

APPENDIX P

Special Status Species Lists

APPENDIX P: SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES LISTS

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TABLE P-1

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive and Watch List Species Associated with the Mainline Facilities

| Species ^a | BLM Status | Description | Alaska Region ^b | Habitat |
|---|------------|---|--|--|
| Birds | | | | |
| Aleutian tern (<i>Onychoprion aleuticus</i>) | Sensitive | Medium-sized tern; underparts are white, crown and mantle speckled white, and tail gray with white sides; differentiated from similar species by dark bar on secondaries. | Restricted to coastal areas throughout the Aleutian Islands, north to the southeastern Chukchi Sea and east to the Alaska Peninsula, Yakutat, and Glacier Bay; most of the Alaska population is concentrated in the Gulf of Alaska | Breeding habitat includes vegetated islands, shrub-tundra, grass and sedge meadows, and freshwater marshes; habitat during migration is pelagic |
| American golden plover (<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>) | Watch List | Stocky, medium-sized shorebird with a short bill; breeding males have a white crown stripe extending down the side of the neck, underparts are black, upperparts are mottled gold, white, and black; breeding females look like males, but are paler overall with brown or whitish cheeks | Breeds through north and central Alaska, including Seward Peninsula, then south along Norton Sound to Cape Romanzof. Migrant from southeast Alaska to Cook Inlet Basin Subregion. | Nests on grassy tundra preferring dry upland areas; nest in sparse lower vegetation on higher well-drained rocky slopes; migratory habitat includes tidal flats and tundra |
| Bar-tailed godwit ^c (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) | Sensitive | Sandpiper family; large, noisy, cinnamon-colored shorebird; longest nonstop migration flight of any shorebird species, covering over 7,000 miles | Beaufort Coastal Plain and Brooks Foothills Subregions | Nests on sedge meadows and coastal tundra. Staging in nearshore estuarine areas and beaches; observed nesting on coastal tundra adjacent to Prudhoe Bay |
| Bank swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>) | Watch List | Small songbird with a small head and tiny bill; adults are brown above with a brown breast band and a white swoosh on the neck | Breeds in south-coastal and southeast Alaska primarily within Coast Mountain Boreal Ecoregion | Occupy open habitat; frequently near water; nests in barns or other buildings, under bridges, in caves or cliff crevices |
| Bering Sea rock sandpiper (<i>Calidris ptilocnemis tschuktschor</i>) | Sensitive | Sandpiper family; shorebird speckled and well camouflaged against gray boulders | Cook Inlet Basin Subregion and Bering Sea Islands | Nests on tundra of Bering Sea islands; winters along rocky coasts of Aleutian Islands |
| Blackpoll warbler (<i>Setophaga striata</i>) | Watch List | Wood warbler family; black and white warbler molts into yellow-green plumage and loses black cap | Beringia Boreal and Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregions | Cool, wet boreal coniferous forest, primarily spruce; along rivers, streams, or bogs near shrub thickets |
| Buff-breasted sandpiper (<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>) | Sensitive | Small sandpiper, short bill and round head similar to plover appearance; lek mating system | Beaufort Coastal Plain and Brooks Foothills Subregions | Nests on tundra; uses tidal marshes during migration |
| Dunlin <i>articola</i> (<i>Calidris alpina arctica</i>) | Sensitive | Small sandpiper, breeding plumage in includes black belly and rufous back; nonbreeding plumage is gray and nondescript | Most common between Point Barrow and Prudhoe Bay; high fall concentration at Colville River Delta and found along Beaufort Sea coast; in the spring, found along Chukchi Sea coast | Moist-wet tundra, in areas with ponds, polygons, and commonly found in recently formed landscapes such as drained thaw lakes and sedge-grass marshes |

TABLE P-1 (cont'd)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive and Watch List Species Associated with the Mainline Facilities

| Species ^a | BLM Status | Description | Alaska Region ^b | Habitat |
|--|------------|---|---|--|
| Golden eagle ^d (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>) | Watch List | Large, broad wings with dark brown body that has golden sheen on the back of head and neck; young have white patches at base of tail and in wings | Widespread throughout Alaska except rare in Kodiak and south-coastal and southeast Alaska | Open to semi-open country such as arctic and alpine tundra especially in hilly or mountainous terrain; near and above timberline |
| Gray-headed chickadee (<i>Poecile cinctus lathamii</i>) | Sensitive | Small songbird with gray-brown cap, white cheeks, and black bib; upperparts are grayish-brown, breast and belly whitish | Western and central Alaska, east-central Alaska between upper Tanana and Yukon Rivers from the White Mountains to the Canada border | Boreal coniferous forests, primarily spruce; common in stream basins, willow and aspen thickets; nests in cavities of trees |
| Gyr Falcon (<i>Falco rusticolus</i>) | Watch List | Large falcon; adults' underparts generally horizontally barred posteriorly and spotted anteriorly; bare parts yellow; no seasonal variation in plumage | Most common north of the Brooks Range, in parts of the Alaska Range Subregion; distributed throughout tundra locations | Tundra, open coniferous forest, mountainous regions, and rocky seacoasts; generally in coastal areas in winter |
| Hudsonian godwit (<i>Limosa haemastica</i>) | Sensitive | Large shorebird with long, slightly upturned bill with dark tip and reddish base; long legs, white stripe in wings and white rump | Kobuk Ridges and Valleys, Alaska Range, and Cook Inlet Basin Subregions | Marshes, beaches, flooded fields, and tidal mudflats; nests on grassy tundra, near water |
| Olive-sided flycatcher (<i>Contopus cooperi</i>) | Sensitive | Large, stocky flycatcher with large head and short tail; white center of breast in contrast to gray sides | Widespread throughout Alaska except rare in Arctic Tundra Ecoregion | Forest and woodland habitats including taiga, subalpine coniferous forest, edges of forest ponds, lakes, streams; nesting sites contain dead standing trees |
| Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus</i>) | Sensitive | Large, bulky sandpiper with relatively short, straight bill tapering to tip, legs short and thick, head and breast reddish during breeding and gray when non-breeding | Beaufort Coastal Plain, Brooks Foothills, and Cook Inlet Basin Subregions; Seward Peninsula, Kenai Peninsula, and Aleutian Islands | Breed in drier tundra areas such as sparsely vegetated hillsides; non-breeding season can be found in intertidal, marine habitats near coastal inlets, estuaries, bays |
| Red-throated loon ^e (<i>Gavia stellate</i>) | Sensitive | Smallest of the loons with thin bill that turns slightly upward, dark gray with a red throat during breeding, pale gray and white in winter; sits low on water | Beaufort Coastal Plain, Brooks Foothills, Brooks Range, Alaska Range, and Cook Inlet Basin Subregions; western coastal ecoregions | Breeds in tundra wetlands, bogs, and forest ponds; winters in shallow marine habitat |
| Rusty blackbird (<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>) | Sensitive | Medium-sized blackbird with slender bill and medium-length tail; winter plumage males have rusty feather edges, pale yellow eye, females are gray-brown, breeding males are dark glossy black | Widespread throughout Alaska except Beaufort Coastal Plain Subregion and rare in Brooks Foothills Subregion | Wet forests including bogs, fens; winters in swamps, wet woodlands, and pond edges |
| Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>) | Watch List | Black-rimmed yellow eyes and pale facial disk, broad wings with smoothly rounded tips, short tail, brown spotted with buff and white on upperparts | Widespread throughout Alaska | Large, open areas with little vegetation including tundra, marshes, and coastal grasslands |

