

Appendix A:
Arizona Game & Fish Department
Report

Arizona Environmental Online Review Tool Report



Arizona Game and Fish Department Mission

To conserve Arizona's diverse wildlife resources and manage for safe, compatible outdoor recreation opportunities for current and future generations.

Project Name:

Red Point Linda Vista

Project Description:

Rezone for new residential subdivision and infrastructure

Project Type:

Development Outside Municipalities (Rural Development), Residential subdivision and associated infrastructure, New construction

Contact Person:

Linda Weaver

Organization:

GRS Landscape Architects, LLC

On Behalf Of:

None Selected

Project ID:

HGIS-01510

Please review the entire report for project type and/or species recommendations for the location information entered. Please retain a copy for future reference.

Disclaimer:

1. This Environmental Review is based on the project study area that was entered. The report must be updated if the project study area, location, or the type of project changes.
2. This is a preliminary environmental screening tool. It is not a substitute for the potential knowledge gained by having a biologist conduct a field survey of the project area. This review is also not intended to replace environmental consultation (including federal consultation under the Endangered Species Act), land use permitting, or the Departments review of site-specific projects.
3. The Departments Heritage Data Management System (HDMS) data is not intended to include potential distribution of special status species. Arizona is large and diverse with plants, animals, and environmental conditions that are ever changing. Consequently, many areas may contain species that biologists do not know about or species previously noted in a particular area may no longer occur there. HDMS data contains information about species occurrences that have actually been reported to the Department. Not all of Arizona has been surveyed for special status species, and surveys that have been conducted have varied greatly in scope and intensity. Such surveys may reveal previously undocumented population of species of special concern.
4. HabiMap Arizona data, specifically Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) under our State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) and Species of Economic and Recreational Importance (SERI), represent potential species distribution models for the State of Arizona which are subject to ongoing change, modification and refinement. The status of a wildlife resource can change quickly, and the availability of new data will necessitate a refined assessment.

Locations Accuracy Disclaimer:

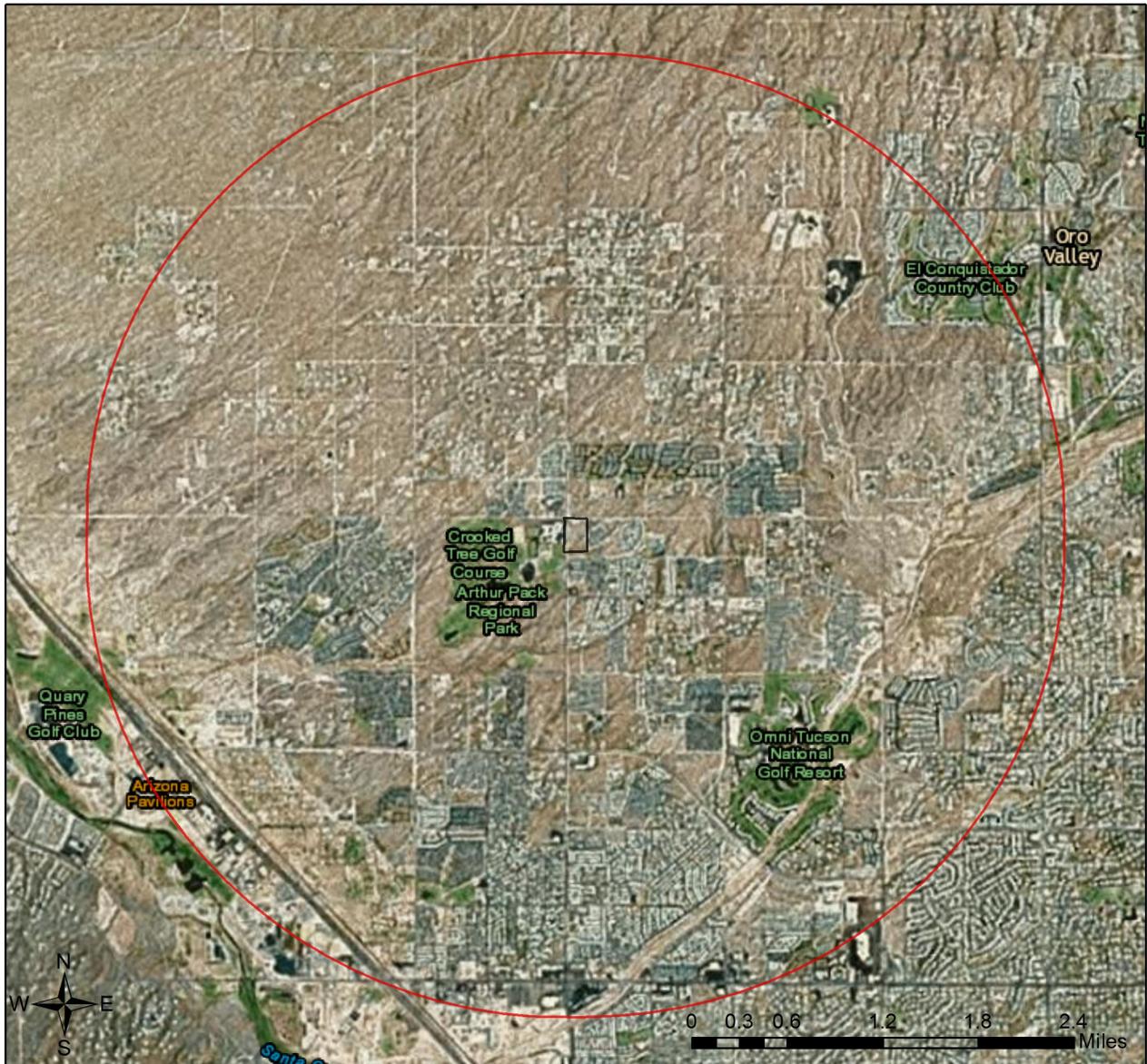
Project locations are assumed to be both precise and accurate for the purposes of environmental review. The creator/owner of the Project Review Report is solely responsible for the project location and thus the correctness of the Project Review Report content.

