



**BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE REQUESTED HIGHWAY 95 LAND
WITHDRAWAL**

**U.S. ARMY GARRISON
YUMA PROVING GROUND**

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Biological Assessment for the YPG Highway 95 Land Withdrawal

A. Introduction

The U.S. Army, on behalf of the Yuma Proving Ground (YPG), has requested a land withdrawal and military reservation of 22,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered public lands adjacent to YPG in Yuma and La Paz counties, AZ. The U.S. Army (Army) requires this additional land as a safety buffer for testing of advanced air delivery technologies and aviation systems, as well as more complex air delivery and tactical scenarios, on existing drop zones on YPG. In particular, global positioning system (GPS)-guided parachute systems are requiring larger surface safety zones than are currently available at YPG. The additional land space would allow for higher altitude parachute release and provide an additional buffer area in case of release point errors and system failures; this would serve to meet test and training requirements and improve public safety.

The requested withdrawal is known as the Highway 95 Withdrawal since the requested withdrawal area (herein after referred to as “project area”) is located westerly of Highway 95 and easterly of the present-day YPG boundary. Per the Engle Act of 1958, any withdrawal request over 5,000 acres in size must be approved by the U.S. Congress. The withdrawal and reservation of these lands itself would not result in any on the ground impacts, however, the subsequent management by YPG would be subject to the requirements of the ESA. As a safety buffer zone, the lands would not be impacted by military activity in a way that does not already occur. Public use would be restricted during military activities, however.

These lands are currently subject to management under the BLM Yuma Field Office’s Approved Resource Management Plan and associated Biological Opinion (BO 22410-2007-F-0196) and terms and conditions. If Congress approves the requested withdrawal and reservation for military purposes, the lands would be subject to management under YPG’s Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP) as well as Army Regulation, Policies and Procedures. Military activities on YPG are identified in the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Activities and Operations on YPG and the associated BO (02EAAZ00-2014-F-0161). Future actions on these lands would undergo Section 7 consultation as appropriate. YPG will continue coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for implementation of the INRMP and conduct Section 7 consultation on subsequent revisions, as needed.

After coordinating with natural resource managers of cooperating agencies and searching the USFWS Information, Planning, and Consultation System (IPAC) database, we determined that federally endangered Sonoran pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana sonoriensis*), and candidate species, monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexipius*), may occur within the proposed action area. Sonoran desert tortoise (*Gopherus morafkai*) was formerly a candidate species however in February 2022, USFWS determined that listing was not warranted (87 FR 7077). This species is currently managed under a Candidate Conservation Agreement (AIDTT 2015). The analysis in this biological assessment is focused on species that are already listed as threatened, endangered, or proposed.

The action is located with the Non-Essential, Experimental Population (NEP) for Sonoran Pronghorn (76 FR 25593). In accordance with the ESA Section 10(j), for the purposes of Section 7 consultation, Sonoran pronghorn are treated as Proposed. Conference between the USFWS and the action agency is only required for projects that may jeopardize their continued existence. Because the NEP is, by definition, not essential to the continued existence of the species, then the effects of proposed actions on the NEP would generally not rise to the level of jeopardy. As a result, a formal conference is not required. This BA is prepared as required under 43 CFR 43 CFR 2310.3 2(b)(3)(iv).

B. Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is the withdrawal and reservation of approximately 22,000 acres of BLM managed public lands for military use associated with YPG located west of Highway 95 and adjacent to YPG's North Cibola Range (Figure 1). Highway 95 would provide a physically identifiable boundary for the installation. Signage would be added similar to that along the existing boundary; however, no fence would be installed. As explained above, this requested withdrawal action may only be approved by Congress. The Army requests that Congress withdraw and reserve these lands for an indefinite period, until there is no longer a military need for these lands. Withdrawing these lands for an indefinite period would be beneficial for multiple reasons. As discussed in Section 1.2, there is a continuing need (with no foreseeable end) for the additional land to support testing of current and future military air delivery advancements, and the existing withdrawal for YPG (authorized by PLO No. 848, as amended) is for an indefinite term. A withdrawal for an indefinite period would better accommodate long-term planning and testing and training requirements to support these emerging technologies. There will always be improvements in aerial delivery systems that will require testing, as well as more complex air delivery and tactical scenarios, on existing drop zones on YPG. In particular, global positioning system (GPS)-guided parachute systems are requiring larger surface safety zones than are currently available at YPG. The additional land space would allow for higher altitude parachute release and provide an additional buffer area in case of release point errors and system failures; this would serve to meet test and training requirements and improve public safety.