TABLE P-1 (cont'd)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive and Watch List Species Associated with the Mainline Facilities

| Species ^a | BLM Status | Description | Alaska Region ^b | Habitat |
|--|------------|--|---|---|
| Short-billed dowitcher (<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>) | Watch List | Medium-sized shorebird with a long, football-shaped body and long straight bill; breeding birds have variable amounts of cinnamon coloring on their bodies | Breeds in south-coastal Alaska including Cook Inlet Basin Subregions; Prince William Sound, Yakutat Bay, and Kodiak archipelago; use Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound during migration | Nests in grassy or mossy tundra and wet meadows; prefer shallow salt water with soft muddy bottom, but will visit various wetlands during migration |
| Smith's longspur (<i>Calcarius pictus</i>) | Sensitive | Medium-sized songbird; breeding males have buff tan breast, abdomen, chin, and nape; head boldly patterned black and white; white ear patch; breeding females are duller buff with a streaked crown, breast, and sides | Common migrant and breeder in the eastern Brooks Range Subregion and in the northern foothills and uplands of southeastern central Alaska | Forest-tundra transition zone at the northern edge of the boreal tree-line. Breeding habitat includes dry, grassy, and hummocky tundra; damp alpine or arctic tundra or in wet meadows in forested areas, usually inland from the coast |
| Townsend's warbler (<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>) | Watch List | Small songbird, yellow chest and face with black in throat, stripes down sides of chest, two white wing bars | Cook Inlet Basin and Alaska Range Subregions | Coniferous forests |
| Trumpeter swan (<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>) | Watch List | Largest waterfowl with heavy bodies and long necks; white with black bill and legs | Cook Inlet Basin and Alaska Range Subregions, portions of Beringia Boreal Ecoregion and Brooks Range Subregion | Shallow, undisturbed freshwater with abundant aquatic plants; need at least 100 yards (91 meters) of open water for take-off |
| Whimbrel (<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>) | Sensitive | Large shorebird of the curlew species; long, decurved bill; upperparts dark brown marked with pale buff, underparts pale buff; neck and breast streaked with dark brown; no seasonal variation between male and females | Widespread throughout Alaska where it is common in Cook Inlet and Yukon-Kuskokwim delta during migration | Nests in sedge-shrub tundra, sedge-meadow, and bogs; non-breeding habitat includes beaches, tidal mudflats, marshes, estuaries, tidal creeks, sandy or rocky shores, flooded fields, and pastures |
| Yellow-billed loon ^e (<i>Gavia adamsii</i>) | Sensitive | Large, dagger-bill diving bird | Beaufort Coastal Plain, Brooks Foothills, and Brooks Range Subregions | Tundra lakes in summer, feeding on rivers and coastal lagoons; coastal waters in winter |
| Mammals | | | | |
| American marten (Kenai subspecies) (<i>Martes americana kenaiensis</i>) | Watch List | Smaller than interior Alaska marten, thought to have longer tails and darker pelage | Cook Inlet Basin Subregion; restricted to Kenai Peninsula and adjacent regions | Dense deciduous or mixed coniferous forests; may use rocky alpine areas; large, old trees |
| Little brown bat (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>) | Watch List | Small, brown bat with cinnamon-buff to dark brown above, buffy to pale gray below; hairs on back have long glossy tips; ear when laid forward reaches approximately the nostril; tragus about half as high as ear; calcar without keel | Widely distributed during summer with northernmost record near Fairbanks; uncommon in interior Alaska | Wide range of habitats including human-made structures for resting and maternity sites; caves and hollow trees in temperate forests |

TABLE P-1 (cont'd)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive and Watch List Species Associated with the Mainline Facilities

