990).

Habitat needs of larval and juvenile razorback sucker are reasonably well known. In reservoirs, larvae are found in shallow backwater coves or inlets (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1998). In riverine habitats, captures have occurred in backwaters, creek mouths, and wetlands. These environments provide quiet, warm water where there is a potential for increased food availability. During higher flows, flooded bottomland and tributary mouths may provide these types of habitats.

Razorback suckers are somewhat sedentary; however, considerable movement over a year has been noted in several studies (USFWS 1998). Spawning migrations have been observed or inferred in several locales (Jordan 1891, Minckley 1973, Osmundson and Kaeding 1989, Bestgen 1990, Tyus and Karp 1990). During the spring spawning season, razorbacks may travel long distances in both lacustrine and riverine environments, and exhibit some fidelity to specific spawning areas (USFWS 1998). In the Verde River, radio-tagged and stocked razorback suckers tend to move downstream after release. Larger fish did not move as much from the stocking site as did smaller fish (Clarkson et al. 1993).

Razorback sucker diet varies depending on life stage, habitat, and food availability. Larvae feed

mostly on phytoplankton and small zooplankton and, in riverine environments, on midge larvae. Diet of adults taken from riverine habitats consisted chiefly of immature mayflies, caddisflies, and midges, along with algae, detritus, and inorganic material (USFWS 1998).

### Status and Distribution

The razorback sucker is endemic to the Colorado River Basin and formerly occurred in all major rivers and larger streams in the Basin. Now listed as endangered due to declining or extirpated populations throughout the range of the species, the razorback was once the most widespread and abundant of the Basin's big-river fishes. In the Verde River it persisted north to near the headwaters till the mid-1950s in numbers abundant enough to be a food item for aboriginal inhabitants and later settlers (Minckley and Alger 1968, James 1993).

The razorback sucker is currently found in several locations in the Upper Basin and in the mainstem Colorado River from the lower Grand Canyon through Lake Mead to Imperial Dam and the Verde River. In the Lower Basin, only the Lake Mead and Lake Mohave populations contain wild-born adults, and the Lake Mohave wild population continues to decline due to old age-related mortality. Since 1997, significant new information on recruitment to the wild razorback sucker population in Lake Mead has been developed (Albrecht et al. 2008) that indicates some degree of successful recruitment is occurring. This degree of recruitment has not been documented elsewhere in the species remaining populations.

Razorback suckers are actively stocked into occupied habitats in the Upper and Lower Basins to prevent extirpation of the species from the wild. The stocking efforts rely on the captive broodstocks in the basins, and the capture of wild-born larvae from Lake Mead and Lake Mohave to provide sub-adult fish for stocking programs.

### Critical Habitat

“Critical habitat,” as defined in Section 3(5)(A) of the Act, means: (i) the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed, on which are found those physical and biological features (I) essential to the conservation of the species and (II) which may require special management considerations or protection; and (ii) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by a species at the time it is listed upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species. The term “conservation,” as defined in Section 3(3) of the Act, means: the use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to this Act are no longer necessary. Therefore, in the case of critical habitat, conservation represents the areas required to recover a species to the point of delisting (i.e., the species is recovered and is removed from the list of endangered and threatened species). In this context, critical habitat preserves options for a species' eventual recovery.

In our analysis of the effects of the action on critical habitat, we consider whether or not the proposed action will result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. In doing so, we must determine if the proposed action will result in effects that appreciably diminish the value of critical habitat for the recovery of a listed species (see p. 4-34, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service 1998). To determine this, we analyze whether the proposed action will adversely modify any of those physical or biological features (PBFs) that were the basis for determining the habitat to be critical. To determine if an action results in an adverse modification of critical habitat, we must also evaluate the current condition of all designated critical habitat units, and the PBFs of those units, to determine the overall ability of all designated critical habitat to support recovery. Further, the functional role of each of the critical habitat units in recovery must also be defined.

The biological support document (Maddux et al. 1993) discusses in depth how each reach contributes to the physical and biological factors (PBFs). The PBFs are:

- Water- This includes a quantity of water of sufficient quality (i.e., temperature, dissolved oxygen, lack of contaminations, nutrients, turbidity, etc.) that is delivered to a specific location in accordance with a hydrologic regime that is required for the particular life stage.
- Physical habitat- this includes areas of the Colorado River system that are inhabited by fish or potentially habitable for use in spawning, nursery, feeding, rearing, or corridors between these areas. In addition to river channels, these areas also include bottomlands, side channels, secondary channels, oxbows, backwaters, and other areas in the 100-year floodplain, which, when inundated, provide spawning, nursery, feeding, and rearing habitats.
- Biological environment- Food supply, predation, and competition are important elements of the biological environment and are considered components of this constituent element. Food supply is a function of nutrient supply, productivity, and availability to each life stage of the species. Predation, although considered a normal component of this environment, may be out of balance due to introduced fish species in some areas. This may also be true of competition, particularly from non-native fish species.