The continued testing capabilities provided by these lands would be vital to the enduring readiness and preparation for future technological developments to support the Army. Additionally, the withdrawal of these land for an indefinite period would reduce the time consuming and expensive process required to extend the land withdrawal periodically (see discussion in Section 2.3). If the demonstrated military need for the YPG addition should end, the Army would prepare to relinquish the land to the Secretary of the Interior according to a well-established process, or as Congress may direct.

The 22,000 acres requested for withdrawal are located adjacent to the current boundaries of YPG (Figure 1). The La Posa Drop Zone, which adjoins the BLM-managed lands, was specifically established due to its soil attributes that reduce risk of injury to parachutists and damage to air-delivered cargo loads. The Corral and Mojave Drop Zones are centrally located in the Cibola Range to maximize land and airspace to accommodate air delivery testing with larger surface safety zones (SSZs). The additional safety buffer provided by the project area would enable more efficient use of these existing Drop Zones by allowing additional SSZ scenarios.

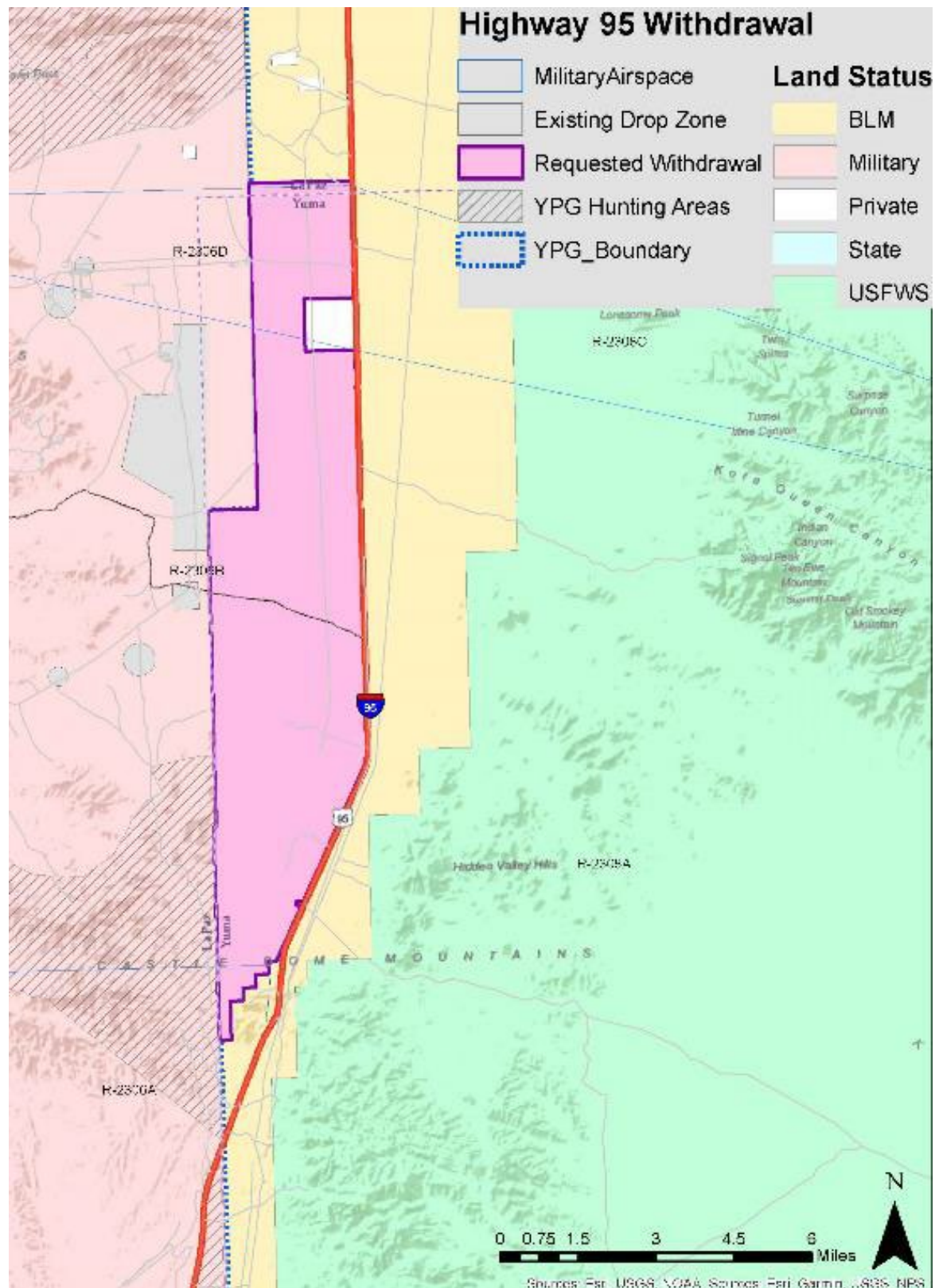


Figure 1. Requested Withdrawal Area

YPG works to ensure public safety during cargo drops through risk management protocols and changing test parameters. Crew airdrop release point errors and system failures, while rare, do occur. YPG establishes a Surface Safety Zone (SSZ) as an exclusion area before any test event to ensure that people do not enter an area where a potential hazard such as an errant parachute load could fall. Higher altitudes and offset distances from the targeted location are needed for more complex testing scenarios in order to test the full capabilities of the parachute systems. YPG would continue to use the Drop Zones and infrastructure they have in place; however, as altitude and guidance capabilities for parachutes continue to increase, additional land space is required to encompass the SSZ associated with the airdrops and provide a buffer between the Drop Zone and publicly accessible land.

Figure 2 illustrates that with the additional safety buffer area, YPG could increase the testing altitude and the corresponding SSZ. In the scenario depicted, two bundles dropped from 25,000 feet at the red dot would be guided by parachute to the primary target (green dot) or the secondary target (blue dot), which are on existing Drop Zones on YPG. The SSZ for the current land boundary is the light green outline circle, which represents the total area the payload could drift to in the event of a failure or malfunction from a 25,000-foot drop. Future testing, which would have a greater capability for dropping higher or having longer glide distances, would require a larger SSZ. The light blue circle on Figure 2 depicts the SSZ for these higher drops.

