

APPENDIX D

Common and Scientific Names of Vertebrate Species Occurring at Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve

Amphibians	
Western toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>
Boreal chorus frog	<i>Pseudacris maculate</i>
Pacific tree frog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>
Great Basin spadefoot	<i>Spea intermontana</i>

Birds	
Copper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilit</i>
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
Western Grebe	<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>
Northern Saw-whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>
White-throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodrmus savannarum</i>
Sage Sparrow	<i>Amphispiza belli</i>
Black-throated Sparrow	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>
American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>
Cinnamon Teal	<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>
American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>
Western Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>
Redhead	<i>Aythya americana</i>
Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>
Canvasback	<i>Aythya valisineria</i>



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Birds	
Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla garrulus</i>
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>
Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Rough-legged Hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>
Ferruginous Hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>
Swainson's Hawk.	<i>Buteo swainsonii</i>
Lark Bunting	<i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>
Common Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>
Hoary Redpoll	<i>Carduelis hornemanni</i>
Pine Siskin	<i>Carduelis pinus</i>
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
Cassin's Finch	<i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttas</i>
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
Greater Sage Grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>
Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
Snow Goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>
Evening Grosbeak	<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>
Western Wood-pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Steller's Jay	<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>

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Birds	
Tundra Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>
Blue Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Dendroica townsendii</i>
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>
Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondii</i>
Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>
Cordilleran Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax occidentalis</i>
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>
Gray Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax wrighti</i>
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophilla alpestris</i>
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Prairie Falcon	<i>Falco mexicanus</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Gyr Falcon	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
American Coot	<i>Filica americana</i>
Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>
Pinyon Jay	<i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirunda rustica</i>
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
Bullock's Oriole	<i>Icterus bullockii</i>
Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>
Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>
California Gull	<i>Larus californicus</i>
Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>
Franklin's Gull	<i>Larus pipixan</i>
Black Rosy-Finch	<i>Leucosticte atrata</i>
Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch	<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>
Long-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>
Western Screech-owl	<i>Megascops kennicottii</i>
Red-headed Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>



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Birds	
Lewis' Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>
Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>
Townsend's Solitaire	<i>Myadestes townsendi</i>
Ash-throated Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>
Clark's Nutcracker	<i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>
Long-billed Curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Snowy Owl	<i>Nyctea scandiaca</i>
MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Oporornis tolmiei</i>
Sage Thrasher	<i>Orreoscoptes montanus</i>
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
Lazuli Bunting	<i>Passerina amoena</i>
Fox Sparrow	<i>Passerilla iliaca</i>
American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>
Gray Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>
Common Poorwill	<i>Phalaenoptilus</i>
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>
Black-billed Magpie	<i>Pica hudsonia</i>
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Pine Grosbeak	<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>
Green-tailed Towhee	<i>Pipilo chlorurus</i>
Spotted Towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>
Black-capped Chickadee	<i>Poecile atricapilla</i>
Mountain Chickadee	<i>Poecile gambeli</i>
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>
Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i>

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Birds	
Common Grackle	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
Virginia Rail	<i>Rallus limicola</i>
American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>
Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>
Broad-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>
Rufous Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Mountain Bluebird	<i>Sialia currucoides</i>
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
Red-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>
White-breasted Nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
Red-naped Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus nuchallis</i>
Williamson's Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus thyoideus</i>
Brewer's Sparrow	<i>Spizella breweri</i>
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
Calliope Hummingbird	<i>Stellula calliope</i>
Forster's Tern	<i>Sterna forsteri</i>
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>
European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>
Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>
Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>
Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Vermivora celata</i>
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Vermivora pergrina</i>
Nashville Warbler	<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>
Cassin's Vireo	<i>Vireo cassinii</i>
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>
Plumbeous Vireo	<i>Vireo plumbeus</i>
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>
Yellow-headed Blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>



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Birds	
White-throated Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>
Golden-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>

Mammals	
Moose	<i>Alces alces</i>
Pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>
Pygmy rabbit	<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Elk	<i>Cervus elephas</i>
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>
Ord's kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>
Big brown bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>
Porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>
Mountain lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>
Sagebrush vole	<i>Lagurus curtatus</i>
Snowshoe hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>
White-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>
Black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>
Yellow-bellied marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>
Striped skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Long-tailed vole	<i>Microtus longicaudis</i>
Montane vole	<i>Microtus montanus</i>
Short-tailed weasel	<i>Mustela ermina</i>
Long-tailed weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>
California myotis	<i>Myotis californicus</i>
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>
Small-footed myotis	<i>Myotis leibii</i>
Little brown myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>
Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>
Bushy-tailed woodrat	<i>Neotoma cinerea</i>
Pika	<i>Ochotona princeps</i>
Mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
Great Basin pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>

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Mammals	
Deer mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>
Heather vole	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Western harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>
Merriam's shrew	<i>Sorex merriami</i>
Dusky shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus</i>
Vagrant shrew	<i>Sorex vagrans</i>
Columbian ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus columbianus</i>
Golden-mantled ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>
Piute ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus mollis</i>
Western spotted skunk	<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>
Mountain cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus nuttallii</i>
Yellow-pine chipmunk	<i>Tamias amoenus</i>
Least chipmunk	<i>Tamias minimus</i>
Red squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>
Northern pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>
Black bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>
Kit fox	<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>
Red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Western jumping mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>