Table 1: Critical habitat reaches for razorback sucker

<b>State</b>	<b>Reach Description/ River</b>	<b>Reach Description/ Segment</b>	<b>Conservation Value</b>	<b>Important issues for PBFs at time of designation</b>
Arizona/Nevada	Colorado River	Paria River to Hoover Dam	Delisting	Flow alterations, non-native species
Arizona/Nevada	Colorado River	Hoover Dam to Davis Dam	Downlisting	Flow alterations, non-native species
Arizona/California	Colorado River	Parker Dam to Imperial Dam	Delisting	Flow alterations, non-native species
Arizona	Gila River	New Mexico state line to Coolidge Dam	Delisting	Flow alterations, non-native species
Arizona	Salt River	Bridge to Roosevelt Dam	Delisting	Flow alterations, non-native species
Arizona	Verde River	Perkinsville to Horseshoe Dam	Delisting	Flow alterations, non-native species
Colorado	Colorado River	Rifle to Westwater	Downlisting	Flow alterations
Colorado	Gunnison River	Uncompahgre River to Redlands Diversion	Delisting	Flow alterations, non-native species
Colorado	Yampa River	Lily Park to Green River	Downlisting	Non-native species
New Mexico/Utah	San Juan River	Hogback Diversion to Neskahai Canyon	Downlisting	Non-native species
Utah	Colorado River	Westwater to Dirty Devil	Delisting	Non-native species
	Duchesne River	Lower 2.5 miles	Delisting	Flow alterations, non-native species
	Green River	Yampa River to Sand Wash	Downlisting	Flow alterations,

				non-native species
	Green River	Sand Wash to Colorado River	Delisting	Flow alterations, non-native species
	White River	Lower 18 miles	Delisting	Flow alterations, non-native species

### Threats

Since the arrival of Euro-Americans in the southwest, the range and abundance of razorback sucker has been devastated by water manipulations, habitat degradation, and importation and invasion of nonnative species. Construction of dams, reservoirs, and diversions destroyed, altered, and fragmented habitats needed by the sucker. Channel modifications reduced habitat diversity, and degradation of riparian and upland areas altered stream morphology and hydrology. Finally, invasion of these degraded habitats by a host of nonnative predacious and competitive species has created a hostile environment for razorback sucker larvae and juveniles. Although the suckers bring off large spawns each year and produce viable young, the larvae are largely eaten by the nonnative fish species (Minckley et al. 1991). The range-wide trend for the razorback sucker is a continued decrease in wild populations due to a lack of sufficient recruitment due to predation by non-native species on the eggs and larvae and the loss of old adults due to natural mortality.

Clarkson et al. (1993) noted high infestation levels of the nonnative parasite *Lernaea cyprinacea* (anchorworm) on reintroduced razorbacks in the Verde River near Perkinsville. They suspected that high levels of parasitism increased mortality of the reintroduced fish, and considered that this could represent another obstacle to reestablishment of the species. Robinson et al. (1998) found levels of parasitism on both native and nonnative fishes were higher at Perkinsville than at Childs, but rated all fishes examined as “healthy”, and concluded that parasitism was not seriously affecting Verde River fishes.

### Conservation Actions

The Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program (UCREFRP) has implemented considerable research, habitat management, nonnative species removal, and stocking actions to benefit the razorback sucker Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. The San Juan Program works in the San Juan River in New Mexico and Utah. The Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Plan (LCR MSCP) is also engaged in research and stocking actions to benefit the razorback in the lower Colorado River of Arizona, California, and Nevada. The razorback sucker is also a covered species in the Bartlett-Horseshoe HCP on the Verde River and continues to be stocked annually into that system.

In the Lower Colorado River Basin, efforts to reintroduce the species to the Gila, Salt, and Verde rivers have not been successful in establishing self-sustaining populations. Reintroduction efforts continue in the Verde River. Initially very few stocked fish were recaptured in

subsequent years, despite considerable monitoring effort. Loss of these fish was primarily due to predation from nonnative fishes within hours after stocking (Marsh and Brooks 1989). Laboratory tests indicate that larger suckers may have a better chance of avoiding predators and surviving (Johnson et al. 1993) and now larger fish (sub-adults 300 mm or more) are generally used in most stocking activities.

### Effects of Federal Actions on the Species

Section 7 consultations on razorback sucker include programmatic efforts for the Upper Basin and San Juan recovery programs and Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program for new water diversions or changes in points of diversion. Information on these programs is available at their websites. Biological opinions on actions potentially affecting razorback suckers in Arizona may be found at our website [www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona](http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona) in the Section 7 Biological Opinion page of the Document Library. Appendix A contains a list of formal consultations in Arizona where the razorback sucker was included as a species of concern.

### **Yuma Clapper Rail**

The information provided below is a summary of relevant information on the Yuma clapper rail. Further information on the status of this species is summarized on our web page ([www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona](http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona)) under Document Library, Document by Species. If you do not have access to the Internet or cannot otherwise access the information, please contact this office.