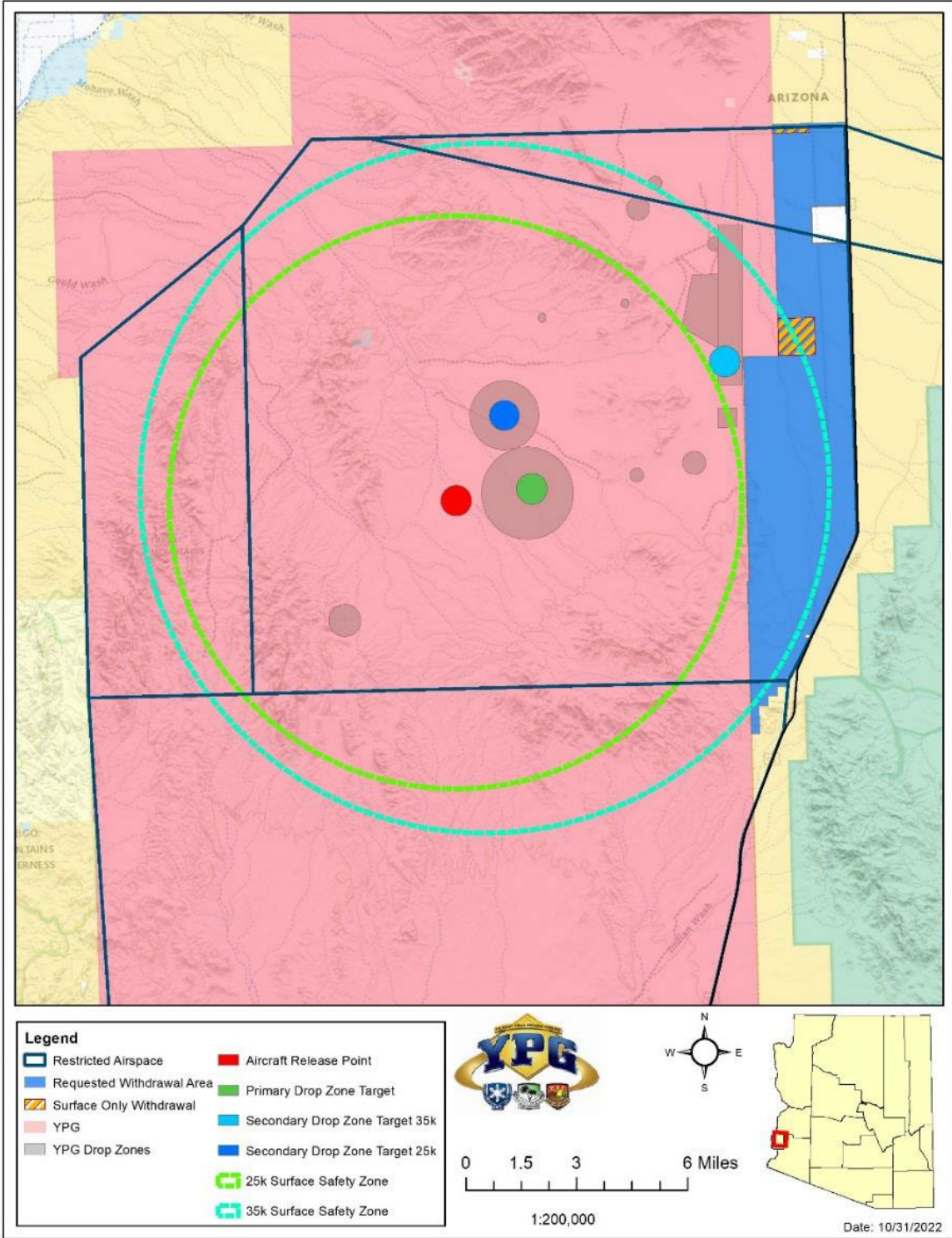


Figure 2. Example of a Surface Safety Zone that can be supported with the Requested Withdrawal Area.

If withdrawn, this area would provide the capability to test at current and future airdrop altitudes that are not currently achievable, as well as complex test scenarios (i.e., airdrops to multiple Drop Zones) that are also not currently achievable. Range test capacity would be increased, and tests could be completed on existing infrastructure and terrain that meet individual testing needs.

The legislative withdrawal and reservation of the project area for the Army would not compromise natural resource protection, conservation, and management. Furthermore, it would not prevent Tribal, intergovernmental, and public review and comment opportunities on future actions proposed by the Army or compliance with other legally required processes. Lands withdrawn to the Army would be managed in accordance with the Sikes Act (P.L. 86-797); Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*; 32 CFR Part 651; Army policies and plans; other applicable resource management and environmental statutes; and YPG-specific management plans and standard operating procedures.

Stakeholders already have frequent opportunities to review and comment on how the Army is managing public access, as well as the natural and cultural resources at YPG. Should Congress withdraw the lands for Army use, not only would the Army provide for appropriate public reviews of NEPA documents for new proposals, public review and comment opportunities would continue through future revisions of the INRMP to incorporate the new withdrawn lands.

The Sikes Act includes resource management policies and guidance for U.S. military installations and requires that the Secretary of Defense carry out a program to provide for the conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources on military installations. Furthermore, the Sikes Act supports the sustainable multipurpose use of the resources, which includes hunting, fishing, trapping, and non-consumptive uses, which are subject to safety requirements and military security (16 U.S.C. 670a (a)(3)). In accordance with the Sikes Act, public