| Species ^a | BLM Status | Description | Alaska Region ^b | Habitat |
|---|------------|--|--|---|
| Northern bog lemming (<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>) | Watch List | Small, short-tailed lemming with reddish-brown coat on the back and gray on the belly; coat is long; ears extend beyond the body fur and are sparsely haired on the edge | South of the Brooks Range throughout Alaska except the Aleutian Islands | Bogs, wet meadows, moist mixed boreal forests where it occupies burrow systems up to 1 foot deep; can also be found near rocky cliffs |
| Arctic ground squirrel ^f (<i>Urocitellus parryii</i>) | Watch List | Social, living in groups of 5 to 50; dig extensive burrow system | Widely distributed and common throughout arctic and subarctic northern, eastern, and southwestern Alaska including all designated subspecies | Tundra; subalpine brushy meadows; roadsides; riverbanks; not in permafrost areas |
| Invertebrates ^g | | | | |
| Active bumble bee (<i>Bombus neoboreus</i>) | Watch List | Strictly arctic bumble bee species | Unknown | Grassland |
| Alaska sallfly (<i>Alaskaperla ovibovis</i>) | Sensitive | Stoneflies (order <i>Plecoptera</i>) are a small order of insects with an immature larval stage this is entirely aquatic in North America | Throughout Alaska | Freshwater habitats, typically including flowing waters (e.g., lakes, ponds, wetlands, streams, and rivers) |
| Ashton cuckoo bumble bee, gypsy cuckoo bumble bee (<i>Bombus bohemicus</i>) | Sensitive | Large bumble bee; nest parasite of other bumble bees | Specimen has been recorded in Wasilla, Alaska and farther north in Alaska | Grassland, shrubland, and forests |
| Brown elfin (<i>Callophrys augustinus</i>) | Watch List | Small butterfly (<i>Lycaenidae</i>). Caterpillars color varies with geography, adult butterflies are brown to grayish. | Unknown | Mixed conifer forests, barrens, bogs, and sandy coasts |
| Bumble bee (no common name) (<i>Bombus kluanensis</i>) | Sensitive | Newly described species, similar in appearance to <i>B. neoboreus</i> . | Alaska Range to western Canada | Unknown |
| Central bumble bee (<i>Bombus centralis</i>) | Watch List | Generalist forager. | Alaska Range | Grassland and shrubland |
| Confusing bumble bee (<i>Bombus perplexus</i>) | Sensitive | Boreal bumble bee species | Central Alaska, between the Brooks and Alaska Ranges | Forests and wetlands |
| Eskimo Arctic (<i>Oeneis alpine</i>) | Watch List | Medium sized brown butterfly (<i>Nymphalidae</i>). | Low arctic of northeastern Alaska | Adults associated with bare rock, talus, or scree and tundra. Breed in wet grassy tundra |
| Hoary elfin (<i>Callophrys polios</i>) | Watch List | Medium sized butterfly (<i>Lycaenidae</i>). | Eastern Alaska | Hardwood and mixed forests, conifer and mixed woodlands, bogs and fens |

TABLE P-1 (cont'd)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive and Watch List Species Associated with the Mainline Facilities

| Species ^a | BLM Status | Description | Alaska Region ^b | Habitat |
|--|------------|--|---|---|
| Indiscriminate cuckoo bumble bee (<i>Bombus insularis</i>) | Watch List | Nest parasite of other bumble bees; species is not host specific but uses a variety of host plants | Unknown | Forest, grassland, and shrubland |
| Mayfly (no common name) (<i>Acentrella feropagus</i>) | Sensitive | Mayflies (order <i>Ephemeroptera</i>) are an order of insects with an immature larval stage that is entirely aquatic | Only in North Slope and Yukon-Koyukuk regions of Alaska | Freshwater habitats, typically including flowing waters (e.g., lakes, ponds, wetlands, streams, and rivers) |
| Northern yellow bumble bee, great yellow bumble bee (<i>Bombus distinguendus</i>) | Sensitive | Only known to occur in Alaska | Widespread northern Palearctic species that is also found in the Aleutian Islands Archipelago | Grassland and shrubland |
| Sitka bumble bee (<i>Bombus sitkensis</i>) | Watch List | Generalist forager | Coastal mountain ranges | Grassland |
| Suckley's cuckoo bumble bee (<i>Bombus suckleyi</i>) | Sensitive | Nest parasite of <i>Bombus occidentalis</i> complex bumble bees | Southern Alaska | Forest, grassland, and shrubland |
| Two form bumble bee (<i>Bombus bifarius</i>) | Watch List | Generalist forager | Southeastern Alaska | Forest, grassland, and shrubland |
| Western bumble bee (<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>) | Watch List | Generalist forager. Important pollinator species | Throughout Alaska, except for the northern coasts | Shrubland and grassland |
| Fish ^h | | | | |
| Alaskan brook lamprey (<i>Lethenteron alaskense</i>) | Sensitive | Nonparasitic; freshwater lamprey grows to be 5 to 7 inches long as adult | Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands, Alaska Range, and Cook Inlet Basin Subregions | Creeks with riffles, medium rivers; benthic |
| Chum salmon (Clear Creek) (<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>) | Watch List | Anadromous fish; ocean-stage adults are metallic bluish-green along the back and above the lateral line with speckles often present; tail is highly forked, more than other species of Pacific salmon; once entering freshwater to spawn, males develop hooked snout lined with large canine teeth | Throughout Alaska; Arctic Tundra Ecoregion including freshwater streams and rivers (e.g., the Sagavanirktok, Susitna, and Kanuti Rivers); marine waters of the Beaufort Sea, Cook Inlet, and Gulf of Alaska within the Cook Inlet Basin Subregion | Freshwater streams and rivers; marine waters |

TABLE P-1 (cont'd)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive and Watch List Species Associated with the Mainline Facilities