### Listing History

The Yuma clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*) was listed as an endangered species on March 11, 1967 under endangered species legislation enacted in 1966 (Public Law 89-669). Only populations found in the United States were listed as endangered; those in Mexico were not listed under the 1966 law or the subsequent Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended). Critical habitat has not been designated for the Yuma clapper rail. The Yuma Clapper Rail Recovery Plan was issued in 1983 (USFWS 1983) and is currently under revision (USFWS 2010)

### Species Description

The Yuma clapper rail is a 14-16 inch (350-400 mm) long marsh bird with a long, down-curved beak. Both sexes are slate brown above, with light cinnamon underparts and barred flanks. The Yuma clapper rail is distinguished from other clapper rail subspecies using distributional data, plumage color, and wing configurations (Banks and Tomlinson 1974). The Yuma clapper rail is a secretive species and is not often seen in the wild. It does have a series of distinctive calls that are used to identify birds in the field. Frequency of calls or responsiveness to taped calls varies seasonally.

### Life History

Habitat for the Yuma clapper rail is freshwater and brackish marshes with dense vegetation, dominated by cattails (*Typha spp.*) that include both mats of old material and more open stands. The most productive areas consist of uneven-aged stands of cattails interspersed with open water of variable depths (Conway *et al.* 1993). Other important factors in the suitability of habitat include the presence of vegetated edges between marshes and shrubby riparian vegetation (saltcedar or willow thickets) (Eddleman 1989), and the amount and rate of water level fluctuations within the habitat. Water flow in the open channels within the marsh is desirable (Todd 1971; Tomlinson and Todd 1973). Yuma clapper rails will use quiet backwater ponds, flowing stream or riverside areas, irrigation canals and drainage ditches, reservoirs and small lakes or other small marshlands where cattail habitat is available. Natural and artificially constructed marshes can provide suitable habitat.

The breeding season for the Yuma clapper rail runs from February through early July (Eddleman 1989). Nests are constructed in marsh vegetation or low growing riparian plants at the edge of the water. Non-native (introduced) crayfish (*Procamberus clarki*) form the primary prey base for Yuma clapper rails today (Todd 1986). Prior to the introduction of crayfish, isopods, aquatic and terrestrial insects, clams, plant seeds, and small fish dominated the diet. Once believed to be highly migratory (with most birds thought to spend the winter in Mexico), telemetry data showed most rails do not migrate (Eddleman 1989). Very little is known about the dispersal of adult or juvenile birds, but evidence of populations expanding northward along the lower Colorado River, the Salton Sea, and central Arizona over the last 80 years indicates that Yuma clapper rails can effectively disperse to new habitats provided that habitat corridors exist between the old and new sites (Rosenberg *et al.* 1991).

Additional life history information is found in the revised Recovery Plan (USFWS 2010), Todd (1986), Eddleman (1989), and Rosenberg *et al.* (1991).

### Status and Distribution

The Yuma clapper rail has two major population centers in the United States; the Salton Sea and surrounding wetlands in California, and the lower Colorado River marshes from the border with Mexico to Havasu National Wildlife Refuge. Smaller numbers of rails are found along the lower Gila River in Yuma County, the Phoenix metropolitan area (including portions of the Gila, Salt and Verde rivers) in Maricopa County, Roosevelt Lake in Gila County, Picacho Reservoir in Pinal County, and the Bill Williams River in La Paz County, Arizona (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service annual survey data). Yuma clapper rails have also recently been documented from southern Nevada in Clark County (McKernan and Braden 2000; Tomlinson and Micone 2000) and the Virgin River in Washington County, Utah and Mohave County, Arizona (McKernan and Braden 2000). Appendix B contains the results of surveys from 2000-2010.

Annual survey data compiled by the Fish and Wildlife Service for the period 1990 through 2010 documented between 464 and 1076 rails observed (via calls or visual observation) at the survey sites. Surveys in 2009 documented 665 birds with 564 documented in 2010. These figures are of actual birds and are not extrapolated to provide a population estimate. The unlisted Yuma clapper rail population in Mexico was estimated to contain 6300 birds (Hinojosa-Huerta *et al.* 2000), and the amount of movement between the two populations is unknown.

## Threats

Declines in actual numbers heard or seen on survey transects since the early 1990's have not been positively connected to any event on the lower Colorado River or Salton Sea; however, changes in habitat quality caused by overgrown marsh vegetation is suspected of influencing rail numbers in those areas. Habitat restoration through mowing or burning over-age cattail stands is under evaluation in several locations to determine future management needs. Conway *et al.* (2010) recently reported on the benefits of prescribed burns on the restoration of habitat quality in Yuma clapper rail habitats.

Recently developed information that may affect the life history of the Yuma clapper rail involves selenium levels in the crayfish, the primary prey species. Levels of selenium in crayfish from Yuma clapper rail habitats were high enough to cause concern for potential reproductive effects (Roberts 1996, King et al. 2000). No adverse effects from selenium have been observed; however, due to the clapper rails' secretive nature, nests are very difficult to find and young birds hard to observe. Additional monitoring is under consideration at this time.