access to YPG would continue to be permitted to the extent that it would be consistent with the safety and security requirements of the military purposes of the land. The YPG INRMP, which has been prepared to facilitate implementation of the natural resource program, provides detailed guidance on how the natural resources of the installation will be managed. The INRMP would be revised in accordance with DoD Instruction 4715.03 regulations, including annual reviews and updates no less than every 5 years. For valid existing rights-of-way, and for any future non-military uses of these lands, , to include the Parker Blaisdell utility corridor that overlaps the easterly portion of the project area,, via the BLM will administer these uses per the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended.

The purpose of this BA is to establish a baseline for the project area should these lands enter military management. All future actions would be specifically addressed through the INRMP and/or subsequent action planning process, including consultation with USFWS as it relates to the Endangered Species Act.

1. Action Area

The project area consists of approximately 22,000 acres of undeveloped land that lies between the YPG North Cibola Range and Highway 95. Most of the area lies on the La Posa Plain, while the southwest corner is within the Chocolate Mountains. There are several small mesquite

bosques within the project area resulting from water flow patterns and landscape alterations such as borrow pits or berms that have slowed surface flow to allow enhanced vegetation. Tyson Wash flows south to north in the center of the project area and provides a xeric riparian woodland network on these lands. Common plant species present in the project area include creosote, blue paloverde, ironwood, and mesquite.

YPG has consulted with the USFWS on past actions on the installation such as our Pragmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Activities and Operations and our Real Property Master Plan. The conservation measures identified in these prior consultations continue to be relevant for ongoing activities on YPG. Table 1 is provided as reference to previous consultations.