Recommendations Disclaimer:

1. The Department is interested in the conservation of all fish and wildlife resources, including those species listed in this report and those that may have not been documented within the project vicinity as well as other game and nongame wildlife.
2. Recommendations have been made by the Department, under authority of Arizona Revised Statutes Title 5 (Amusements and Sports), 17 (Game and Fish), and 28 (Transportation).
3. Potential impacts to fish and wildlife resources may be minimized or avoided by the recommendations generated from information submitted for your proposed project. These recommendations are preliminary in scope, designed to provide early considerations on all species of wildlife.
4. Making this information directly available does not substitute for the Department's review of project proposals, and should not decrease our opportunity to review and evaluate additional project information and/or new project proposals.
5. Further coordination with the Department requires the submittal of this Environmental Review Report with a cover letter and project plans or documentation that includes project narrative, acreage to be impacted, how construction or project activity(s) are to be accomplished, and project locality information (including site map). Once AGFD had received the information, please allow 30 days for completion of project reviews. Send requests to:
Project Evaluation Program, Habitat Branch
Arizona Game and Fish Department
5000 West Carefree Highway
Phoenix, Arizona 85086-5000
Phone Number: (623) 236-7600
Fax Number: (623) 236-7366
Or
PEP@azgfd.gov
6. Coordination may also be necessary under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and/or Endangered Species Act (ESA). Site specific recommendations may be proposed during further NEPA/ESA analysis or through coordination with affected agencies