Reptiles	
Rubber boa	<i>Charina bottae</i>
Western yellow-bellied racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>
Western rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis</i>
Western skink	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>
Longnose leopard lizard	<i>Gambelia wislizenii</i>
Short-horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma douglasii</i>
Desert horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i>
Gopher snake	<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>
Sagebrush lizard	<i>Sceloporus graciosus</i>
Western terrestrial garter snake	<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>



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Common and Scientific Names of Plant Species Occurring at Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve

Trees	
Utah juniper	<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>
Rocky Mountain juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>
Limber pine	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>
Quaking aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Black cottonwood	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>

Shrubs	
Alder	<i>Alnus incana</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>
Low sagebrush	<i>Artemisia arbuscula</i>
Early low (alkali) sagebrush	<i>Artemisia longiloba</i>
Basin big sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>tridentata</i>
Mountain big sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>vaseyana</i>
Wyoming big sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>wyomingensis</i>
Threetip sagebrush	<i>Artemisia tripartita</i>
Fern-bush (tansy bush)	<i>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</i>
Green rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>
Rubber rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>
Rock spirea	<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i>
Syringa	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Antelope bitterbrush	<i>Purshia tridentate</i>
Golden current	<i>Ribes aureum</i>
Wax current	<i>Ribes cereum</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.
Mountain snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i>
Gray horsebrush	<i>Tetradymia canescens</i>

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Grasses and Grasslike Plants	
Crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>
Tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongata</i>
Siberian wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron fragile</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>
Great Basin wildrye	<i>Elymus cinereus</i>
Snake River wheatgrass	<i>Elymus wawaensis</i>
Idaho fescue	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>
Prairie junegrass	<i>Koeleria cristata</i>
Onion grass	<i>Melica bulbosa</i>
Indian ricegrass	<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>
Big bluegrass	<i>Poa ampla</i>
Sandberg bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i>
Bluebunch wheatgrass	<i>Psuedoroegneria spicata</i>
Threesquare bulrush	<i>Scirpus americanus</i>
Needle-and-thread grass	<i>Stipa comata</i>
Western needlegrass	<i>Stipa occidentalis</i>
Thurber needlegrass	<i>Stipa thurberiana</i>

Forbs	
Two-headed onion	<i>Allium anceps</i>
Dwarf mistletoe	<i>Arceuthobium campylopodum</i>
Picabo milkvetch	<i>Astragalus oniciformis</i>
Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus</i> sp.
Arrowleaf balsamroot	<i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i>
Douglas chaenactis	<i>Chaenactis douglasii</i>
Oval-leaved buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i>
Dwarf buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i> var. <i>depressum</i>
Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum</i> sp.
Bitterroot	<i>Lewisia rediviva</i>
Blue flax	<i>Linum perenne</i>
Lupine	<i>Lupinus</i> sp.
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Dwarf monkeyflower	<i>Mimulus nanus</i>
Sainfoin	<i>Onobrychis viciaefolia</i>
Penstemon	<i>Penstemon</i> sp.
Scorpion weed	<i>Phacelia hastata</i>
Obscure phacelia	<i>Phacelia inconspicua</i>
Phlox	<i>Phlox</i> sp.
Gland cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla glandulods</i>



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Noxious Weeds	
Russian knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Diffuse knapweed	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Leafy spurge	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Dalmation toadflax	<i>Linaria genistifolia</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i>
Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>

APPENDIX E

List of Species Protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Known to Occur at Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve

Pied-billed Grebe	Gyrfalcon
Eared Grebe	Peregrine Falcon
Western Grebe	Prairie Falcon
American White Pelican	American Coot
Great Blue Heron	Virginia Rail
White-faced Ibis	Sora
Turkey Vulture	Sandhill Crane
Snow Goose	Killdeer
Canada Goose	American Avocet
Tundra Swan	Spotted Sandpiper
Gadwall	Whimbrel
American Wigeon	Long-billed Curlew
Mallard	Wilson's Snipe
Northern Shoveler	Wilson's Phalarope
Cinnamon Teal	Long-billed Dowitcher
Northern Pintail	Ring-billed Gull
Blue-winged Teal	Herring Gull
Green-winged Teal	California Gull
Ruddy Duck	Franklin's Gull
Canvasback	Forster's Tern
Redhead	Black Tern
Ring-necked Duck	Band-tailed Pigeon
Lesser Scaup	Mourning Dove
Common Goldeneye	Great Horned Owl
Bufflehead	Snowy Owl
Osprey	Western Burrowing Owl
Bald Eagle	Long-eared Owl
Northern Harrier	Short-eared Owl
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Western Screech Owl
Copper's Hawk	Northern Saw-whet Owl
Northern Goshawk	Common Nighthawk
Swainson's Hawk	Common Poorwill
Red-tailed Hawk	White-throated Swift
Rough-legged Hawk	Black-chinned Hummingbird
Ferruginous Hawk	Calliope Hummingbird
Golden Eagle	Broad-tailed Hummingbird
American Kestrel	Rufous Hummingbird
Merlin	Belted Kingfisher



