

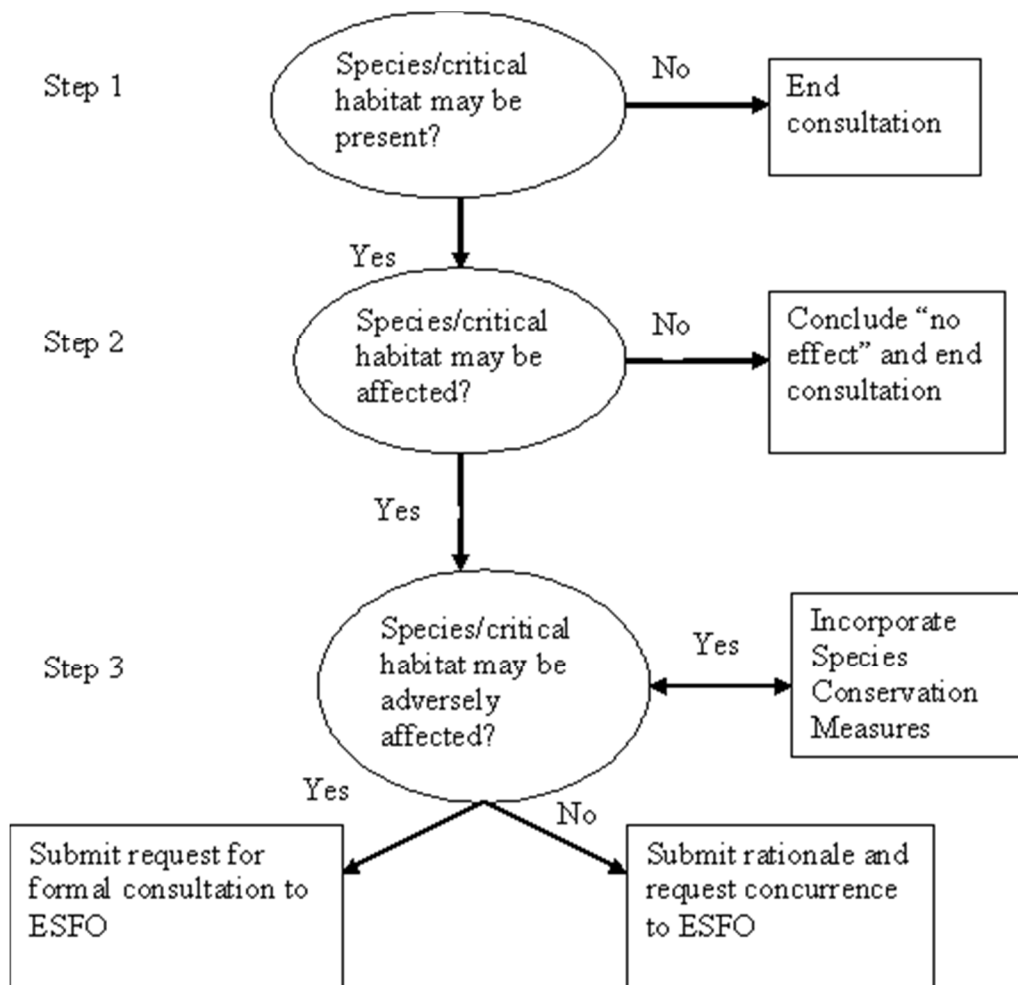
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<https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/section7/s7process/s7stepxstep.html>

Section 7 Consultation Technical Assistance

Step-by-Step Instructions

S7 Process Flow Chart

The Section 7(a)(2) process consists of two phases: informal and formal consultation. This web site addresses the informal consultation phase. Informal consultation involves 3 steps.



NOTE: If at anytime additional information is needed or you want personal assistance, you may contact us. Using this site in no way precludes project proponents from receiving personal assistance from our [Ecological Services \(ES\) Field Offices](#).

Endangered species

Listed species

¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries ²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).




Additional information on endangered species data is provided [below](#).