| Species ^a | BLM Status | Description | Alaska Region ^b | Habitat |
|--|------------|--|--|--|
| Chinook salmon (Beaver Creek and Yukon River) (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>) | Watch List | Anadromous fish; largest of all Pacific salmon; adults have black irregular spotting on the back and dorsal fins and on both lobes of the tail fin; black pigment along the gum line; ocean-stage adults are bluish-green on the back which fades to a silvery color on the sides and white on the belly | Freshwater streams and rivers (e.g., Yukon and Tanana Rivers); marine waters of Cook Inlet and Gulf of Alaska within the Cook Inlet Basin Subregion | Freshwater streams and rivers; marine waters; juveniles migrate through shallow-water habitats along shorelines |
| Plants | | | | |
| Alaskan bluegrass (<i>Poa hartzii</i> ssp. <i>alaskana</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial grass, loosely tufted | Arctic Tundra Ecoregion, and Beaufort Coastal Plain and Brooks Range Subregions | Rivers bars, floodplains, active sand dunes |
| Alaska moonwort (<i>Botrychium alaskense</i>) | Watch List | Perennial herb from caudex | Beringia Boreal and Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregions; Kobuk Ridges and Valleys, Alaska Range and Cook Inlet Subregions | Shores, cliff ledges, scree, open gravelly slopes, open fields, meadows, woodlands |
| American vetch (<i>Vicia americana</i>) | Watch List | Perennial herb, single-stem vine from rhizomes | Beringia Boreal and Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregions; Ray Mountains and Alaska Range Subregions | Open patches in swampy woods, road banks, fencerows, borders, mixed forests, meadows, foothill canyons, clearings |
| Arctic poppy (<i>Papaver gorodkovii</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial herb, tufted | Arctic Tundra Ecoregion; and Beaufort Coastal Plain, Brooks Foothills, and Brooks Range Subregions | River floodplains, gravel bars, rock outcrops, polygon tundra |
| <i>Artemisia tanacetifolia</i> | Watch List | Perennial herb from thick, branched, or simple caudex and taproot | Beringia Boreal and Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregions; Yukon-Old Crow Basin, North Ogilvie Mountains, Yukon-Tanana Uplands, Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands, and Alaska Range Subregions | Bluff slopes above rivers, mountain slopes, mountain summits, lake shores |
| Barneby's locoweed (<i>Oxytropis arctica</i> var. <i>barnebyana</i>) | Watch List | Perennial herb | Arctic Tundra Ecoregion; Kobuk Ridges and Valleys, Brooks Range, Brooks Foothills and Beaufort Coastal Plain Subregions | Shrubland/chaparral |
| Bostock's Miner's-lettuce (<i>Montia vassilievii</i> ssp. <i>vassilievii</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial herb from rhizomes or stolons, rooting at nodes | Brooks Foothills, Yukon-Tanana Uplands, and Alaska Range Subregions | Alpine slopes, benches, and ridges; lake shores, rock outcrops, and stream banks occurring from 700 m to 1,900 m in Alaska |
| <i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>exiliens</i> | Watch List | Perennial herb from slender rhizomes and coarse, fibrous roots | Arctic Tundra Ecoregion; Brooks Range, Yukon-Old Crow Basin, and North Ogilvie Mountains Subregions | Slopes, rock outcrops, river bluffs |

TABLE P-1 (cont'd)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive and Watch List Species Associated with the Mainline Facilities

| Species ^a | BLM Status | Description | Alaska Region ^b | Habitat |
|--|------------|---|---|---|
| Drummond's cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla drummondii</i>) | Watch List | Perennial herb | Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregion; Alaska Range and Cook Inlet Basin Subregions | Moist to dry meadows and adjacent slopes, in conifer woodlands, alpine tundra |
| Dunehead sedge (<i>Carex phaeocephala</i>) | Watch List | Perennial grass, densely cespitose | Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregion; Alaska Range and Cook Inlet Basin Subregions | High-montane to alpine areas |
| False semaphoregrass (<i>Pleuropogon sabinei</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial grass from rhizomes | Arctic Tundra Ecoregion and Beaufort Coastal Plain Subregion | Lakeshores, stream banks, river banks, floodplains, marshes, mud flats |
| Eurasian junegrass (<i>Koeleria asiatica</i>) | Watch List | Perennial grass, tufted, from short to long rhizomes | Arctic Tundra Ecoregion; Beaufort Coastal Plain, Nulato Hills and Brooks Foothills Subregions | River terraces, river bluffs, river banks, river bars, sand dunes, tundra, alpine slopes, lake shores |
| Field rush (<i>Juncus tenuis</i>) | Watch List | Perennial grass from rhizomes, tufted | Beringia Boreal Ecoregion; Ray Mountains Subregion | Disturbed soils, roadsides, meadows, springs and ditches |
| Fourpart dwarf gentian (<i>Gentianella propinqua</i> ssp. <i>aleutica</i>) | Watch List | Annual herb from taproot | Hypermaritime Coastal Ecoregion; Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands, Gulf of Alaska Coast, Chugach-St. Elias Mountains, and Bristol Bay Lowlands Subregions | Well-drained grassy areas, floodplains, dry slopes, open soil |
| <i>Gentianopsis barbata</i> ssp. <i>barbata</i> | Watch List | Annual or biennial herb | Beringia Boreal and Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregions; Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands, Yukon-Tanana Uplands and Alaska Range Subregions | Streams, meadows, scrub, forests |
| Glacier buttercup (<i>Ranunculus camissonis</i> ; <i>R. glacialis</i> var. <i>camissonis</i>) | Watch List | Perennial herb from short caudex | Arctic Tundra and Beringia Boreal Ecoregions; Brooks Range, Kotzebue Sound Lowlands, Seward Peninsula, Ray Mountains and Yukon-Tanana Uplands Subregions | Alpine slopes, seepage slopes, rock outcrops, beach ridges, alluvial fans, wet meadows, frost boils |
| Harold's milkvetch (<i>Astragalus robbinsii</i> var. <i>harringtonii</i>) | Watch List | Perennial herb with erect or ascending stem from a woody base | Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregion; Cook Inlet Basin Subregion | Sandy or gravelly sites on ridge crests, floodplains, river terraces and subalpine and alpine meadows, open woodlands |
| Hairy lousewort (<i>Pedicularis hirsuta</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial herb from branched taproot | Arctic Tundra Ecoregion and Beaufort Coastal Plain Subregion | Beach terraces, tundra |
| Kamchatka buttercup (<i>Oxygraphis glacialis</i>) | Watch List | Perennial herb from thick, stout, vertical caudex | Arctic Tundra and Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregions; Brooks Foothills, Brooks Range, Seward Peninsula, Ahklun Mountains, and Alaska Range Subregions | Rock outcrops, alpine slopes, alpine ridges, seepage slopes, frost boils, stream banks |