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Lewis' Woodpecker	Winter Wren
Red-headed Woodpecker	Marsh Wren
Red-naped Sapsucker	American Dipper
Williamson's Sapsucker	Golden-crowned Kinglet
Downy Woodpecker	Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Hairy Woodpecker	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Northern Flicker	Western Bluebird
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Mountain Bluebird
Western Wood-pewee	Townsend's Solitaire
Willow Flycatcher	Swainson's Thrush
Hammond's Flycatcher	Hermit Thrush
Gray Flycatcher	American Robin
Dusky Flycatcher	Varied Thrush
Cordilleran Flycatcher	Gray Catbird
Say's Phoebe	Sage Thrasher
Ash-throated Flycatcher	Brown Thrasher
Western Kingbird	American Pipit
Eastern Kingbird	Bohemian Waxwing
Loggerhead Shrike	Cedar Waxwing
Northern Shrike	Tennessee Warbler
Plumbeous Vireo	Orange-crowned Warbler
Cassin's Vireo	Nashville Warbler
Warbling Vireo	Yellow Warbler
Steller's Jay	Yellow-rumped Warbler
Pinyon Jay	Townsend's Warbler
Clark's Nutcracker	American Redstart
Black-billed Magpie	Northern Waterthrush
American Crow	MacGillivray's Warbler
Common Raven	Wilson's Warbler
Horned Lark	Yellow-breasted Chat
Tree Swallow	Western Tanager
Violet-green Swallow	Green-tailed Towhee
Cliff Swallow	Spotted Towhee
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	Chipping Sparrow
Barn Swallow	Brewer's Sparrow
Black-capped Chickadee	Vesper Sparrow
Mountain Chickadee	Lark Sparrow
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Black-throated Sparrow
White-breasted Nuthatch	Sage Sparrow
Brown Creeper	Lark Bunting
Rock Wren	Savannah Sparrow

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Grasshopper Sparrow	Common Grackle
Fox Sparrow	Brown-headed Cowbird
Song Sparrow	Bullock's Oriole
Lincoln's Sparrow	Baltimore Oriole
White-throated Sparrow	Gray-crowned Rosy-Finch
White-crowned Sparrow	Black Rosy-Finch
Golden-crowned Sparrow	Pine Grosbeak
Dark-eyed Junco	Cassin's Finch
Snow Bunting	House Finch
Black-headed Grosbeak	Red Crossbill
Lazuli Bunting	Hoary Redpoll
Bobolink	Common Redpoll
Red-winged Blackbird	Pine Siskin
Western Meadowlark	American Goldfinch
Yellow-headed Blackbird	Evening Grosbeak
Brewer's Blackbird	Weaver Finches



APPENDIX F

Livestock Grazing

I. STANDARD AND GUIDELINES

Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health & Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Standards for Rangeland Health

The Standards for Rangeland Health, as applied in the State of Idaho, are to be used as the Bureau of Land Management's management goals for the betterment of the environment, protection of cultural resources, and sustained productivity of the range. They are developed with the specific intent of providing for the multiple use of the public lands. Application of the standards should involve collaboration between the authorized officer, interested publics, and resource users.

Rangelands should be meeting the Standards for Rangeland Health or making significant progress toward meeting the standards. Meeting the standards provides for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Monitoring of all uses is necessary to determine if the standards are being met. It is the primary tool for determining rangeland health, condition, and trend. It will be performed on representative sites.

Appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform, indicators are a list of typical physical and biological factors and processes that can be measured and/or observed (e.g., photographic monitoring). They are used in combination to provide information necessary to determine the health and condition of the rangelands. Usually, no single indicator provides sufficient information to determine rangeland health. Only those indicators appropriate to a particular site are to be used. The indicators listed below each standard are not intended to be all inclusive.

The issue of scale must be kept in mind in evaluating the indicators listed after each standard. It is recognized that individual isolated sites within a landscape may not be meeting the standards; however, broader areas must be in proper functioning condition. Furthermore, fragmentation of habitat that reduces the effective size of large areas must also be evaluated for its consequences.

Standard 1 (Watersheds)

Watersheds provide for the proper infiltration, retention, and release of water appropriate to soil type, vegetation, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The amount and distribution of ground cover, including litter, for identified ecological site(s) or soil-plant associations are appropriate for site stability.
2. Evidence of accelerated erosion in the form of rills and/or gullies, erosional pedestals, flow patterns, physical soil crusts/surface sealing, and compaction layers below the soil surface is minimal for soil type and landform.

Standard 2 (Riparian Areas and Wetlands)

Riparian-wetland areas are in properly functioning condition appropriate to soil type, climate, geology, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The riparian/wetland vegetation is controlling erosion, stabilizing streambanks, shading water areas to reduce water temperature, stabilizing shorelines, filtering sediment, aiding in floodplain development, dissipating energy, delaying flood water, and increasing recharge of groundwater appropriate to site potential.
2. Riparian/wetland vegetation with deep strong binding roots is sufficient to stabilize streambanks and shorelines. Invader and shallow rooted species are a minor component of the floodplain.
3. Age class and structural diversity of riparian/wetland vegetation is appropriate for the site.
4. Noxious weeds are not increasing.