Red Point Linda Vista

Aerial Image Basemap With Locator Map



- Project Boundary
- Buffered Project Boundary

Project Size (acres): 19.64

Lat/Long (DD): 32.3790 / -111.0455

County(s): Pima

AGFD Region(s): Tucson

Township/Range(s): T12S, R13E

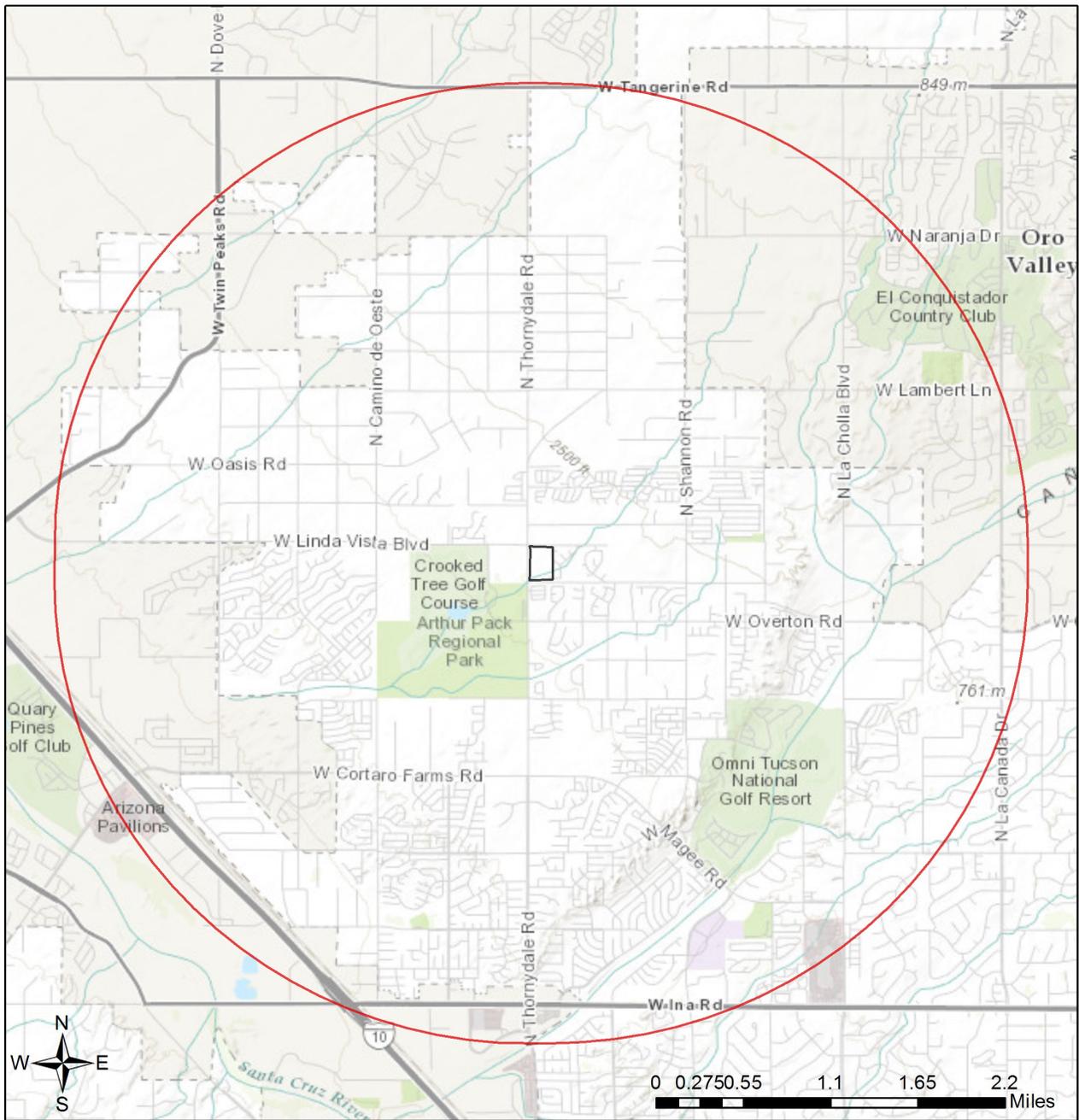
USGS Quad(s): RUELAS CANYON

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong),



Red Point Linda Vista

Web Map As Submitted By User



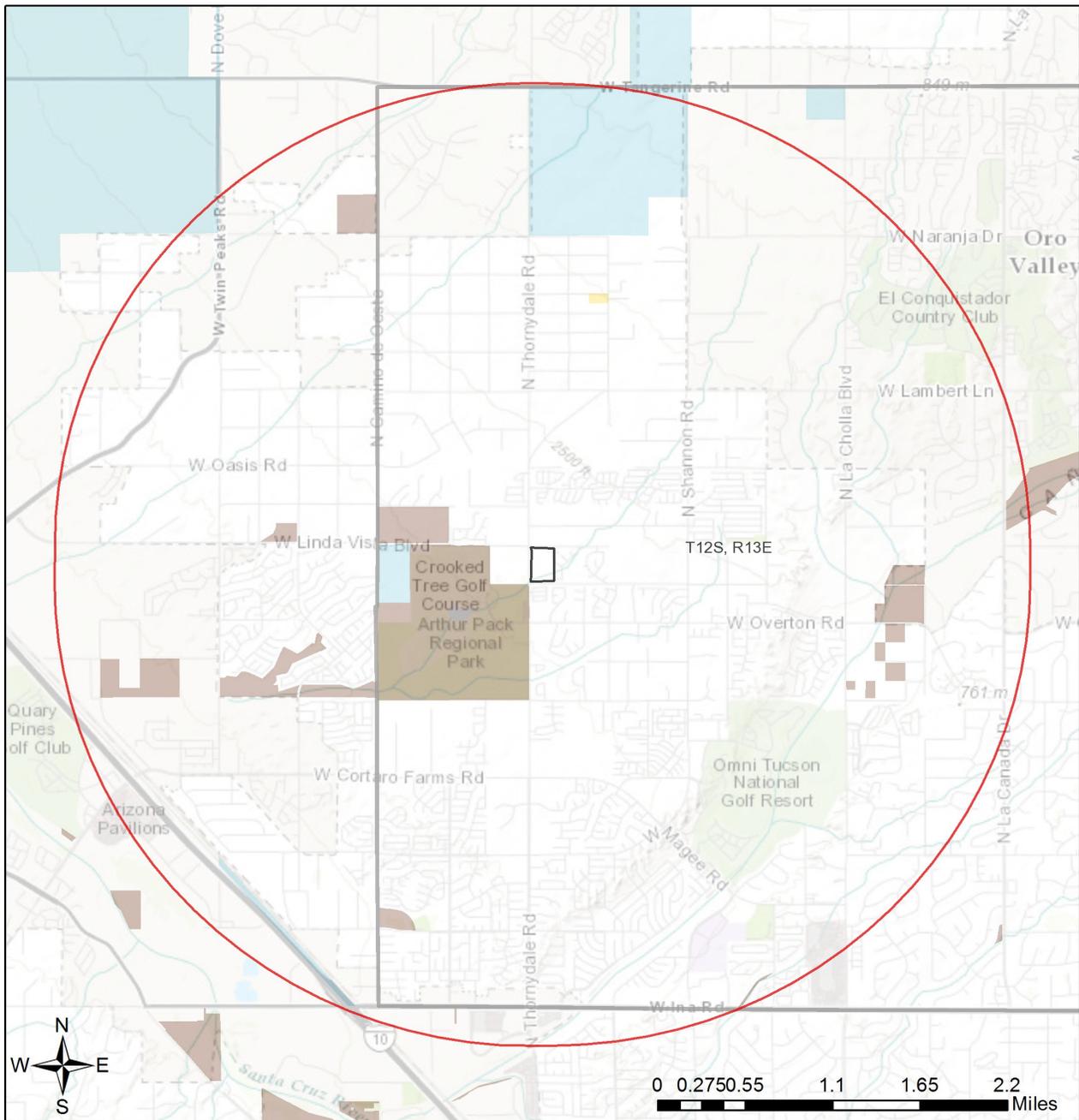
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Red Point Linda Vista

Topo Basemap With Township/Ranges and Land Ownership



- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Project Boundary | | Mixed/Other |
| | Buffered Project Boundary | | National Park/Mon. |
| | Township/Ranges | | Private |
| | AZ Game and Fish Dept. | | State and Regional Parks |
| | BLM | | State Trust |
| | BOR | | US Forest Service |
| | Indian Res. | | Wildlife Area/Refuge |
| | Military | | |

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Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Special Status Species and Special Areas Documented within 3 Miles of Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i>	10J area for Sonoran Pronghorn	LE,XN				
<i>Canis lupus baileyi</i>	10J area Zone 2 for Mexican gray wolf	LE,XN				
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	SC				
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum</i>	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl	SC	S	S		1B
<i>Gopherus morafkai</i>	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	C*	S			1A
<i>Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuenae</i>	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	LE				1A
<i>Tumamoca macdougallii</i>	Tumamoc Globeberry		S	S	SR	

Note: Status code definitions can be found at http://www.azgfd.gov/w_c/edits/hdms_status_definitions.shtml.