TABLE P-1 (cont'd)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive and Watch List Species Associated with the Mainline Facilities

| Species ^a | BLM Status | Description | Alaska Region ^b | Habitat |
|---|------------|---|---|--|
| Kokrines locoweed (<i>Oxytropis kokrinensis</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial herb, tufted, from branched caudex covered | Arctic Tundra, Bering Tundra, Subarctic Tundra, and Beringia Boreal Ecoregions; and Brooks Range, Kobuk Ridges and Valleys, Kotzebue Sound Lowlands, Yukon River Lowlands, Nulato Hills, Ray Mountains Subregions | Alpine ridges, alpine valleys |
| Largeflower fleabane (<i>Erigeron porsildii</i>) | Watch List | Perennial herb from rhizomes resembling taproots | Arctic Tundra, Beringia Boreal and Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregions; Brooks Foothills, Brooks Range, Yukon-Tanana Uplands, Tanana-Kuskowim Lowlands, and Alaska Range Ecoregions | Cliffs and talus slopes, shale dominant gravel, grassy ravines, dry tundra |
| Longleaf arnica (<i>Arnica lonchophylla</i> ssp. <i>lonchophylla</i> / <i>A. lonchophylla</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial herb from slender, branched rhizome | Beringia Boreal Ecoregion; and Ray Mountains, Yukon-Old Crow Basin, and Yukon-Tanana Uplands Subregions | River bars, river banks, mountain slopes, rock ledges |
| Longstem sandwort (<i>Arenaria longipedunculata</i>) | Watch List | Perennial herb, matted | Arctic Tundra and Beringia Boreal Ecoregions, Alaska Range and Cook Inlet Basin Subregions | Gravel, moist places in mountains |
| Mackenzie's River Douglasia (<i>Douglasia arctica</i> / <i>Androsace americana</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial herb from branched caudex, forming loose cushions | Beringia Boreal Ecoregion; and Yukon-Old Crow Basin, Ray Mountains, Tanana-Kuskowim Lowlands, and Yukon-Tanana Uplands Subregions | Alpine slopes, alpine ridges, subalpine slopes, rock outcrops, bluffs, cliffs |
| Macoun's draba (<i>Draba macounii</i>) | Watch List | Perennial herb from branches or simple caudex, cespitose | Arctic Tundra and Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregions; Brooks Range, Brooks Foothills, and Alaska Range Subregions | Rock outcrops, talus, tundra |
| Muir's fleabane (<i>Erigeron muirii</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial herb with thick taproot | Arctic Tundra Ecoregion | Alpine slopes, ridges, rock outcrops, river bluffs, terraces, pingos; scree, gravel rock; dry, snow banks |
| Mulligan's draba (<i>Draba mulliganii</i>) | Watch List | Perennial herb from many-branched caudex with persistent leaf remains | Arctic Tundra, Beringia Boreal and Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregions; Brooks Range, North Ogilvie Mountains, Ray Mountains, Alaska Range, Klugane Ranges, and Chugach-St. Elias Mountains Subregions | Alpine slopes, alpine ridges, alpine bowls, glacial outwash, rock outcrops, river bluff |
| Northern sedge (<i>Carex deflexa</i> var. <i>deflexa</i>) | Watch List | Perennial sedge | Arctic Tundra, Beringia Boreal and Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregions; Brooks Range, Tanana-Kuskowim Lowlands, Yukon-Tanana Uplands, Ray Mountains, Chugach-St. Elias Mountains, and Alaska Range Subregions | Mixed and coniferous woodlands, talus slopes, ridges, rock outcrops, burns, clearings, fields, banks, snowbeds |

TABLE P-1 (cont'd)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive and Watch List Species Associated with the Mainline Facilities

| Species ^a | BLM Status | Description | Alaska Region ^b | Habitat |
|---|------------|---|--|--|
| Pacific buttercup (<i>Ranunculus pacificus</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial herb, stems erect or reclining | Subarctic Tundra and Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregions; and Gulf of Alaska Coast, Chugach-St. Elias Mountains, Cook Inlet Basin, Alaska Range, Bristol Bay Lowlands, and Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Subregions | Along streams and in meadows |
| Parry sedge (<i>Carex parryana</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial sedge, loosely cespitose | Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregion; and Alaska Range and Chugach-St. Elias Mountains Subregions | Alkaline meadows, lake margins, roadsides, ditches |
| Peck's sedge (<i>Carex peckii</i>) | Watch List | Perennial sedge, loosely cespitose | Beringia Boreal Ecoregion; Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands, Yukon-Tanana Uplands, Ray Mountains and Alaska Range Subregions | Dry to mesic slopes, deciduous or mixed deciduous-coniferous, open woods, bases of slopes, exposed outcrops |
| <i>Poa sublanata</i> | Sensitive | Perennial grass | Arctic Tundra Ecoregion; and Beaufort Coastal Plain and Brooks Foothills Subregions | Arctic mesic tundra, tops and sides of semi-stable low sand dunes |
| Porsild's bluegrass (<i>Poa porsildii</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial grass, dioecious, densely to loosely tufted, often forming large tussocks | Beringia Boreal Ecoregion; and Davidson Mountains, Yukon-Old Crow Basin, and Yukon-Tanana Uplands Subregions | Alpine slopes, alpine ridges, subalpine slopes, seepage slopes, rock outcrops |
| Porsild's saxifrage (<i>Micranthes porsildiana</i> / <i>M. nelsoniana</i> var. <i>porsildiana</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial herb from thin rhizome | Beringia Boreal, Coast Mountains Boreal, and Subarctic Tundra Ecoregions; and Yukon-Tanana Uplands, Alaska Range, Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands, Wrangell Mountains, Gulf of Alaska Coast, and Ahklun Mountains Subregions | Rock outcrops, alpine slopes, alpine ridges, rocky seeps, stream banks |
| <i>Puccinellia banksiensis</i> | Sensitive | Perennial grass | Arctic Tundra Ecoregion and Beaufort Coastal Plain Subregion | Frost-heaved turfy tundra |
| Pygmy aster (<i>Symphyotrichum pygmaeum</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial herb from branched caudex and long rhizomes | Arctic Tundra Ecoregion; and Beaufort Coastal Plain and Brooks Range Foothills Subregions | River terraces, river banks, dunes, pingos |
| <i>Ranunculus turneri</i> ssp. <i>turneri</i> | Sensitive | Perennial herb from branching fibrous roots | Arctic Tundra and Beringia Boreal Ecoregions; and Yukon-Old Crow Basin, Yukon-Tanana Uplands, Ray Mountains, and Brooks Foothills Subregions | Stream banks, stream terraces, subalpine slopes, seepage slopes, late-melting snowbeds |
| Vahl's alkaligrass (<i>Puccinellia vahliana</i>) | Watch List | Perennial, tufted grass, not mat-forming, from thick curled roots | Arctic Tundra and Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregions; Beaufort Coastal Plain, Brooks Range, Kotzebue Sound Lowlands, Alaska Range, and Kluane Ranges Subregions | Alpine slopes, alpine ridges, frost-boils, high-center polygons, pingos, beaches, fens, pond edges, stream banks in dune areas |