Standard 3 (Stream Channel/Floodplain)

Stream channels and floodplains are properly functioning relative to the geomorphology (e.g., gradient, size, shape, roughness, confinement, and sinuosity) and climate to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Stream channels and floodplains dissipate energy of high water flows and transport sediment. Soils support appropriate riparian-wetland species, allowing water movement, sediment filtration, and water storage. Stream channels are not entrenching.
2. Stream width/depth ratio, gradient, sinuosity, and pool, riffle and run frequency are appropriate for the valley bottom type, geology, hydrology, and soils.



3. Streams have access to their floodplains and sediment deposition is evident.
4. There is little evidence of excessive soil compaction on the floodplain due to human activities.
5. Stream banks are within an appropriate range of stability according to site potential.
6. Noxious weeds are not increasing.

Standard 4 (Native Plant Communities)

Healthy, productive, and diverse native animal habitat and populations of native plants are maintained or promoted as appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform to provide for proper nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycling, and energy flow. Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Native plant communities (flora and microbiotic crusts) are maintained or improved to ensure the proper functioning of ecological processes and continued productivity and diversity of native plant species.
2. The diversity of native species is maintained.
3. Plant vigor (total plant production, seed and seedstalk production, cover, etc.) is adequate to enable reproduction and recruitment of plants when favorable climatic events occur.
4. Noxious weeds are not increasing.
5. Adequate litter and standing dead plant material are present for site protection and for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential.

Standard 5 (Seedings)

Rangelands seeded with mixtures, including predominately non-native plants, are functioning to maintain life form diversity, production, native animal habitat, nutrient cycling, energy flow, and the hydrologic cycle.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. In established seedings, the diversity of perennial species is not diminishing over time.
2. Plant production, seed production, and cover are adequate to enable recruitment when favorable climatic events occur.
3. Noxious weeds are not increasing.

4. Adequate litter and standing dead plant material are present for site protection and for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential.

Standard 6 (Exotic Plant Communities, Other Than Seedings)

Exotic plant communities, other than seedings, will meet minimum requirements of soil stability and maintenance of existing native and seeded plants. These communities will be rehabilitated to perennial communities when feasible cost effective methods are developed.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Noxious weeds are not increasing.
2. The number of perennial species is not diminishing over time.
3. Plant vigor (production, seed and seedstalk production, cover, etc.) of remnant native or seeded (introduced) plants is maintained to enable reproduction and recruitment when favorable climatic or other environmental events occur.
4. Adequate litter and standing dead plant material is present for site protection and for decomposition to replenish soil nutrients relative to site potential.

Standard 7 (Water Quality)

Surface and ground water on public lands comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Physical, chemical, and biologic parameters described in the Idaho Water Quality Standards.

Standard 8 (Threatened and Endangered Plants and Animals)

Habitats are suitable to maintain viable populations of threatened and endangered, sensitive, and other special status species.

Indicators may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Parameters described in the Idaho Water Quality Standards.
2. Riparian/wetland vegetation with deep, strong, binding roots is sufficient to stabilize stream banks and shorelines. Invader and shallow rooted species are a minor component of the floodplain.
3. Age class and structural diversity of riparian/wetland vegetation are appropriate for the site.



4. Native plant communities (flora and microbiotic crusts) are maintained or improved to ensure the proper functioning of ecological processes and continued productivity and diversity of native plant species.
5. The diversity of native species is maintained.
6. The amount and distribution of ground cover, including litter, for identified ecological site(s) or soil-plant associations are appropriate for site stability.
7. Noxious weeds are not increasing.

Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management

Guidelines direct the selection of grazing management practices, and where appropriate, livestock management facilities to promote significant progress toward, or the attainment and maintenance of, the standards. Grazing management practices are livestock management techniques. They include the manipulation of season, duration (time), and intensity of use, as well as numbers, distribution, and kind of livestock. Livestock management facilities are structures such as fences, corrals, and water developments (ponds, springs, pipelines, troughs, etc.) used to facilitate the application of grazing management practices. Livestock grazing management practices and guidelines will be consistent with the Idaho Agricultural Pollution Abatement Plan.

Grazing management practices and facilities are implemented locally, usually on an allotment or watershed basis. Grazing management programs are based on a combination of appropriate grazing management practices and facilities developed through consultation, coordination, and cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, permittees, other agencies, Indian tribes, and interested publics. These guidelines were prepared under the assumption that regulations and policies regarding grazing on the public lands will be implemented and will be adhered to by the grazing permittees and agency personnel. Anything not covered in these guidelines will be addressed by existing laws, regulations, Indian treaties, and policies.

The BLM will identify and document within the local watershed all impacts that affect the ability to meet the standards. If a standard is not being met due to livestock grazing, then allotment management will be adjusted unless it can be demonstrated that significant progress toward the standard is being achieved. This applies to all subsequent guidelines.

Guidelines

1. Use grazing management practices and/or facilities to maintain or promote significant progress toward adequate amounts of ground cover (determined on an ecological site basis) to support infiltration, maintain soil moisture storage, and stabilize soils.
2. Locate livestock management facilities away from riparian areas wherever they conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian-wetland functions.