**Species of Greatest Conservation Need
 Predicted within Project Vicinity based on Predicted Range Models**

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck					1B
<i>Ammospermophilus harrisi</i>	Harris' Antelope Squirrel					1B
<i>Anaxyrus retiformis</i>	Sonoran Green Toad			S		1B
<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Sprague's Pipit	C*				1A
<i>Antrostomus ridgwayi</i>	Buff-collared Nightjar		S			1B
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	BGA		S		1B
<i>Aspidoscelis stictogramma</i>	Giant Spotted Whiptail	SC	S			1B
<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	Western Burrowing Owl	SC	S	S		1B
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern					1B
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk	SC		S		1B
<i>Chilomeniscus stramineus</i>	Variable Sandsnake					1B
<i>Chionactis occipitalis klauberi</i>	Tucson Shovel-nosed Snake	SC				1A
<i>Colaptes chrysoides</i>	Gilded Flicker			S		1B
<i>Coluber bilineatus</i>	Sonoran Whipsnake					1B
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens</i>	Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat	SC	S	S		1B
<i>Crotalus tigris</i>	Tiger Rattlesnake					1B
<i>Cyananthus latirostris</i>	Broad-billed Hummingbird		S			1B
<i>Cyprinodon macularius</i>	Desert Pupfish	LE				1A
<i>Dipodomys spectabilis</i>	Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat			S		1B
<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Spotted Bat	SC	S	S		1B
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Greater Western Bonneted Bat	SC		S		1B
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American Peregrine Falcon	SC	S	S		1A
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum</i>	Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy-owl	SC	S	S		1B
<i>Gopherus morafkai</i>	Sonoran Desert Tortoise	C*	S			1A
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	SC, BGA	S	S		1A

**Species of Greatest Conservation Need
 Predicted within Project Vicinity based on Predicted Range Models**

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
<i>Heloderma suspectum</i>	Gila Monster					1A
<i>Incilius alvarius</i>	Sonoran Desert Toad					1B
<i>Kinosternon sonoriense sonoriense</i>	Desert Mud Turtle			S		1B
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	Western Red Bat		S			1B
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western Yellow Bat		S			1B
<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Ocelot	LE				1A
<i>Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuenae</i>	Lesser Long-nosed Bat	LE				1A
<i>Lepus alleni</i>	Antelope Jackrabbit					1B
<i>Lithobates yavapaiensis</i>	Lowland Leopard Frog	SC	S	S		1A
<i>Macrotus californicus</i>	California Leaf-nosed Bat	SC		S		1B
<i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i>	Gila Woodpecker					1B
<i>Meleagris gallopavo mexicana</i>	Gould's Turkey		S			1B
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's Sparrow					1B
<i>Melospiza aberti</i>	Abert's Towhee		S			1B
<i>Micruroides euryxanthus</i>	Sonoran Coralsnake					1B
<i>Myotis occultus</i>	Arizona Myotis	SC		S		1B
<i>Myotis velifer</i>	Cave Myotis	SC		S		1B
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma Myotis	SC				1B
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed Free-tailed Bat					1B
<i>Panthera onca</i>	Jaguar	LE				1A
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow					1B
<i>Perognathus amplus</i>	Arizona Pocket Mouse					1B
<i>Perognathus longimembris</i>	Little Pocket Mouse					1B
<i>Peucaea botterii arizonae</i>	Arizona Botteri's Sparrow			S		1B
<i>Peucaea carpalis</i>	Rufous-winged Sparrow					1B
<i>Phrynosoma solare</i>	Regal Horned Lizard					1B
<i>Phyllorhynchus browni</i>	Saddled Leaf-nosed Snake					1B
<i>Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis</i>	Gila Topminnow	LE				1A
<i>Progne subis hesperia</i>	Desert Purple Martin			S		1B
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler					1B
<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian Free-tailed Bat					1B
<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>	Pacific Wren					1B
<i>Vireo bellii arizonae</i>	Arizona Bell's Vireo					1B
<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>	Kit Fox					1B

Species of Economic and Recreation Importance Predicted within Project Vicinity

Scientific Name	Common Name	FWS	USFS	BLM	NPL	SGCN
Callipepla gambelii	Gambel's Quail					
Odocoileus hemionus	Mule Deer					
Pecari tajacu	Javelina					
Puma concolor	Mountain Lion					
Zenaida asiatica	White-winged Dove					