## Effects of Federal Actions on the Species

Federal actions that may have adverse effects to the Yuma clapper rail undergo section 7 consultation. These actions include issuance of Clean Water Act section 404 permits for dredging or filling in wetlands, and placement of seawalls or other shoreline modifications on all rivers and streams within the U.S. range of the species. The number of such actions varies between river systems.

Actions by Reclamation in managing the lower Colorado River have the greatest potential to destroy large marsh habitats or disturb individual birds during dredging, bank stabilization, and other channel maintenance activities. Past Federal actions to construct dams, diversion structures, and other management actions have increased the amount and longevity of marsh habitats in several locations on the lower Colorado River. These same actions eliminate the variable physical conditions that provide for marsh regeneration, and habitat quality is reduced over time. Measures are in place under the LCR MSCP to provide conservation to address the effects of current management on remaining marshes. Effects to the Salton Sea Yuma clapper rail habitats from changes in water flow to the Sea that have a Federal nexus are being addressed under section 7.

## Consultation History

The range of the Yuma clapper rail extends across several states and FWS office jurisdictions. The number of informal and formal consultations completed for this species is significant. Biological opinions on actions potentially affecting Yuma clapper rails in Arizona may be found at our website [www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona](http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona) in the Section 7 Biological Opinion page of the Document Library. Appendix A contains a list of formal consultations in Arizona where the Yuma clapper rail was included as a species of concern.

## ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

The environmental baseline includes past and present impacts of all Federal, State, or private actions in the action area, the anticipated impacts of all proposed Federal actions in the action area that have undergone formal or early section 7 consultation, and the impact of State and private actions which are contemporaneous with the consultation process. The environmental baseline defines the current status of the species and its habitat in the action area to provide a platform to assess the effects of the action now under consultation.

### **Description of the Action Area**

The action area for the proposed action is the upland area currently encompassed by the existing Hidden Shores Park, the upland area proposed for the expanded development and the adjacent portions of the marsh and backwaters, and the eastern portion of Imperial Reservoir adjacent to the existing marina and boat launch ramp extending south and westward along the dam to where it opens into the main portion of the reservoir.

Imperial Reservoir and its associated backwaters and marshes formed as a result of the creation of Imperial Dam. Water is ponded behind the dam for diversion to California via the All-American Canal and to Arizona via the Gila Gravity Canal. The dam, diversion structures, and de-silting basins are operated by the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). Through its Resource Management Plan (RMP), the BLM manages recreational facilities in and around Imperial Reservoir on those lands outside of the Imperial National Wildlife Refuge (the refuge is at the northern end of the reservoir). The 2007 RMP completed formal section 7 consultation in 2009 (USFWS 2009), and identified activities associated with the Imperial Dam Recreational Management Zone (RMZ), including the operation of concessions like Hidden Shores Park.

### **A. Status of the species and critical habitat within the action area**

#### Razorback sucker and its critical habitat

Razorback suckers were stocked into Imperial Reservoir several times since 1980 (Schooley and Marsh 2007), particularly in the 1990s as part of a research project on habitat use by hatchery-reared razorback suckers implemented by Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) and funded by Reclamation (Bradford and Gurtin 2000, Gurtin and Bradford 2000). The most recent stockings were in December 2005-January 2006 (Schooley et al. 2008). Reclamation stocked razorback suckers into the mainstem Colorado River below Palo Verde Diversion Dam from the 1990s through 2010 as part of section 7 conservation actions and the implementation of the LCR MSCP, and it is possible that fish stocked into that reach moved downstream into the action area. Surveys for razorback sucker in the action area since 2000 are limited; in 2006-2008 Reclamation funded surveys that detected 22 razorback suckers in the vicinity of Martinez Lake (north of the action area) (Schooley et al. 2008).

Critical habitat for the razorback sucker extends to Imperial Dam and includes all of Imperial Reservoir to the highest elevation maintained by the dam. Maddux et al. (1993) indicated that this critical habitat unit supported the PBFs for water and physical habitat; however, the presence of nonnative fish species compromised the biological environment. The unit met the additional selection criteria for critical habitat, and was identified as requiring special management.

#### Yuma clapper rail

Yuma clapper rail maintains a population in Imperial Reservoir including the action area. The BLM annually surveys the Arizona Channel area that includes four survey points within the action area. The most recent survey (2010) found one Yuma clapper rail adjacent to the proposed new road right of way. None were found in 2009 (annual survey data in USFWS files in Phoenix).