3. Use grazing management practices and/or facilities to maintain or promote soil conditions that support water infiltration, plant vigor, and permeability rates and minimize soil compaction appropriate to site potential.
4. Implement grazing management practices that provide periodic rest or deferment during critical growth stages to allow sufficient regrowth to achieve and maintain healthy, properly functioning conditions, including good plant vigor and adequate vegetative cover appropriate to site potential.
5. Maintain or promote grazing management practices that provide sufficient residual vegetation to improve, restore, or maintain healthy riparian-wetland functions and structure for energy dissipation, sediment capture, ground water recharge, streambank stability, and wildlife habitat appropriate to site potential.
6. The development of springs, seeps, or other projects affecting water and associated resources shall be designed to protect the ecological functions, wildlife habitat, and significant cultural and historical/ archaeological/paleontological values associated with the water source.
7. Apply grazing management practices to maintain, promote, or progress toward appropriate stream channel and stream bank morphology and functions. Adverse impacts due to livestock grazing will be addressed.
8. Apply grazing management practices that maintain or promote the interaction of the hydrologic cycle, nutrient cycle, and energy flow that will support the appropriate types and amounts of soil organisms, plants, and animals appropriate to soil type, climate, and landform.
9. Apply grazing management practices to maintain adequate plant vigor for seed production, seed dispersal, and seedling survival of desired species relative to soil type, climate, and landform.
10. Implement grazing management practices and/or facilities that provide for complying with the Idaho Water Quality Standards.
11. Use grazing management practices developed in recovery plans, conservation agreements, and Endangered Species Act, Section 7 consultations to maintain or improve habitat for federally listed threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants and animals.
12. Apply grazing management practices and/or facilities that maintain or promote the physical and biological conditions necessary to sustain native plant populations and wildlife habitats in native plant communities.
13. On areas seeded predominantly with non-native plants, use grazing management practices to maintain or promote the physical and biological conditions to achieve healthy rangelands.



14. Where native communities exist, the conversion to exotic communities after disturbance will be minimized. Native species are emphasized for rehabilitating disturbed rangelands. Evaluate whether native plants are adapted, available, and able to compete with weeds or seeded exotics.
15. Use non-native plant species for rehabilitation only in those situations where:
 - a. native species are not readily available in sufficient quantities;
 - b. native plant species cannot maintain or achieve the standards; or
 - c. non-native plant species provide for management and protection of native rangelands.

Include a diversity of appropriate grasses, forbs, and shrubs in rehabilitation efforts.

16. On burned areas, allow natural regeneration when it is determined that populations of native perennial shrubs, grasses, and forbs are sufficient to revegetate the site. Rest burned or rehabilitated areas to allow recovery or establishment of perennial plant species.
17. Carefully consider the effects of new management facilities (e.g., water developments, fences) on healthy and properly functioning rangelands prior to implementation.
18. Use grazing management practices, where feasible, for wildfire control and to reduce the spread of targeted undesirable plants (e.g., cheatgrass, medusa head, wildrye, and noxious weeds) while enhancing vigor and abundance of desirable native or seeded species.
19. Employ grazing management practices that promote natural forest regeneration and protect reforestation projects until the Idaho Forest Practices Act requirements for timber stand replacement are met.
20. Design management fences to minimize adverse impacts, such as habitat fragmentation, to maintain habitat integrity and connectivity for native plants and animals.

II. ALLOTMENT BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS

When the Monument was expanded in 2000, some portions of new lava included in allotment boundaries were transferred to the NPS. Since federal regulations do not authorize livestock grazing on NPS lands, the affected allotment boundaries would be revised to exclude these portions of lava. These areas consist primarily of exposed lava flows, which are mostly devoid of available forage and/or are inaccessible to livestock; therefore, prohibiting grazing in these areas would have little to no impact on the livestock industry. There would be no change in forage allocation or reduction in these affected allotments, and no boundary fences or border would be built. Table F-1 and Figure F-1 show the revised allotment acres and boundaries. The map legends show impacted allotments, which are the allotments within the Monument that are impacted with the adjustments from BLM- to NPS-administered land. Affected area represents the area of land that was previously BLM and is now administered by NPS.

**Table F-1
Revised Allotment Acres**

Allotment	Total Acres	NPS Acres Removed from Allotment	Adjusted Allotment Total Acres
Craters	10,900	8,600	2,300
Blizzard Mountain	5,000	1,300	3,700
Big Desert	235,900	200	235,700
Rudeen	15,800	400	15,400
Minadoka	100,200	1,200	99,000
Schodde	21,900	1,000	20,900
Cottonwood	6,300	20	6,280
Crater	4,400	1,900	2,500
Lava Lake	16,100	1,000	15,100
Timber Butte	8,800	800	8,000

III. LIVESTOCK ADMINISTRATION ADJUSTMENTS

In this plan, there is no change in AUM preference, acres available for grazing, acres not available for grazing, or allotment size from one alternative to another. Adjustments to stocking rates, if needed, would be addressed during the standards and guidelines process. The standards and guidelines process would be used to accurately address the specific needs of each allotment.

Any changes in livestock management and AUM allocations (a grazing increase or decrease) would conform to the grazing regulations (43 CFR 4130) and this land use plan. Monitoring, field observations, ecological site inventories, or other BLM acceptable data must support management changes.

If grazing preference is reduced through relinquishment, which could occur when a permittee voluntarily gives up all or part of their preference, or through cancellation, then that preference may be used to provide management flexibility to conduct vegetation treatments, rehabilitation



or other natural resource management actions. The preference may also be allocated to a different permittee in that Allotment. In addition, the pasture or allotment that held the reduced grazing preference may be combined with an existing allotment/pasture to allow additional management flexibility. BLM may reduce grazing use if that would facilitate progress toward meeting land use plan objectives.