TABLE P-1 (cont'd)

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sensitive and Watch List Species Associated with the Mainline Facilities

| Species ^a | BLM Status | Description | Alaska Region ^b | Habitat |
|--|------------|--|--|---|
| Wedgeleaf saxifrage (<i>Saxifraga adscendens</i> ssp. <i>oregonensis</i>) | Watch List | Perennial herb, solitary or tufted, not stoloniferous, with caudex | Coast Mountains Boreal and Subarctic Tundra Ecoregions; Ahklun Mountains, Alaska Range and Yukon-Tanana Uplands Subregions | Cliff ledges, scree, talus slopes, gravelly stream banks, gravelly alpine meadows |
| Windmill fringed gentian (<i>Gentianopsis barbata</i> ssp. <i>barbata</i>) | Watch List | Annual forb/herb | Beringia Boreal Ecoregion | Arctic shrub, non-marine |
| Wood's rose (<i>Rosa woodsia</i> ssp. <i>woodsia</i>) | Watch List | Perennial shrub from rhizome | Beringia Boreal Ecoregion; Yukon-Tanana Uplands, Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands, and Alaska Range Subregions | Prairies, plains, riparian and woodland areas |
| Yenisei River pondweed (<i>Potamogeton subsibiricus</i>) | Watch List | Perennial herb | Coast Mountains Boreal Ecoregion | Shallow water of ponds and lakes |
| Yukon aster (<i>Symphyotrichum yukonense</i>) | Sensitive | Perennial herb, tufts or colonies | Brooks Range and Kobuk Ridges and Valleys Subregions | River bars, terraces, floodplains, sand blowouts, dunes; sand, silt gravel |

Sources: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), 2015a, 2018h, n.d.(c); Alaska Center for Conservation Science (ACCS), 2016a,b; Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council (AMBCC), 2017; Boggs et al., 2016a; Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 2019; Cornell, 2015; Dokuchaev, 1997; eFloras, n.d.; Lotts and Naberhaus, 2017; National Audubon, 2017b; NatureServe, 2018b; Intermountain Region Herbarium Network (IRHN), n.d.; International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List (IUCN), 2019; Randolph and McCafferty, 2005; Schumacher et al., 1989; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 2018, 2019b; Walton et al., 2013; Williams et al., 2016; Xerces Society, 2019

- ^a Federally listed species associated with the Project are the Alaska-breeding Steller's eider, spectacled eider, northern sea otter, polar bear, and wood bison. The Eskimo curlew is a federally listed species and a BLM sensitive species, but is presumed extinct. These species are addressed in section 4.8.1. All bird species are also protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.
- ^b Ecoregions and subregions are based on the Unified Ecoregions of Alaska classification system delineated by Nowacki et al. (2001b), as described by the ADF&G (2015a) and identified in section 4.0 (see table 4-1 and figure 4-1).
- ^c Species is listed as subsistence migratory bird species.
- ^d Species is also protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.
- ^e Species is listed as previous candidate species under the Endangered Species Act.
- ^f The 2010 BLM list had the Osgood's arctic ground squirrel (*Spermophilus parryii osgoodi*) listed as Sensitive. Due to uncertain subspecies taxonomy and range differentiation, the entire species has been moved to the Watch List and will be reviewed as more information is available.
- ^g Any of the 374 Alaska endemic invertebrates when found on BLM-managed lands are considered Watch List species (BLM, 2019).
- ^h Waterbodies with known populations of Pacific salmonids (e.g., Chinook and chum salmon) are listed in appendix I of the environmental impact statement.

TABLE P-2

Alaska Species of Greatest Conservation Need

| Alaska State Species | Ranking ^a | Subregion | Habitat | Project Facility Association | Potential Project Impacts |
|---|----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Birds | | | | | |
| Arctic loon (<i>Gavia arctica</i>) | S1 | Brooks Foothills; Kobuk Ridges and Valleys | Breeds in small brackish lakes and forages on freshwater lakes adjacent to wet sedge meadows up to 800 meters inland. | Marine vessel routes | Collisions, Spills |
| Black guillemot (<i>Cephus grille</i>) | S2 | Beaufort Coastal Plain | In the western Arctic and adjacent Pacific Oceans, black guillemots breed on coastlines and islands of the eastern Siberian, western Chukchi, and Beaufort Seas. In northern Alaska, they are an uncommon, local breeder from Seahorse Island and Point Barrow east to Igalik Island and a rare breeder farther east to Barter Island. In western Alaska, they are an uncommon breeder at Cape Thompson and a regular summer visitor to St. Lawrence Island. In winter, this species spends most of its time on the open ocean near its breeding areas. However, in areas where open water is limited by sea ice, the birds retreat until reaching ice-free coastal areas or mobile pack ice with open water and accessible foraging habitat. Black guillemots are an ice-dependent (pagophilic) species. Their survival is tied to the Arctic pack ice. | Marine vessel routes | Collisions, Spills |
| Black oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>) | S2 | Cook Inlet Basin | Habitat features include mixed sand/cobble and gravel beaches, exposed rocky headlands, rocky islets, and tidewater glacial moraines. Breeding territories are associated with dense mussel beds. This species avoids brushy and forested habitats. Winter habitat includes protected, ice-free tidal flats with dense mussel beds. | Marine vessel routes | Collisions, Spills |
| Buff-breasted sandpiper ^b (<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>) | S2 | Beaufort Coastal Plain; Brooks Range; Brooks Foothills | Inhabits boreal forests, mixed forests, muskeg bogs, birches, and streamside willows, including young and mature spruce and sometimes balsam fir (<i>Abies balsamea</i>). In northern Alaska, occurs in a variety of forests, including spruce, mixed spruce, alder, and willow. | Gas Treatment Facilities; Mainline Facilities | Habitat loss and/or alteration; Noise and Lighting |
| Dovekie (<i>Alle alle</i>) | S1 | Bering Sea Islands | Nests among talus slopes, scree, and rubble in rock crevice, cliff rubble, or in a burrow at the foot of cliffs or coastal mountains or on rocky outcrops surrounded by glaciers. Prefers areas of early snowmelt, sheltered from high winds. Nests usually on coast but locally inland in some areas. | Marine vessel routes | Collisions, Spills |
| Hudsonian godwit ^b (<i>Limosa haemastica</i>) | S2 | Ray Mountains; Kobuk Ridges and Valleys; Cook Inlet Basin | Breeding habitat includes sedge-grass marshes, wet tundra, and taiga bogs. Nesting habitat open sedge meadows intermixed with forest within Alaska. Cook Inlet habitat muskeg with wet bog, shallow pools, spruce islands, and drier upland areas surrounded by conifer forests. Similar in western Alaska where species breeds in spruce or spruce-deciduous forests interspersed with open bogs or wet meadows. | Mainline Facilities; Liquefaction Facilities | Habitat loss and/or alteration; Noise and Lighting |