### **B. Factors affecting species' environment and critical habitat within the action area**

The water level behind Imperial Dam does not generally experience significant fluctuations due to the need to maintain water deliveries to Arizona and California through the diversion canals. This creates relatively stable water levels within the action area that allows for cattail marsh development and the maintenance of suitable water levels in the backwaters and channels. At the same time, this stability contributes to aquatic and emergent vegetation growth that narrows channels and eventually fills in backwaters with mats of dead vegetation that reduce the available open water and reduces water quality. Yearly growth of cattails through the previous years' dead stems increases stem density eventually to a point where Yuma clapper rails cannot move through the stand and it may be abandoned. Reclamation periodically dredges the inundation area in front of Imperial Dam (including the inundation area up to the Hidden Shores Village RV Park) to a depth of over 20 feet to allow proper water flow to the diversion structures. The area was last dredged in 2004-2006. Other portions of the Reservoir are dredged periodically to maintain flow between the channel and the backwaters and to maintain open channels on the Arizona and California sides. There is no plan for prescribed burns in the action area; however, wildfires resulting from campfires, fireworks, or lightning strikes do affect the cattail marsh periodically.

The 2007 RMP identified noise and other disturbances from recreational activities, particularly boating (power boats, jet skis) as an adverse effect to razorback suckers and Yuma clapper rails. The 2009 biological opinion (USFWS 2009) listed the conservation measures that BLM included in the RMP. The measures listed below are relevant to the proposed action.

Razorback sucker:

- Protect critical habitat from further degradation in habitat conditions and water quality, and restore habitats to meet established recovery goals for razorback sucker;
- Evaluate razorback sucker habitat on BLM-administered lands and develop a strategy to eliminate or reduce adverse effects from BLM-authorized development along shorelines;

- Enhance public awareness through educational programs and posting of informational bulletins of the importance of razorback sucker and potential threat to the species and habitat from recreation and development along the LCR, and;
- Post signs at fishing access points and at tackle shops advising anglers of the potential to take razorback suckers and how to report and release captured fish.

#### Yuma clapper rail:

- Ensure no net loss or fragmentation of marsh-like habitat for major life history requirements (i.e., breeding, feeding, or resting cover) of Yuma clapper rail and to maintain natural bird behavior by minimizing indirect effects resulting from human-caused disturbances;
- Restrict or prohibit human-caused disturbances to habitat or individuals in occupied territories during the breeding and molting seasons (March 15-September 1), and;
- Promote species-habitat recovery using public outreach with education and interpretive programs.

#### EFFECTS OF THE ACTION

Effects of the action refer to the direct and indirect effects of an action on the species or critical habitat that, together with the effects of other activities that are interrelated and interdependent with that action, will be added to the environmental baseline. Interrelated actions are those that are part of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification. Interdependent actions are those that have no independent utility apart from the action under consideration. Indirect effects are those that are caused by the proposed action and are later in time, but are still reasonably certain to occur.

The proposed action will not have direct effects on individuals or habitat of razorback suckers and Yuma clapper rails. No new shoreline disturbance for the development would occur due to the 200-foot setback away from the shoreline for the road and new recreational vehicle sites and other facilities. Disturbance to Yuma clapper rails during the construction of the new road would be minimized by not constructing during the breeding and molting season.

Indirect effects from the increase in water-based recreational activities at Hidden Shores Park due to the expanded development's additional visitor-use-days include effects to water quality from the increased amount of boating (i.e., fuel spill or leakage, exhaust fumes), noise disturbance from boating, and an increased risk of human-caused wildfire. The AB4 backwater is fronted at its lower half by the existing development and the boat dock area. In addition, the Phase 2 area is adjacent to the AB5 backwater that is connected to the Arizona Channel on the west and may be reached by existing dirt roads where the Phase 2 development would be built. Even without developed access in the form of trails or an improved access road, this backwater may receive additional use for swimming, kayaking, fishing, and other lower-impact recreational activities than previously. The existence of the new development may reduce existing visitor use to this area from the existing dirt roads which would be eliminated by the development.

The proposed action would increase the potential visitor use days by approximately 348,000 over the existing 410,250. Hidden Shores Village RV Park is open all year, and the 410,250 likely represents the visitor capacity of the existing site. The summer use period is particularly oriented to water sports although there is boating use in all seasons.

Research on habitat use by razorback sucker in Imperial Reservoir from 1995-1998 found that the action area (the “inundation” area above the dam and backwaters AB4 and AB5) were extensively used by razorback suckers in winter and spring and at lower levels in summer and fall (Bradford and Gurtin 2000). Hidden Shores Park was smaller during the study period than it is now and the amount of visitor boating use was likely less. Expansion of the boat dock and marina facility occurred in 2004-2005 and there have been no razorback sucker surveys in the action area since the late 1990s. We assume any razorback suckers in the vicinity are using the same habitats as they were for Bradford and Gurtin’s research.

The configuration of the inundation area from the main reservoir to the west up toward the Arizona Channel is also a consideration in evaluating effects of increased boat traffic on razorback suckers. At the widest point, the inundation is at least 500 feet wide. The channel narrows to 60 feet or more wide at the boat launch ramp and enters backwater AB4 upstream of the Arizona Channel. In this congested area, there is a no-wake zone, which reduces noise and vibration in the water from boat traffic. Water flow down the Arizona Channel assists in freshening flows near the marina, which would assist in diluting a spill of petroleum products from a boat or at the fuel dock at the marina.