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1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information.
 2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Thumbnails List

• Birds

- NAME
STATUS
- Mexican Spotted Owl  *Strix occidentalis lucida*
Threatened
- Southwestern Willow Flycatcher  *Empidonax traillii extimus*
Endangered
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo  *Coccyzus americanus*
Threatened

• Fishes

- NAME

STATUS

- Zuni Bluehead Sucker^{CH} *Catostomus discobolus yarrowi*

Endangered

• Flowering Plants

- NAME

STATUS

- Pecos (=puzzle, =paradox) Sunflower^{CH} *Helianthus paradoxus*

Threatened

- Zuni Fleabane *Erigeron rhizomatus*

Threatened

• Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Strix occidentalis lucida

STATUS

Threatened; A species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

DESCRIPTION

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

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat for this species (published in the Federal Register on [August 31, 2004](#)). **Your location is outside the critical habitat.**

For more information, visit the [ECOS species profile](#)

Helianthus paradoxus

STATUS Threatened; A species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

CRITICAL HABITAT There is **final** critical habitat for this species (published in the Federal Register on [April 1, 2008](#)). **Your location is outside the critical habitat.**

For more information, visit the [ECOS species profile](#)

Empidonax traillii extimus

STATUS Endangered; A species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

DESCRIPTION Small; usually a little less than 6 inches in length, including tail. Conspicuous light-colored wingbars. Lacks the conspicuous pale eye-ring of many similar Empidonax species. Overall, body brownish-olive to gray-green above. Throat whitish, breast pale olive, and belly yellowish. Bill relatively large; lower mandible completely pale. Best identified by vocalizations. Call a liquid, sharply whistled whit! or a dry sprrit; song a sneezy witch-pew or fitz-bew. While perched, characteristically flicks tail slightly upward.

CRITICAL HABITAT There is **final** critical habitat for this species (published in the Federal Register on [January 3, 2013](#)). **Your location is outside the critical habitat.**

For more information, visit the [ECOS species profile](#)

Coccyzus americanus

POPULATION Western DPS: U.S.A. (AZ, CA, CO (western), ID, MT (western), NM (western), NV, OR, TX (western), UT, WA, WY (western)); Canada (British Columbia (southwestern); Mexico (Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Durango (western), Sinaloa, Sonora)

STATUS Threatened; A species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

DESCRIPTION Yellow-billed Cuckoos are fairly large, long, and slim birds. The mostly yellow bill is almost as long as the head, thick and slightly downcurved. They have a flat head, thin body, and very long tail. Wings appear pointed and swept back in flight. Yellow-billed Cuckoos are warm brown above and clean whitish below. Their blackish face mask is accompanied by a yellow eyering. In flight, the outer part of the wings

flash rufous. From below, the tail has wide white bands and narrower black ones.

References cited in Species Profile

- Cornell Lab of Ornithology. 2015. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. All About Birds. http://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Yellow-billed_Cuckoo/id
- Hughes, Janice M. 2015. Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*), The Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online: <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/418>
- Laymon, S. A. 1998. Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*). In The Riparian Bird Conservation Plan: a strategy for reversing the decline of riparian-associated birds in California. California Partners in Flight. http://www.prbo.org/calpif/htmldocs/riparian_v-2.html
- Partners in Flight. 2012. Species assessment database. <http://rmbo.org/pifassessment/Database.aspx>
- USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. 2012. North American Breeding Bird Survey 1966-2010 analysis. <http://www.mbr-pwrc.usgs.gov/bbs/spec10.html>

CRITICAL HABITAT There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species (published in the Federal Register on [August 15, 2014](#)). **Your location is outside the critical habitat.**

For more information, visit the [ECOS species profile](#)

Catostomus discobolus yarrowi

STATUS Endangered; A species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

CRITICAL HABITAT There is **final** critical habitat for this species (published in the Federal Register on [June 7, 2016](#)). Your location is outside the critical habitat.

For more information, visit the [ECOS species profile](#)

Erigeron rhizomatus

STATUS Threatened; A species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

CRITICAL HABITAT No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

For more information, visit the [ECOS species profile](#)

What does IPaC use to generate the list of endangered species potentially occurring in my specified location?

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population, even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Do these lists represent all species to be considered at this location?

IPaC resource lists only include listed species

¹ and critical habitats that are solely or jointly managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's [Ecological Services Program](#).

Evaluating potential impacts to other federal, state, and local resources may require coordination with non-USFWS entities.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries

², as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

Generally, NOAA Fisheries is the lead agency for [listed marine species](#) (i.e., marine mammals, sea turtles, marine and anadromous fish, and marine invertebrates and plants), while USFWS manages land and freshwater species, along with manatees, sea otters, and sea turtles when they are on land. IPaC includes only those species for which USFWS is the sole lead agency or for which USFWS and NOAA Fisheries share the lead responsibilities. To obtain a list of species in your project area for which NOAA Fisheries is the sole lead agency, you will need to [contact NOAA Fisheries](#).

As a general rule, if in doubt, use the information you receive from IPaC for planning purposes and contact the appropriate local offices to ensure that you have a complete understanding of the information you receive. The IPaC system will provide you with the appropriate USFWS contacts.

What is an 'official species list' and why would I need one?