Project Type: Development Outside Municipalities (Rural Development), Residential subdivision and associated infrastructure, New construction

Project Type Recommendations:

Fence recommendations will be dependant upon the goals of the fence project and the wildlife species expected to be impacted by the project. General guidelines for ensuring wildlife-friendly fences include: barbless wire on the top and bottom with the maximum fence height 42", minimum height for bottom 16". Modifications to this design may be considered for fencing anticipated to be routinely encountered by elk, bighorn sheep or pronghorn (e.g., Pronghorn fencing would require 18" minimum height on the bottom). Please refer to the Department's Fencing Guidelines located on the home page of this application at <http://www.azgfd.gov/hgis/guidelines.aspx>.

During the planning stages of your project, please consider the local or regional needs of wildlife in regards to movement, connectivity, and access to habitat needs. Loss of this permeability prevents wildlife from accessing resources, finding mates, reduces gene flow, prevents wildlife from re-colonizing areas where local extirpations may have occurred, and ultimately prevents wildlife from contributing to ecosystem functions, such as pollination, seed dispersal, control of prey numbers, and resistance to invasive species. In many cases, streams and washes provide natural movement corridors for wildlife and should be maintained in their natural state. Uplands also support a large diversity of species, and should be contained within important wildlife movement corridors. In addition, maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem functions can be facilitated through improving designs of structures, fences, roadways, and culverts to promote passage for a variety of wildlife.

Consider impacts of outdoor lighting on wildlife and develop measures or alternatives that can be taken to increase human safety while minimizing potential impacts to wildlife. Conduct wildlife surveys to determine species within project area, and evaluate proposed activities based on species biology and natural history to determine if artificial lighting may disrupt behavior patterns or habitat use. Use only the minimum amount of light needed for safety. Narrow spectrum bulbs should be used as often as possible to lower the range of species affected by lighting. All lighting should be shielded, cantered, or cut to ensure that light reaches only areas needing illumination.

Minimize potential introduction or spread of exotic invasive species. Invasive species can be plants, animals (exotic snails), and other organisms (e.g., microbes), which may cause alteration to ecological functions or compete with or prey upon native species and can cause social impacts (e.g., livestock forage reduction, increase wildfire risk). The terms noxious weed or invasive plants are often used interchangeably. Precautions should be taken to wash all equipment utilized in the project activities before leaving the site. Arizona has noxious weed regulations (Arizona Revised Statutes, Rules R3-4-244 and R3-4-245). See Arizona Department of Agriculture website for restricted plants, <https://agriculture.az.gov/>. Additionally, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has information regarding pest and invasive plant control methods including: pesticide, herbicide, biological control agents, and mechanical control, <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usdahome>. The Department regulates the importation, purchasing, and transportation of wildlife and fish (Restricted Live Wildlife), please refer to the hunting regulations for further information http://www.azgfd.gov/h_f/hunting_rules.shtml

The construction or maintenance of water developments should include: incorporation of aspects of the natural environment and the visual resources, maintaining the water for a variety of species, water surface area (e.g., bats require a greater area due to in-flight drinking), accessibility, year-round availability, minimizing potential for water quality problems, frequency of flushing, shading of natural features, regular clean-up of debris, escape ramps, minimizing obstacles, and minimizing accumulation of silt and mud.

Minimization and mitigation of impacts to wildlife and fish species due to changes in water quality, quantity, chemistry, temperature, and alteration to flow regimes (timing, magnitude, duration, and frequency of floods) should be evaluated. Minimize impacts to springs, in-stream flow, and consider irrigation improvements to decrease water use. If dredging is a project component, consider timing of the project in order to minimize impacts to spawning fish and other aquatic species (include spawning seasons), and to reduce spread of exotic invasive species. We recommend early direct coordination with Project Evaluation Program for projects that could impact water resources, wetlands, streams, springs, and/or riparian habitats.

The Department recommends that wildlife surveys are conducted to determine if noise-sensitive species occur within the project area. Avoidance or minimization measures could include conducting project activities outside of breeding seasons.