Table 1. Consultation History for YPG for ongoing actions

Date	Description	Species	Determination	Reason
9/9/2014	Formal Section 7 Consultation on Activities and Operations at the United States Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma and La Paz Counties, Arizona	Sonoran Pronghorn	LAA on Kofa NWR	Adverse effects to pronghorn on Kofa National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) NWR from activities on Kofa Firing Range
8/4/2016	Compatibility Determination for Implementation of the Real Property Master Plan on the United States Army Garrison Yuma Proving Ground, Yuma and La Paz Counties, Arizona	Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	No Effect	Riparian habitat not present on YPG
		Yellow Billed Cuckoo	No Effect	Riparian woodlands not present on YPG
		Ridgeway's Clapper Rail	No Effect	Wetlands are not present on YPG
		Boneytail Chub	No Effect	No aquatic habitat on YPG
		Roundtail Chub	No Effect	No aquatic habitat on YPG
		Razorback Sucker	No Effect	No aquatic habitat on YPG
		Northern Mexican Garter Snake	No Effect	No appropriate riparian or aquatic habitat on YPG
		Sonoran Pronghorn	LAA on Kofa NWR	Adverse effects to pronghorn on Kofa NWR from activities on Kofa Firing Range
7/3/2018	FMWR Travel Camp Expansion Informal Consultation	Sonoran Pronghorn	No Effect	Does not occupy the proposed project area. No indication that pronghorn would occupy this area in the foreseeable future.

Table 1. Consultation History for YPG for ongoing actions

Date	Description	Species	Determination	Reason
		Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	NLAA	Construction and operation activity is great enough distance from nearby canal and riparian woodland habitat to make any impact insignificant or discountable.
		Yellow Billed Cuckoo	NLAA	Construction and operation activity is great enough distance from nearby canal and riparian woodland habitat to make any impact insignificant or discountable.
		Ridgeway's Clapper Rail	No Effect	No suitable habitat for this species near the project area. The nearest suitable wetland habitat for this species is over 1/2 mile to the west and would be unaffected by noise and light from the proposed action
		Razorback Sucker	No Effect	No suitable habitat for this species near the project area.

C. Conservation Measures

Conservation measures applicable to future management of the project area lands are incorporated from those identified in previous planning efforts and from Biological Opinion 02EAAZ00-2014-F-0161. These include:

- Future Army management of any additional YPG withdrawn lands would be under YPG’s Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan.(2023)
- YPG would implement the Incident Response Protocol for Sonoran Pronghorn, which includes: a) notifying USFWS and other appropriate parties as outlined in the protocol as soon as possible if Sonoran pronghorn are observed on YPG that are injured, sick or dead; and b) coordinating range access for USFWS and AZGFD as appropriate for capture of sick or injured pronghorn, as well as recovery of dead individuals if necessary. Coordination will involve adherence to range safety and security procedures.
- YPG would avoid placing activities in proximity to artificial water sources (suitable for Sonoran pronghorn) to the extent that such action is consistent with the military mission.
- YPG would adhere to the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Kofa NWR, Imperial NWR, Bureau of Land Management, and YPG, which provides

procedures and guidance for cooperation and collaboration on wildland fire issues. This includes notifying interagency dispatch of any wildfire on YPG lands.

- YPG will collaborate with Arizona Interagency Desert Tortoise Team in Implementing the Candidate Conservation Agreement for Sonoran Desert Tortoise.
- YPG will conduct any tortoise relocations in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Desert Tortoises Encountered on Development Projects (AZGFD 2014).

D. Status/Description of Listed Species

A list of threatened and endangered species that may occur in the proposed project area, and/or may be affected by the Proposed Action was received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Arizona Ecological Services Field Office, on October 6, 2021. The species in Table 2 were identified by the USFWS as potentially occurring in the project area.

Two candidate species were identified: Sonoran desert tortoise and monarch butterfly. The action area is within the 10(j) population area for Sonoran pronghorn, as such they would be treated as proposed for listing for the purpose of this Section 7 consultation.

Table 1. Federally listed species in vicinity to the project area.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Sonoran Pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i>	Endangered, Experimental Population, Non-Essential
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Threatened
Northern Mexican Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis eques megalops</i>	Threatened

The yellow-billed cuckoo and Northern Mexican Garter snake, are species associated with rivers, or wetlands and woodlands. The requested withdrawal is approximately 20 miles east of the Colorado River. There is no surface water or wetlands on the project area. There is no habitat or critical habitat present for any of these species within the requested withdrawal area and the distance to the river is too great for any disturbance from YPG actions to impact these species. The proposed action would have no effect on these species and they are excluded from this analysis.