Proposals to reduce or increase grazing use will be analyzed and documented in a NEPA compliant grazing decision. Completely removing grazing from an area identified in this plan as "available for livestock grazing" requires NEPA analysis as well as a Land Use Plan Amendment.

The trailing of livestock from one allotment to another is a common practice in the livestock industry. Historic trail routes are still used today in many areas of the Monument. The majority of this trailing occurs along existing roads. There are two historic livestock trails in the Monument that do not follow designated roads and cross lava flows that now administered by the NPS. These two trails would be evaluated to determine if they could remain open to their historic use with the stipulation that no motorized vehicles would be used as part of the trailing operation. Figure F-1 shows the location of the two existing trails.

APPENDIX G

Proposed Laidlaw Park ACEC

The purpose of an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) designation is to focus management attention on special resources located in the area. The potential ACEC designation was brought to the attention of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which then used a screening process – the ACEC Criteria Review Checklist – as an initial evaluation to determine if the nominated area met basic relevance and importance criteria for designation. The BLM considered the appropriate amount of land needed to protect the resource values reflected in the nomination.

The ACEC evaluation was based on guidance provided by 43 CFR 1610.7-2 and BLM Manual Section 1613, which state that potential ACECs must meet specified criteria for relevance and importance. Relevance is based on the presence of a significant

- Historic, cultural, or scenic value;
- Fish or wildlife resource or other natural system or process; or
- Natural hazard.

Upon meeting the relevance criteria, a nominated site must then have substantial significance and values that meet one or more of the “importance” criteria:

- Has more than locally significant qualities which give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially compared to any similar resource.
- Has qualities or circumstances that make it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change.
- Has been recognized as warranting protection in order to satisfy national priority concerns or to carry out the mandates of Federal Land and Policy Management Act (FLPMA).
- Has qualities which warrant highlighting in order to satisfy public or management concerns about safety and public welfare.
- Poses a significant threat to human life and safety or to property.

North Laidlaw Park met the relevance criteria for scenic values, wildlife resources, and natural process or system and importance criteria for scenic values and wildlife resources. The Laidlaw Park ACEC (10,517 acres of public land) is proposed in Alternative C. However, it is uncertain that ACEC designation is needed to provide special management for the identified resources or values, because current management, regulation, and law provide sufficient protection for the values identified; therefore, ACEC designation may not be necessary. The ACEC criteria review checklist follows:

Relevance: Does the area contain a significant historic, cultural or scenic value; fish or wildlife resource; natural process or system; or natural hazard?	Yes/No
Historic: There are no recorded historical resources that contribute to the ACEC.	No
Cultural: There are no recorded cultural resources that contribute to the ACEC.	No
Scenic: Laidlaw Park is the world's largest kipuka and contains unobstructed views of the volcanic landscapes for which the Monument was established, as well as the Pioneer Mountains to the north. Because of the isolated nature of the area it provides excellent night-sky viewing. Air quality monitoring from the nearby NPS Monument headquarters indicates that the airshed is among the cleanest in the nation.	Yes
Fish or Wildlife Resource: There are no fish resources in the area. North Laidlaw Park contains one of the last remaining large contiguous blocks of low elevation sagebrush habitat found in the central Snake River Plain. The area provides critical breeding, brood rearing, and winter habitat for sage grouse and other sagebrush dependent wildlife. In addition, the area provides important seasonal habitat for pronghorn and elk and important transition range for migrating mule deer. North Laidlaw Park contains 7 active and historical leks.	Yes
Natural Process or System: The natural system in Laidlaw Park is classified as cool shrub, with communities dominated by basin big sagebrush, Wyoming big sagebrush, mountain big sagebrush, and threetip sagebrush in association with bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber's needlegrass, and Idaho fescue. Communities within the park are in a variety of seral stages, ranging from early seral grassland post-fire to early- and late-seral shrub-dominated stands. There is currently little known about the ecology of threetip sagebrush communities, which are common throughout the area. In particular, it is unknown if these communities are a long-term seral stage of a big sagebrush association, or climax communities unto themselves. Laidlaw Park has only been grazed for approximately 70 years, as compared to surrounding areas that have been grazed for over 100 years. Recent livestock use in North Laidlaw has been light due to lack of water. This area is in good to excellent ecological condition without large areas dominated by exotic species and with considerable forb diversity. Therefore the area serves as a reference site for ecologically comparable, more heavily grazed sites. North Laidlaw also contains an aspen grove at Snowdrift Crater, a plant community that is rare in this desert environment. Habitat is present for the BLM Sensitive species, Picabo milkvetch (<i>Astragalus oniciformis</i>), which is endemic to this area of the central Snake River Plain.	Yes
Natural Hazard: There are no known natural hazards within the area.	No