Based on the project type entered, coordination with State Historic Preservation Office may be required (<http://azstateparks.com/SHPO/index.html>).

Trenches should be covered or back-filled as soon as possible. Incorporate escape ramps in ditches or fencing along the perimeter to deter small mammals and herptefauna (snakes, lizards, tortoise) from entering ditches.

Communities can actively support the sustainability and mobility of wildlife by incorporating wildlife planning into their regional/comprehensive plans, their regional transportation plans, and their open space/conservation land system programs. An effective approach to wildlife planning begins with the identification of the wildlife resources in need of protection, an assessment of important habitat blocks and connective corridors, and the incorporation of these critical wildlife components into the community plans and programs. Community planners should identify open spaces and habitat blocks that can be maintained in their area, and the necessary connections between those blocks to be preserved or protected. Community planners should also work with State and local transportation planning entities, and planners from other communities, to foster coordination and cooperation in developing compatible development plans to ensure wildlife habitat connectivity. The Department's guidelines for incorporating wildlife considerations into community planning and developments can be found on the home page of this application at <http://www.azgfd.gov/hgis/guidelines.aspx>.

Design culverts to minimize impacts to channel geometry, or design channel geometry (low flow, overbank, floodplains) and substrates to carry expected discharge using local drainages of appropriate size as templates. Reduce/minimize barriers to allow movement of amphibians or fish (e.g., eliminate falls). Also for terrestrial wildlife, washes and stream corridors often provide important corridors for movement. Overall culvert width, height, and length should be optimized for movement of the greatest number and diversity of species expected to utilize the passage. Culvert designs should consider moisture, light, and noise, while providing clear views at both ends to maximize utilization. For many species, fencing is an important design feature that can be utilized with culverts to funnel wildlife into these areas and minimize the potential for roadway collisions. Guidelines for culvert designs to facilitate wildlife passage can be found on the home page of this application at <http://www.azgfd.gov/hgis/guidelines.aspx>.

Based on the project type entered, coordination with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality may be required (<http://www.azdeq.gov/>).

Based on the project type entered, coordination with Arizona Department of Water Resources may be required (<http://www.azwater.gov/azdwr/default.aspx>).

Based on the project type entered, coordination with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may be required (<http://www.usace.army.mil/>)

Based on the project type entered, coordination with County Flood Control district(s) may be required.

Development plans should provide for open natural space for wildlife movement, while also minimizing the potential for wildlife-human interactions through design features. Please contact Project Evaluation Program for more information on living with urban wildlife.

Vegetation restoration projects (including treatments of invasive or exotic species) should have a completed site-evaluation plan (identifying environmental conditions necessary to re-establish native vegetation), a revegetation plan (species, density, method of establishment), a short and long-term monitoring plan, including adaptive management guidelines to address needs for replacement vegetation.

The Department requests further coordination to provide project/species specific recommendations, please contact Project Evaluation Program directly. PEP@azgfd.gov

Project Location and/or Species Recommendations:

HDMS records indicate that one or more native plants listed on the Arizona Native Plant Law and Antiquities Act have been documented within the vicinity of your project area. Please contact:

Arizona Department of Agriculture
1688 W Adams St.
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Phone: 602.542.4373

<https://agriculture.az.gov/environmental-services/np1>

HDMS records indicate that one or more listed, proposed, or candidate species or Critical Habitat (Designated or Proposed) have been documented in the vicinity of your project. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) gives the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regulatory authority over all federally listed species. Please contact USFWS Ecological Services Offices at <http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/arizona/> or:

Phoenix Main Office

2321 W. Royal Palm Rd, Suite 103
Phoenix, AZ 85021
Phone: 602-242-0210
Fax: 602-242-2513

Tucson Sub-Office

201 N. Bonita Suite 141
Tucson, AZ 85745
Phone: 520-670-6144
Fax: 520-670-6155

Flagstaff Sub-Office

SW Forest Science Complex
2500 S. Pine Knoll Dr.
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
Phone: 928-556-2157
Fax: 928-556-2121

HDMS records indicate that Sonoran Desert Tortoise have been documented within the vicinity of your project area. Please review the Tortoise Handling Guidelines found at: <http://www.azgfd.gov/hgis/pdfs/Tortoisehandlingguidelines.pdf>