The need to increase RV capacity at Hidden Shores Park drives the proposed action. The existing level of use of the marina, boat ramp, and boat trailer parking may not be at capacity. The dock facilities were expanded in 2004 to accommodate more boats in the water. Visitors with dock leases only need to launch their boat once upon arrival, which reduces the number of daily launches at the ramp but allows for more boats to be on the water at any time. Additions and improvements to the site in 2004-2005 may have increased the number of boats in the area but the no-wake zones kept speeds down in the more confined areas where the potential for interaction with razorback suckers is more likely.

Effects to critical habitat from the proposed action relate particularly to water quality as related to spills or emissions of petroleum products due to boating or other powered watercraft activity. Refueling docks are required to have protective measures in the event of a spill or leak from the pumps, and spills of sufficient magnitude to result in significant changes to water quality would likely only result from a refueling facility. Smaller spills from boats would have lesser impact, and given the normal flow through the area, likely would disperse without appreciable effects to razorback suckers.

Based on survey data, the action area does not contain high numbers of Yuma clapper rails. Habitat for Yuma clapper rails is primarily in the marsh areas opposite the development to the north and along the Arizona Channel and backwaters. Yuma clapper rails have maintained populations in Imperial Reservoir in the presence of high recreational use; however, such tolerance is likely due to habitat areas that are sheltered or removed from the greatest sources of disturbance and by a level of habituation to disturbance. The level of noise from the increase of

boats using the marina facilities is mitigated by the no-wake restrictions in the areas closest to the occupied Yuma clapper rail habitat. Additional use in backwater AB5 is likely to be in the form of quiet recreation or boat use (kayaks), which are less likely to be disturbing elements.

According to the policies detailed on their website ([www.hiddenshores.com](http://www.hiddenshores.com)), Hidden Shores Park has a very restrictive fire and fireworks policy that serves to reduce the risk of wildfires resulting from activities at the site. The increase in RV sites, particularly in the Phase 2 development which is more isolated from the main facilities, will require additional patrols and monitoring to ensure compliance.

We have not identified any inter-related or inter-dependent actions for this proposed action.

## CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Cumulative effects include the effects of future State, tribal, local or private actions that are reasonably certain to occur in the action area considered in this biological opinion. Future Federal actions that are unrelated to the proposed action are not considered in this section because they require separate consultation pursuant to section 7 of the Act.

We have not identified any cumulative effects. The action area is on Federal land under the control of Reclamation or BLM. Any activities that take place are subject to section 7 consultations.

## CONCLUSION

After reviewing the current status of the razorback sucker and Yuma clapper rail, the environmental baseline for the action area, the effects of the proposed expansion of Hidden Shores Park and the cumulative effects, it is the FWS's biological opinion that the expansion of the site to provide more visitor-use-days, as proposed, are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the razorback sucker or Yuma clapper rail. Critical habitat for the razorback sucker is located within the action area, and it is our biological opinion that the expansion, as proposed, are not likely to destroy or adversely modify critical habitat.

Our conclusions are based upon the following:

Razorback sucker:

- Razorback suckers are present in low numbers in the action area. They use the inundation area that would be affected by the increase in boat traffic from the marina resulting from the increase in RV sites. The shoreline development at the park (marina, boat launch ramp, and swimming area) has resulted in establishment of a no-wake area in the immediate area that reduces the magnitude of both boat noise and wave height.
- The increased opportunity for spills of petroleum products is not significant and does not impair the water quality PBF of critical habitat.

Yuma clapper rail:

- The separation of the new development and access road for Phase 2 from the shoreline of the backwater reduces the amount of noise disturbance from both construction and occupancy of the units to occupied habitats at the Arizona Channel. The amount of additional access to the AB5 backwater is unknown; however, it is not likely to result in significant disturbance to resident rails.
- The conservation measure to avoid road construction during the breeding and molting season reduces the amount of noise disturbance during these critical times.

The conclusions of this biological opinion are based on full implementation of the project as described in the Description of the Proposed Action section of this document, including any Conservation Measures that were incorporated into the project design.

### **INCIDENTAL TAKE STATEMENT**

Section 9 of the Act and Federal regulations pursuant to section 4(d) of the Act prohibit the take of endangered and threatened species, respectively, without special exemption. “Take” is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. “Harm” is further defined (50 CFR 17.3) to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. “Harass” is defined (50 CFR 17.3) as intentional or negligent actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding or sheltering. “Incidental take” is defined as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity. Under the terms of section 7(b)(4) and section 7(o)(2), taking that is incidental to and not intended as part of the agency action is not considered to be prohibited taking under the Act provided that such taking is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Incidental Take Statement.

#### **AMOUNT OR EXTENT OF TAKE**

In determining if incidental take is likely to occur as a result of a proposed action, two conditions must be met; the listed species must be reasonably certain to occur in the location where the take would occur, and the proposed action must be reasonably certain to result in take. In determining whether or not incidental take would occur at each stocking site, our analysis first considered if both conditions were met.