1. Sonoran Pronghorn

a. Description of species biology

The Sonoran pronghorn is a subspecies of the American pronghorn. The species exhibits conspicuous white areas on the rump, face, and belly, and also white bands on the throat. The hooves have 2 toes and lack the dewclaw common to most ungulates. Males are distinguished from females by the presence of pronged horns exhibited by males and a black cheek patch. The Sonoran pronghorn is the smallest subspecies of pronghorn with an average height of 3 feet and weight between 75 and 130 lbs. It is also generally paler in coloration than the other subspecies (AZGFD HDMS 2021).

Sonoran pronghorn inhabit one of the hottest and driest portions of the Sonoran Desert. They forage on a large variety of perennial and annual plant species (Hughes and Smith 1990, Hervert et al. 1997b, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1998). During drought years, Hughes and Smith (1990) reported cacti were the major dietary component (44 percent). Consumption of cacti, especially chain fruit cholla (*Cylindropuntia fulgida*, Pinkava 1999), provides a source of water during hot, dry conditions (Hervert et al. 1997b). Other important plant species in the pronghorn's diet include pigweed (*Amaranthus palmeri*), ragweed (*Ambrosia sp.*), locoweed (*Astragalus sp.*), brome (*Bromus sp.*), and snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*) (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1998). Pronghorn will move in response to spatial limitations in forage availability (Hervert et al. 1997a). At times, water intake from forage is not adequate to meet minimum water requirements (Fox et al. 2000), hence pronghorn need, and readily use, both natural and artificial water sources (Morgart et al. 2005).

Sonoran pronghorn rut from July to September. Does have been observed with newborn fawns from February to May. Parturition corresponds with annual spring forage abundance. Does usually have twins, and fawns suckle for about two months. Does gather with fawns sometimes forming nursery groups (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1998). Sonoran pronghorn may form small herds of more than 20 animals (Wright and deVos 1986).

b. Current conditions

Rangewide

The Sonoran pronghorn was included on the first list of endangered species in 1967 under the Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966. With the passage of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) this subspecies was listed as endangered.

In 2010, the USFWS designated the Sonoran pronghorn as a nonessential experimental population, as defined under section 10(j) of the ESA within a portion of their historic range. This area is located north of Interstate 8 and south of Interstate 10 and east of State Route 85 in Arizona (Figure 3). In order to restore pronghorn to their historic breeding range, the USFWS with the agency partner Recovery Team has been releasing pronghorn from semi-captive breeding pens on CPNWR and KNWR into portions of the CPNWR, KNWR, BMGR East/West, OPNM and YPG since 2013.

The USFWS developed a Recovery Plan for Sonoran pronghorn to conserve and protect the species and its habitat so that its long-term survival is secured, to ensure population capability to sustain threats, and to delist. A recovery team was established with representatives from numerous federal and state agencies, including YPG. The team strives to implement the recovery goals identified in the plan.

Historic records show Sonoran pronghorn ranged as far north as present-day Interstate 10 and as far south as Kino Bay and Hermosillo in Sonora, Mexico. Pronghorn ranged westward to the Imperial Valley, California, and Baja California, Mexico, and eastward to the Baboquivari Mountains and the Santa Cruz River in Arizona. In the 1800s, habitat alteration from fencing and livestock, coupled with unregulated hunting and drought lead to massive declines in the distribution and number of Sonoran pronghorn (USFWS 2010).

Presently, Sonoran pronghorn only occupy approximately 12 percent of their historical range. Their current range (Figure 3) is limited to approximately 17,224 km² (6,660 mi²), of which 4,057 km² (1,566 mi²) are in Mexico and 13,167 km² (5,094 mi²) are within the U.S. There are a total of five wild populations of the Sonoran pronghorn, of which two populations, Pinacate and Quitovac, occur in northwestern Sonora, Mexico; and three populations, the Cabeza Prieta, Kofa, and Saucedo, occur in southwestern Arizona, U.S. (USFWS 2016) Figure 3..