TABLE P-2 (cont'd)

Alaska Species of Greatest Conservation Need

| Alaska State Species | Ranking ^a | Subregion | Habitat | Project Facility Association | Potential Project Impacts |
|--|----------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Kittlitz's murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>) | S2 | Cook Inlet Basin | Nests on coastal cliffs, and barren ground, rock ledges, and talus above timberline in coastal mountains, generally near glaciers. Nests generally on ground on barren scree slopes, short distance below peak or ridge. Breeding generally occurs in high elevation alpine areas, with little or no vegetative cover. | Marine vessel routes | Collisions, Spills |
| Peale's peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus pealei</i>) | S2 | Cook Inlet Basin | Coastal beaches, tidal flats, reefs, islands, marshes, estuaries, and lagoons. Nests mostly found on ledges of vertical rocky cliffs near seabird colonies; some nests on grassy benches of rocky bluffs. | Mainline Facilities; Liquefaction Facilities | Noise and Lighting |
| Pink-footed shearwater (<i>Puffinus creatopus</i>) | S1/S2N | Alaska Range; Cook Inlet Basin | Rare summer visitor to south-central and southeast Alaska. Prefers marine waters at edge of continental shelf. | Marine vessel routes | Collisions, Spills |
| Ring-necked duck (<i>Aythya collaris</i>) | S2 | Tanana-Kuskokwim Lowlands; Alaska Range; Cook Inlet Basin | Breeds in freshwater marshes and bogs across the boreal forest of northern North America. Diving ducks, frequently seen in quite shallow waters where patches of open water are fringed with aquatic or emergent vegetation. On migration, ring-necked ducks stop to rest and feed on shallow lakes and impoundments with dense stands of cattails, bulrushes, and other emergent vegetation. Form very large flocks on some lakes. During the winter, frequent swamps, river floodplains, brackish portions of estuaries, shallow inland lakes, sloughs, marshes, reservoirs, and other managed freshwater impoundments | Mainline Facilities; Liquefaction Facilities | Habitat loss and/or alteration; Noise and Lighting |
| Sanderling (<i>Calidris alba</i>) | S2 | Cook Inlet Basin | Nests on dry tundra, in stony locations often devoid of vegetation, but within a few hundred meters of wet tundra. Nonbreeding habitat includes sandy beaches, occasionally mud flats, shores of lakes and rivers, and exposed reefs. | Marine vessel routes | Collisions, Spills |
| Short-tailed albatross ^d (<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>) | S1 | Aleutian Islands | When the short-tailed albatross is not nesting, it is widespread throughout the temperate and subarctic regions of the North Pacific. The population ranges from Japan east to the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska and south to California. The birds are typically found near islands and mainland coastlines as opposed to mid-ocean regions. This species spends a vast majority of its time soaring over the ocean, only coming to land to nest. | Marine vessel routes | Collisions, Spills |
| Slaty-backed gull (<i>Larus schistisagus</i>) | S2 | Aleutian Islands; Bering Sea Islands | In Alaska, this species is a rare spring migrant and summer and fall visitor along the Bering and Chukchi Seas. The first confirmed breeding record for Alaska and North America was from Aniktun Island, which is a low, sandy, barrier island about 2 miles south-southwest of Cape Romanzof in the Bering Sea. This area is part of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. | Marine vessel routes | Collisions, Spills |

TABLE P-2 (cont'd)

Alaska Species of Greatest Conservation Need

| Alaska State Species | Ranking ^a | Subregion | Habitat | Project Facility Association | Potential Project Impacts |
|--|----------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Spectacled eider ^c (<i>Somateria fischeri</i>) | S2 | Beaufort Coastal Plain; Brooks Range; Brooks Foothills | Breeding range in western Alaska consists of coastal salt marshes that grade into thousands of wetlands and lakes. Nesting habitat includes sedges, grasses with higher areas containing shrubs. Islands in river deltas and wetlands characterize habitat on the North Slope. Molting in near shore waters containing an abundance of mollusks. Winter habitat includes open sea or sea pack ice with polynyas. | Gas Treatment Facilities; Marine vessel routes; Mainline Facilities | Habitat loss and/or alteration; Noise and Lighting; Collisions, Spills, Human disturbance |
| Steller's eider (Alaska-breeding) ^c (<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>) | S1 | Beaufort Coastal Plain; Cook Inlet Basin | Nests on grassy edges of tundra lakes and ponds, or within drained lake basins. Occasionally nests on barren rocky tundra, ridges, islands, or peninsulas. Nests in dry moss or in depressions between grassy hummocks. Nonbreeding habitat includes shallow marine waters around bays, reefs, lagoons, and inlets or far offshore. | Gas Treatment Facilities; Mainline Facilities; Liquefaction Facilities | Habitat loss and/or alteration; Noise and Lighting; Collisions, Spills, Human disturbance |
| Surfbird (<i>Aphriza vigata</i>) | S2 | Kobuk Ridges and Valleys; Ray Mountains; Kobuk Ridges and Valleys; Yukon-Tanana Uplands; Alaska Range; Cook Inlet Basin | Breeds in alpine tundra along mountain ridges in interior mountains. Nesting habitat includes dry frequently stony alpine tundra with lichens, dwarf shrubs, scree or rock fields. Mostly, occupies habitat on summits and upper slopes of steep ridges. Also, may breed near coastal areas. Nests in rocky areas with clumps of vegetation. | Mainline Facilities; Liquefaction Facilities | Habitat loss and/or alteration; Noise and Lighting; Human disturbance |
| Swainson's hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>) | S2 | Beaufort Coastal Plain; Brooks Range; Brooks Foothills; Ray Mountains; Alaska Range | Forages in open grass dominated habitat, sparse shrublands, and small open woodlands. Has adapted to agricultural areas with crops that do not exceed the height of native vegetation. Nests in scattered trees within foraging areas. In B.C., nests sites are typically in foothill and valley uplands areas, and in the Yukon, sightings have been near riverside cliffs with close access to open tundra. | Mainline Facilities | Habitat loss and/or alteration; Noise and Lighting; Human disturbance |
| Tule white-fronted goose (<i>Anser albifrons elgasi</i>) | S1 | Alaska Range; Cook Inlet Basin | In Cook Inlet, nests along sloughs dominated by saline sedge-grass habitat and freshwater marsh/shrub bog. | Mainline Facilities | Habitat loss and/or alteration; Noise and Lighting; Human disturbance |
| Western screech owl (<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>) | S2 | Alaska Range; Cook Inlet Basin | Diverse habitat requirements. Associated with riparian habitats and deciduous trees. Pacific Coast, including Alaska, found in mixed forests of bigleaf maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>), Douglas fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), red alder (<i>Alnus rubra</i>), western hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>), and western red cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>). Nests in tree cavities excavated by either northern flickers or woodpeckers, natural cavities, or nest boxes. Nests near water. In Yakutat, favors riparian spruce. | Mainline Facilities; Liquefaction Facilities | Habitat loss and/or alteration; Noise and Lighting; Human disturbance |