Individual razorback suckers and Yuma clapper rails are present in the action area. The razorback suckers move throughout the area and surrounding portions of Imperial Reservoir, so their specific location at any time is variable. They are documented in the action area during all seasons of the year. Yuma clapper rail is a resident marsh species that uses different types of marsh habitat over the course of the year, and would be expected to be in the action area during all seasons of the year. The first condition is met for both species.

The primary effect of the proposed action is an increase in the level of noise (primarily from boats and other powered watercraft) and human presence due to the increase in visitor-use-days. This disturbance would fall into the take category of harassment, as the response of the individual is the disruption of normal behavior patterns. However, detection of any disruption of normal behavior patterns by a fish or a secretive marsh bird by a noise event is essentially undetectable.

Information from surveys at Park Moabi lagoon (a backwater with a developed recreational area including a marina and launch ramp) indicates that razorback suckers consistently utilize the lagoon in the presence of low/no wake boat operations (LCR MSCP unpublished data). The level of disturbance, while it may result in a response by an individual razorback sucker, is not sufficient to result in the abandonment of the lagoon. We anticipate the same situation is currently occurring in the action area, and will continue with the implementation of the proposed action. We are not then reasonably certain that documentable take will occur, thus the second condition is not met.

For Yuma clapper rail, our survey information indicates that the local population co-exists with the existing level of recreation. That does not mean there have not been any effects, but that the level of potential harassment is not at a level where normal behavior has been significantly compromised to the extent that the habitat is abandoned. We are unable to determine if the increase in noise and human presence resulting from the proposed action is reasonably certain to occur, thus the second condition is not met.

Since the second condition is not met for either species, we are not issuing an incidental take statement for this proposed action. This does not imply that incidental take will not occur, only that we are not reasonably certain that it will.

#### Disposition of Dead or Injured Listed Species

Upon locating a dead, injured, or sick listed species initial notification must be made to the FWS's Law Enforcement Office, 2450 W. Broadway Rd, Suite 113, Mesa, Arizona, 85202, telephone: 480/967-7900) within three working days of its finding. Written notification must be made within five calendar days and include the date, time, and location of the animal, a photograph if possible, and any other pertinent information. The notification shall be sent to the Law Enforcement Office with a copy to this office. Care must be taken in handling sick or injured animals to ensure effective treatment and care, and in handling dead specimens to preserve the biological material in the best possible state.

### **CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS**

Section 7(a)(1) of the Act directs Federal agencies to utilize their authorities to further the purposes of the Act by carrying out conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. Conservation recommendations are discretionary agency activities to minimize or avoid adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat, to help implement recovery plans, or to develop information.

We recommend that BLM:

1. Work with the concession operators to manage any new use of the AB5 backwater to prevent shoreline damage or inappropriate uses that may compromise habitat quality for razorback suckers or Yuma clapper rails.

### **REINITIATION NOTICE**

This concludes formal consultation on the action(s) outlined in the (request/reinitiation request). As provided in 50 CFR ' 402.16, reinitiation of formal consultation is required where discretionary Federal agency involvement or control over the action has been retained (or is authorized by law) and if: (1) the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded; (2) new information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion; (3) the agency action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat not considered in this opinion; or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action. In instances where the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded, any operations causing such take must cease pending reinitiation.

The FWS appreciates the BLM's efforts to identify and minimize effects to listed species from this project. For further information please contact Lesley Fitzpatrick (602) 242-0210 (x236) or me (x244). Please refer to consultation number 22410-2008-F-0452 in future correspondence concerning this project.

/s/ Steven L. Spangle

cc: Refuge Manager, Imperial National Wildlife Refuge, Fish and Wildlife Service, Yuma, AZ

Chief, Habitat Branch, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, AZ  
 Regional Supervisor, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Yuma, AZ  
 Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix, AZ  
 Cocopah Tribe, Somerton, AZ  
 Colorado River Indian Tribes, Parker, AZ  
 Fort Mohave Indian Tribe, Needles, CA  
 Quechan Tribe, Yuma, AZ

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### Appendix A: Formal Consultations

Formal Consultations: Razorback Sucker: Fiscal Year 2000-2011 (Arizona only)

Consultation Number	Title	Finding
2000-0273	Interim Surplus Criteria for Lower Colorado River	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2000-0298	Eagle Creek Bank Stabilization	Non-jeopardy
2000-0349	EPA Concentrated Animal Feeding	Non-jeopardy
2000-0364	Blue River Fish Barrier	Non-jeopardy
2001-0058	Bill Williams NWR water supply	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2001-F-0148	EPA NPDES Permit for Homestead Property near Camp Verde	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2002-0074	Willow Valley Marina	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2002-0129	Colorado River Marina	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2002-0224	Emergency Consultation for Rodeo-Chedeski Fire Suppression	No adverse modification
2002-0268	AzPDES Program Authorization	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2002-0504	Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2003-0210	BLM Statewide Fire Suppression Program	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2003-F-0364	SRP Upper Verde River Flume	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2003-0472	Bull Gap Road Section, Gila Box RNCA	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2004-0036	Pesticide Use Proposal for Colorado River Refuges	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2004-0077	Water Exchange for San Carlos Apache Tribe for San Carlos Reservoir	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2004-0080	Prescribed Burns on Field 12 and Island Lake	NLAA
2004-0161	Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2004-0329	Oxbow Boat Ramp, Lower Colorado River	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2005-0231	Field 13 and Triangle Prescribed Burns	NLAA
2005-0277	Whiskey Sough Prescribed Burn	NLAA
2005-0331	SRP Bartlett-Horseshoe HCP	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2005-576	Well Rehabilitation and Construction, Gila Box RNCA	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification

2005-0727	Tamarisk Control in the Gila Box RNCA	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2005-0784	BLM Lake Havasu Field Office RMP	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2006-0224	Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages	Covered under LCR MSCP
2006-0226	Transwestern Pipeline Phoenix Expansion Project	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2006-0365	Maintenance and Power Line Clearing Along Transmission and Distribution Lines	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2006-0414	Gila District Livestock Grazing Program	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2006-0428	Replacement of 8 <sup>th</sup> Avenue Bridge over the Gila River	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2007-0081	Central Arizona Project: Gila and Santa Cruz	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2007-0122	Crystal Beach Prescribed Burn	NLAA
2007-0196	Yuma Field Office Resource Management Plan	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2007-0198	Fossil Creek Allotment Management Plan Revision	NLAA
2007-0198	Hackberry/Pivot Rock Allotment Management Plan Revision	NLAA
2007-0218	Three Allotment Management Plans on the Tonto National Forest	NLAA
2007-0233	BR-BLM Bonita Creek Native Fish Restoration	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2007-0360	Safford BLM Wildland Fire Use	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2008-0190	Arizona Eastern Railroad Bridge over the Gila River	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2008-0219	SR 95 Bridge over Bill Williams River	Non-jeopardy
2008-0348	Renovation of Cibola High Levee Pond	Non-jeopardy
2008-0452	Hidden Shores RV Park Expansion	Not completed
2008-0486	Federal Funding for Sportfish Stocking in Arizona	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2008-0498	Little Green Valley Allotment Plan	NLAA
2009-0018	Noxious Weeds and Invasive Plant Program, Tonto NF	Not completed
2009-0510	Programmatic ROW Maintenance at river crossings in Arizona	
2010-0053	US 70 Gila River Bridge at Bylas	Non-jeopardy No adverse modification
2010-0487	Apache Grove Restoration Project	

2011-0077	Apache Sitgreaves NF Travel Management	NLAA
2011-0100	High Flow Protocol for Glen Canyon Dam	Not completed
2011-0187	NRCS Conservation Practices	Not completed

Informal consultations completed over the period: 530

Formal Consultations: Yuma clapper rail Fiscal Year 2000-2010

<b>Consultation Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Finding</b>
2000-0273	Interim Surplus Criteria and California Water Plan	Non-jeopardy
2000-0349	EPA Concentrated Animal Feeding	Non-jeopardy
2002-0129	Colorado River Marina	NLAA
2002-0299	Tilapia Removal in Virgin River	NLAA
2002-0509	Lake Mead National Recreation Area Fire Management Plan	NLAA
2003-0003	Roosevelt Incidental Take Permit	Non-jeopardy
2003-0022	Statewide Safe Harbor for Gila Topminnow and Desert Pupfish	Non-jeopardy
2003-0107	Field 11 and Headquarters Pond Prescribed Burn	Non-jeopardy
2003-0210	BLM Statewide Fire Suppression Program	Non-jeopardy
2004-0161	Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program	Non-jeopardy
2004-0255	Cotton Lane Bridge over the Gila River	Non-jeopardy
2005-0176	Mittry Lake and Imperial Ponds Prescribed Burn	Non-jeopardy
2005-0231	Field 13 and Triangle Prescribed Burn	Non-jeopardy
2005-0277	Whiskey Slough Prescribed Burn	Non-jeopardy
2005-0751	Quigley Ponds Wildlife Area Prescribed Burn	Non-jeopardy
2005-0784	BLM Lake Havasu Field Office RMP	Non-jeopardy
2006-0001	Marsh Creation and Prescribed Burn at Arlington Wildlife Area	Non-jeopardy
2006-0174	Field 14 and Imperial Ponds Prescribed Burn	Non-jeopardy
2006-0224	Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages	Covered by LCR MSCP
2006-0226	Transwestern Pipeline Phoenix Expansion Project	NLAA
2007-0122	Crystal Beach Unit 1 Prescribed Burn	Non-jeopardy
2007-0196	BLM Yuma Field Office RMP	Non-jeopardy
2007-0197	Fossil Creek Allotment Management Plan	NLAA
2007-0198	Hackberry/Pivot Rock Allotment Management Plan	NLAA
2007-0212	South Limitrophe Vegetation Clearing Project	Non-jeopardy??