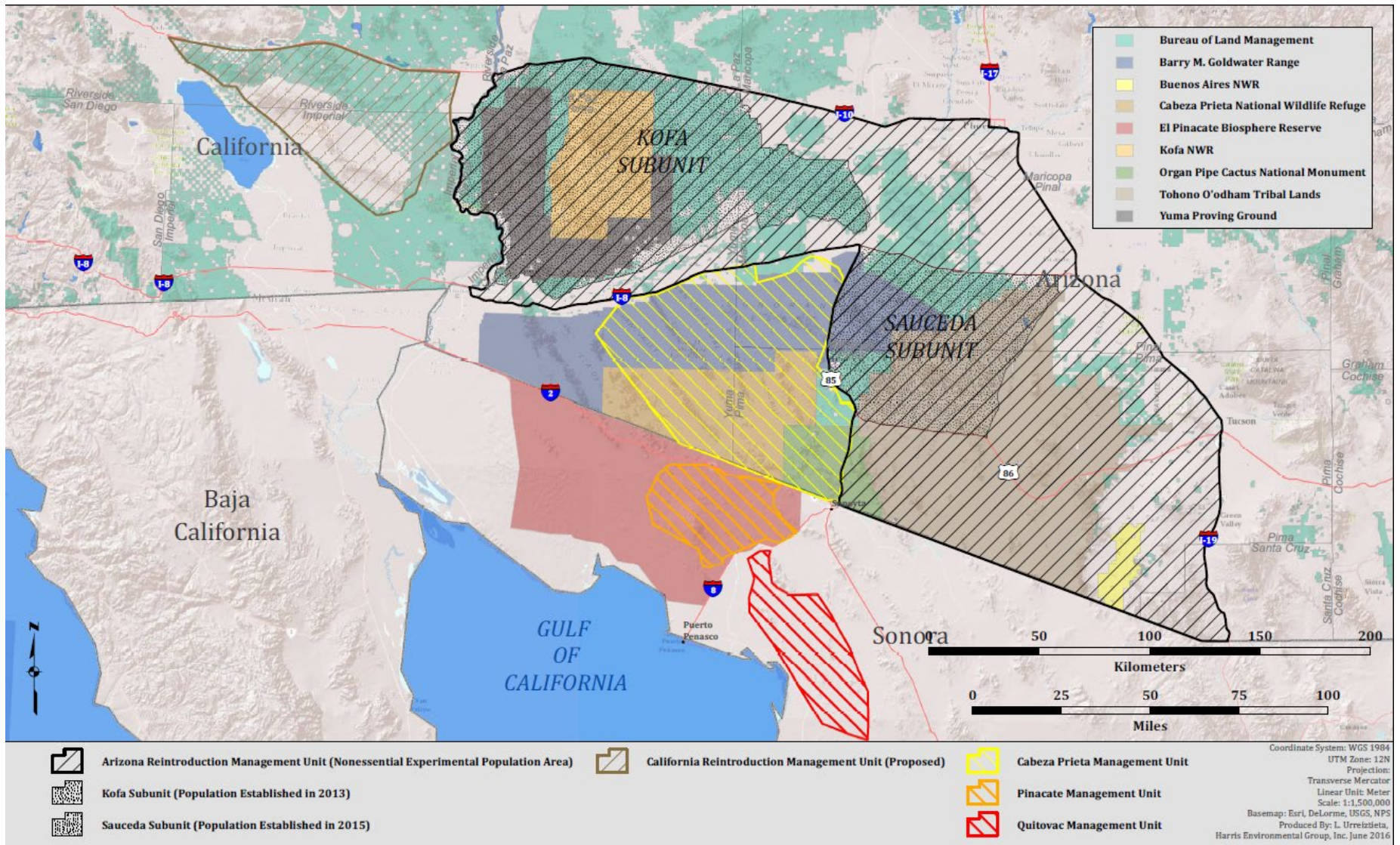


Figure 3. Sonoran Pronghorn Range and Management Unit

In the U.S., Sonoran pronghorn inhabit the region southeast of YPG encompassed by BMGR, CPNWR, and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument (OPCNM); pronghorn occasionally occur on Bureau of Land Management and Tohono O'odham Nation lands. In Mexico, Sonoran pronghorn currently only occur in northwestern Sonora.

The USFWS maintains captive breeding pens for Sonoran pronghorn in Kofa NWR (KNWR) and CPNWR. The USFWS have released pronghorn from these pens into KNWR, CPNWR, BMGR, OPCNM, and YPG. Some of these pronghorn released on KNWR, and their wild-born offspring, are observed regularly on the East Kofa Range on YPG and along Highway 95 near Stone Cabin. In addition, pronghorn released on BMGR East (East of Hwy 85) now form the Saucedo population.

In Project Area (Environmental Baseline)

The project area is on the East Side of the YPG Cibola Range adjacent to Highway 95 and approximately 3 miles west of the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge (KNWR). The action area is located within the La Posa Plain which is a large, open expanse of creosote scrub intermixed with smaller mesquite bosques and xeric washes. Pronghorn have been observed in this area. They also occupy the KNWR, east of the project area, and they are frequently observed along Highway 95 in the vicinity of the proposed action. In recent years, there have been several pronghorn killed along this portion of Highway 95, and as a result, AZGFD periodically provides supplemental food and water to pronghorn east of the highway in an effort to prevent them venturing onto the highway. With ongoing recovery efforts for Sonoran pronghorn, the population is continuing to increase, and as such it is likely that pronghorn will occupy these lands more frequently in the future.