TABLE P-2 (cont'd)

Alaska Species of Greatest Conservation Need

| Alaska State Species | Ranking ^a | Subregion | Habitat | Project Facility Association | Potential Project Impacts |
|---|----------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Yellow-billed loon ^e (<i>Gavia adamsii</i>) | S2 | Beaufort Coastal Plain; Brooks Range; Brooks Foothills | Nests in low-lying treeless tundra regions, usually coastal in Alaska, clear, low-rimmed lakes. Breeding sites may also be on inland lakes or large river deltas with untapped lakes. Requires nesting and brood-rearing lakes. Nests placed at the water's edge, typically in a low, gently sloping area. Deep open water with islands is a preferred habitat for nesting relative to its availability. Most nests are placed on the leeward lake or island shore. | Gas Treatment Facilities; Marine vessel routes; Mainline Facilities | Habitat loss and/or alteration; Noise and Lighting; Human disturbance |
| Mammals | | | | | |
| Beluga whale, Cook Inlet ^{d, g} (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>) | S1 | N/A | Cook Inlet, inhabits fjords, estuaries, and shallow waters. ^f | Marine vessel routes; Liquefaction Facilities; Mainline Facilities | Collisions; Spills; Habitat loss; Noise |
| Blue whale ^{d, g} (<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>) | S2 | N/A | Blue whales move poleward in spring to exploit the high seasonal zooplankton production found in high-latitude waters during summer. In the fall, blue whales move toward the subtropics, where warmer waters reduce energy expenditures while fasting, provide favorable conditions for reproduction, and eliminate the risk of ice entrapment. Whales of the Western North Pacific stock feed in the Gulf of Alaska, south of the Aleutians and south of Kamchatka, and winter in the western and central Pacific. ^f | Marine vessel routes | Collisions; Spills |
| North Pacific right whale ^{d, g} (<i>Eubalaena japonica</i>) | S1 | N/A | Northern right whales were distributed throughout the western Pacific, Gulf of Alaska, and southeastern Bering Sea. Current known distribution is limited to a few animals on the Bering Sea shelf and an occasional sighting elsewhere in the North Pacific. Consistent sightings have been in the southeastern Bering Sea during July and August. ^f | Marine vessel routes | Collisions; Spills; Noise |
| Northern fur seal ^g (<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>) | S2 | Aleutian Islands | The only northern fur seal breeding beaches in the United States are on the Bogoslof Island in the Aleutians and in the Pribilof Islands. ^f | Gas Treatment Facilities; Marine vessel routes | Collisions; Spills |
| Northern sea otter ^{c, g} Southwest Alaska DPS (<i>Enhydra lutris kenyoni</i>) | S2/S3 | Aleutian Islands; Cook Inlet | Coastal marine waters | Vessel Traffic (Cook Inlet, Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska) | Collisions; Spills; Noise |
| Polar bear ^c (<i>Ursus maritimus</i>) | S2 | Beaufort Coastal Plain | Coastal (terrestrial), and nearshore marine waters. | Gas Treatment Facilities, Mainline Pipeline, Vessel Traffic (Beaufort Sea) | Habitat loss and/or alteration; Noise; Collisions |

TABLE P-2 (cont'd)

Alaska Species of Greatest Conservation Need

| Alaska State Species | Ranking ^a | Subregion | Habitat | Project Facility Association | Potential Project Impacts |
|---|---|-----------|---------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sources: Alaska Center for Conservation Science (ACCS), 2016b; Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 2015a; Earnst, 2004; Gotthardt et al., 2012, 2013; NatureServe, 2018b; Nowacki et al., 2001b | | | | | |
| N/A = Not applicable | | | | | |
| ^a | Alaska species occurring within the Project footprint are based on range and habitat information from the Alaska Natural Heritage Program (ACCS, 2017b). NatureServe state rankings include: S1 = Critically imperiled within the state; at very high risk of extirpation because of very few occurrences; declining populations, or extremely limited range and/or habitat; S2 = Imperiled within the state: at high risk of extirpation because of few occurrences, declining populations, limited range, and/or habitat; and S3 = Vulnerable. | | | | |
| ^b | Bureau of Land Management special status species | | | | |
| ^c | Federally protected (threatened) species | | | | |
| ^d | Federally protected (endangered) species | | | | |
| ^e | Species is listed as previous candidate species under the Endangered Species Act. | | | | |
| ^f | Species description and occurrences in the Project area are discussed in section 4.6.3 of the environmental impact statement. | | | | |
| ^g | Protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. | | | | |