<p>Importance: Does the value, resource system, process, or hazard meet one or more of the following importance factors: (1) has more than locally significant qualities and special worth or cause for concern; (2) has qualities/circumstances making it fragile, sensitive, rare, irreplaceable, exemplary, unique, endangered, threatened, or vulnerable to adverse change; (3) is recognized as warranting protection to satisfy national priority concerns or carry out FLPMA’s mandates; (4) warrants highlighting to satisfy concerns about safety and public welfare?</p>	<p>Yes/No</p>
<p>Historic:</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Cultural:</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Scenic: The scenic qualities found within the area are unique on a national level. Bordered on the north side by the National Park Service’s first federally designated Wilderness area, North Laidlaw Park offers the viewer a striking visual progression. Looking north across the vast sagebrush steppe landscape, the view from North Laidlaw Park climbs abruptly into the black austerity of the Craters of the Moon lava fields, then high into the Pioneer Mountains. To the south lies Laidlaw Butte, representing one of the most outstanding examples of a low shield volcano in the world outside of Hawaii. The shallow-angled slopes of Laidlaw Butte typify the unique volcanic character of the Snake River Plain. Snowdrift Crater is the summit caldera of another discrete shield volcano. Over one mile long and nearly a half-mile across, Snowdrift Crater is geologically comparable to Kilauea Caldera in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, offering views into the giant cinder cones and fresh multi-colored lavas of the Craters of the Moon Wilderness. In the southern part of the Crater, the Monument’s only stand of aspen offers shade to both visitors and a large herd of migrating elk. The spectacular seasonal color changes combined with the unique variety of disparate ecosystems and landforms earned published photographs in both Sunset Magazine and Sierra Club Calendars.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Fish or Wildlife Resource: There are no fish resources within the area. The area contains key habitat for sage grouse and other sagebrush steppe obligates (Terrestrial Family 11 as defined by ICBEMP). This habitat, particularly big sagebrush vegetation types, has declined substantially from historical to current on a regional level. ICBEMP identified areas such as this as being significant regionally due to this decline. The Proclamation for the expansion of the Monument highlighted the importance of the area as habitat for sagebrush steppe obligates and its protection.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Natural Process or System: North Laidlaw Park is not vulnerable to adverse change under existing management. Current fire management direction is for full fire suppression, especially for the protection of sage grouse “strongholds,” which includes the entire park. Current post-fire rehabilitation policy directs the use of native species where it is appropriate.</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Natural Hazard:</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Alternative A (No Action Alternative)

The nominated Laidlaw Park ACEC would not be designated. Existing management for the area would continue to be implemented (see the appropriate resource sections in this chapter for management direction).

Alternative B

The nominated Laidlaw Park ACEC would not be designated.

Alternative C

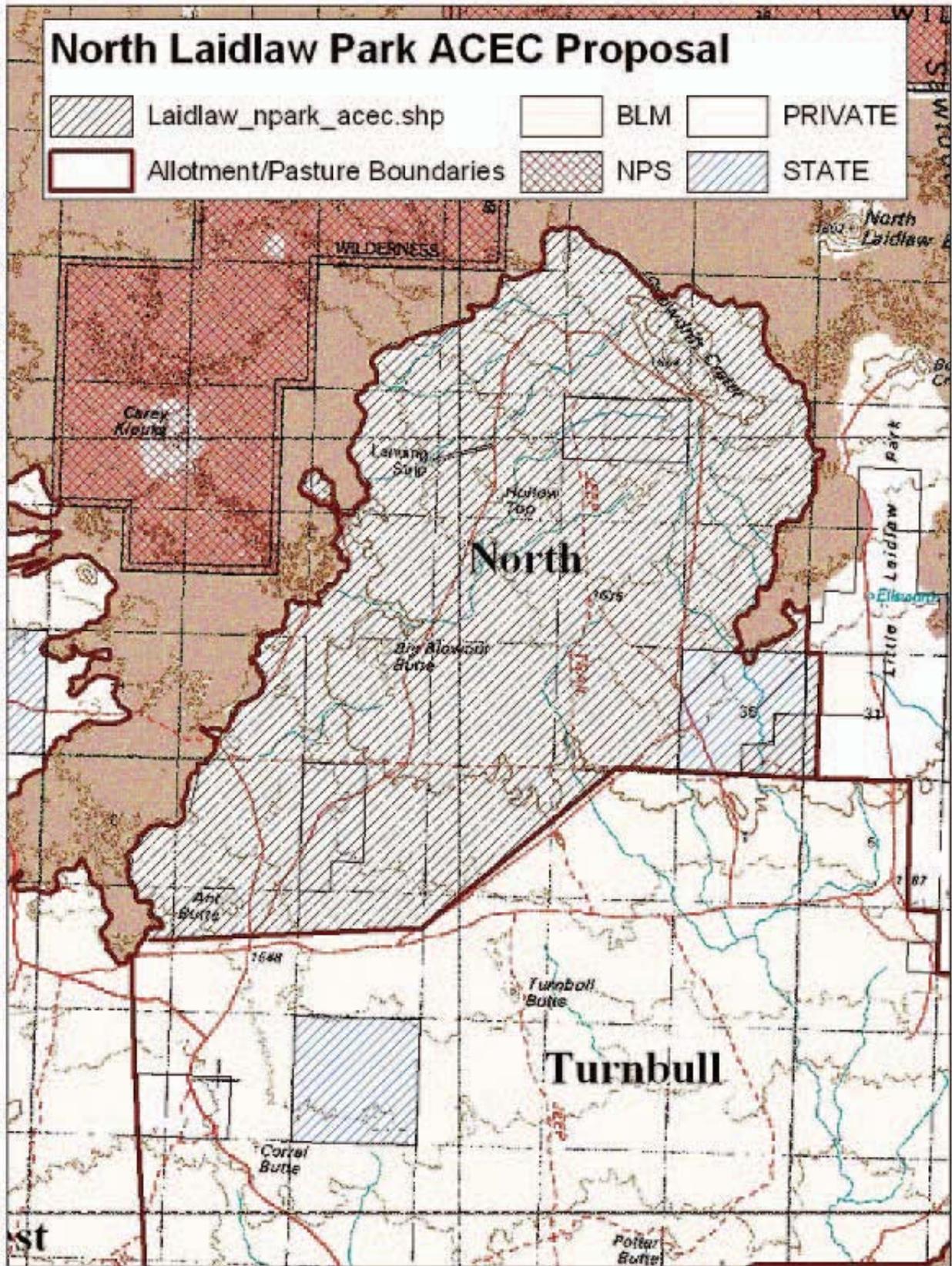
In this alternative, 10,517 acres of public land encompassing North Laidlaw Park, north of the Turnbull Fence, would be designated as an ACEC. The following actions would be implemented to protect the high quality native vegetation, wildlife habitat, and scenic values of the area:

- a) Develop standards and indicators for vegetation health that allow for natural disturbance and processes while ensuring that degradation due to invasion of invasive or noxious weeds does not occur.
- b) Develop a low-use transportation network with no new routes, trails, or signs.
- c) No new development of permanent livestock watering facilities to ensure that the existing, light use of the area continues. The two existing watering facilities will be maintained, but not expanded. Water hauling to temporary sites will remain at the current level.
- d) Use off-site interpretive resources to highlight grazing management, native vegetation, and scenic qualities of the area.

Alternative D

The nominated Laidlaw Park ACEC would not be designated.





APPENDIX H

Recreation Statistics — Craters of the Moon National Monument, 1999-2002

Month	Year	Recreation Visits	Total Visits	Tent Campers	RV Campers	Total RV/Tent Campers	Back-country Campers	Misc. Campers	Total Overnight Stays
January	1999	2,691	2,691	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	1999	2,040	2,040	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	1999	6,495	6,495	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	1999	6,900	6,900	0	19	19	0	0	19
May	1999	21,926	21,926	558	896	1,454	25	20	1,499
June	1999	35,507	35,507	1,206	2,003	3,209	41	270	3,520
July	1999	46,843	46,843	1,590	1,779	3,369	19	180	3,568
August	1999	42,100	42,100	1,482	1,724	3,206	15	219	3,440
September	1999	29,442	29,442	905	1,643	2,548	20	0	2,568
October	1999	13,848	13,848	254	391	645	1	0	646
November	1999	5,860	5,860	47	62	109	0	0	109
December	1999	1,915	1,915	0	0	0	0	0	0
January	2000	1,431	1,431	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	2000	1,719	1,719	0	0	0	4	0	4
March	2000	5,065	5,065	0	0	0	6	0	6
April	2000	9,131	9,131	152	198	350	36	0	386
May	2000	20,574	20,574	555	952	1,507	32	60	1,599
June	2000	59,573	59,573	1,234	1,547	2,781	18	270	3,069
July	2000	39,358	39,358	1,435	1,339	2,774	8	120	2,902
August	2000	29,013	29,013	1,104	1,020	2,124	12	120	2,256
September	2000	26,271	26,271	608	862	1,470	8	0	1,478
October	2000	14,262	14,262	254	322	576	19	0	595
November	2000	3,475	3,475	19	31	50	0	0	50
December	2000	1,770	1,770	3	6	9	0	0	9
January	2001	2,368	2,368	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	2001	1,290	1,290	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	2001	5,726	5,726	0	0	0	1	0	1
April	2001	7,660	7,660	121	81	202	8	0	210
May	2001	21,338	21,338	490	725	1,215	38	270	1,523
June	2001	30,394	30,394	1,110	1,451	2,561	37	240	2,838
July	2001	40,769	40,769	992	1,026	2,018	12	180	2,210
August	2001	33,133	33,133	1,215	1,141	2,356	10	0	2,366
September	2001	24,808	24,808	840	1,150	1,990	11	0	2,001
October	2001	13,161	13,161	177	239	416	16	0	432
November	2001	4,991	4,991	71	28	99	12	0	111
December	2001	161	161	3	0	3	0	0	3
January	2002	1,897	1,897	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	2002	1,141	1,141	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	2002	4,495	4,495	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	2002	6,181	6,181	90	62	152	2	0	154
May	2002	20,968	20,968	496	741	1,237	20	0	1,257
June	2002	30,346	30,346	1,073	1,547	2,620	24	90	2,734
July	2002	37,447	37,447	1,308	1,265	2,573	8	210	2,791
August	2002	36,173	36,173	1,538	1,460	2,998	16	90	3,104
September	2002	25,833	25,833	756	1,237	1,993	9	90	2,092
October	2002	13,103	13,103	220	279	499	13	0	512
November	2002	3,565	3,565	6	0	6	0	0	6
December	2002	2,424	2,424	0	0	0	2	0	2
TOTALS		796,581	796,581	21,912	27,226	49,138	503	2,429	52,070