The project area is located within the non-essential experimental population area for SPH. Management within the action area is almost entirely by Federal agencies with YPG, BLM, and KNWR managing most of these lands. Highway 95 is a notable feature in this region as this is the only major highway connecting the communities of Yuma and Quartzite. There has been considerable mortality for pronghorn along the highway and as SPH populations increase, it is likely that mortality would increase as well.

Future actions by federal agencies would be addressed through subsequent section 7 consultation as appropriate. These agencies are all part of the Sonoran Pronghorn Recovery Team and play an active role in executing recovery actions to support the recovery of Sonoran Pronghorn. As such, YPG contributes funding, labor, and range support for recovery and management of pronghorn as implementation of the INRMP. YPG provides support for recovery efforts both on YPG lands and rangewide.

Surveys in January 2023 estimated up to 212 pronghorn between Kofa NWR and YPG. The Palomas Plane had a minimum of 34 pronghorn. (Hervert, personal communication).

Consultation History

See Table 1 for consultation history.

c. Critical Habitat

No critical habitat has been established for Sonoran Pronghorn.

d. Effects of proposed action

The action area is located within the nonessential experimental population (or 10(j)) range of the Sonoran pronghorn, and therefore, for section 7 consultation purposes, the population of Sonoran pronghorn on YPG is treated as a species proposed to be listed. Pronghorn located on National Wildlife Refuge lands would be treated as Threatened for Section 7 Consultation. The withdrawal of 22,000 acres for use as a safety buffer for YPG would have no effect on pronghorn within the Kofa NWR. The withdrawal is an administrative action, thus would have no physical impacts. The future land use would be as a safety buffer for continued testing on existing YPG drop zones several miles from Kofa NWR.

The proposed action would not present any impacts to pronghorn within the NEP area (including on Kofa NWR), however, future management of those lands by YPG could. Since these lands would be used primarily as a safety buffer there would be minimal intrusion for military testing purposes. The anticipated ground access for military test activity would be for pickup of air delivery loads that land off course. This may result in off-road travel with heavy equipment (tracked or wheeled), but the duration would be very short, typically less than 1 day. These activities would not result in any alteration of habitat and only minimal surface disturbance. YPG would authorize continued public use of these lands for hunting. Other public uses, such as recreational OHV use, would be restricted. All future actions on these lands would be subject to section 7 consultation as appropriate.

YPG would include the additional 22,000 acres in the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP). As such, YPG in coordination with AZGFD and USFWS, would implement actions to conserve natural resources on these lands including management for special status species.

Impacts from human presence and habitat disturbance would be insignificant because there would not be an appreciable increase in human activity in the area. Future management under the YPG INRMP could have beneficial effects from implementation of the plan on the proposed withdrawal area.

E. Cumulative effects of state and private actions

Cumulative effects are those effects of future State or private activities, with no federal nexus, that are reasonably certain to occur within the action area. The vast majority of lands in the vicinity of the project area are federal with past and future actions undergoing section 7 consultation. A few isolated parcels of state and private lands are located east and north in the vicinity of the project area. The communities of Quartzsite and La Paz are approximately 15 miles north of the project area. These communities have an influx of winter visitors each year, many of whom camp long term in both private and federal campgrounds in the Quartzsite area. These lands are mostly undeveloped and at a landscape scale would be insignificant to the management of threatened and endangered species in comparison with the surrounding federal lands.

F. Conclusion and Determination of Effects for each Listed Species

YPG, in coordination with BLM, makes the following impact determinations to listed species analyzed in this Biological Assessment. Table 3 summarizes our determination. Since the requested withdrawal is essentially an administrative action there would be no additional impacts that are not already occurring in the action area. Should Congress approve the withdrawal request, then the Army would consult as appropriate on future actions.

Table 3. Summary of Determinations

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Determination of Affect
Sonoran Pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i>	Endangered, Experimental Population, Non-Essential	No Effect
Sonoran Pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana sonoriensis</i>	Endangered, Experimental Population, Non-Essential on Kofa NWR	No effect
Yellow Billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Threatened	No Effect
Northern Mexican Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis eques megalops</i>	Threatened	No Effect

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